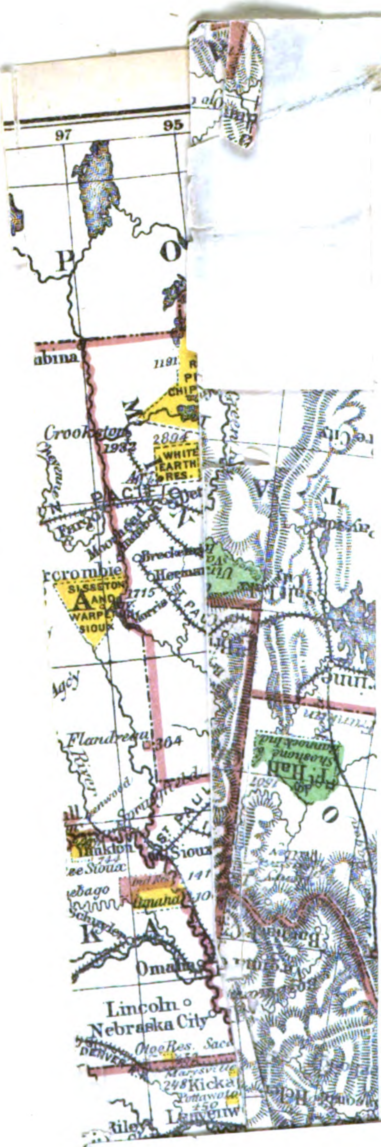
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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS

TO THE

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR

FOR THE

YEAR 1877.

WASHINGTON:
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE.
1877.

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REPORT

OF

THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, D. C., November 1, 1877.

SIR: In the annual report of the Indian Bureau, which I have the honor to present herewith, I have embodied the usual reports of agents, as prescribed by law, as also a schedule of all bids received and awards made at the public lettings of contracts, and the various tabular statements, together with the usual information to be found in the reports of this office. As a preliminary to this report, I invite your attention to the following brief outline of some of the subjects which are discussed in it, and of the conclusions reached.

In considering any comprehensive scheme for the civilization of the Indian race, it is indispensable at the outset to throw aside the sentimentality that is so fashionable in our day, and to treat the subject in a practical and common-sense way. This is the only course by which we can hope to deal successfully with the matter. I assume that there is no intrinsic impossibility in the way of the great mass of our Indians being brought to a degree of advancement that will render them harmless, as its first results, and that will assist them in working out ultimately a completed civilization. But in order permanently to lay the foundations on which to build up such a civilization, the following preliminaries are essential:

1. A code of laws for Indian reservations, and appliances for dispensing justice, neither of which at present have any existence.
2. Provision for the preservation of order and the enforcement of laws by means of an Indian police, composed of Indians under white officers.
3. The endowment of the Indians with lands, divided into farms of convenient size, the title to which shall be vested in individuals and inalienable for twenty years; and the promotion in every feasible way of the knowledge of agriculture and a taste for agricultural pursuits among them.
4. The establishment of the common-school system (including industrial schools) among them, with provision for their compulsory education in such schools.
5. Opportunity for the free access to the Indians of Christian teachers and missionaries, in order to reclaim them from a debasing paganism, and to win them to a purer and more ennobling faith.
6. The institution of a wise economy in feeding and clothing them, making sure that it is not wastefully done, and being careful especially not to make paupers of them by the encouragement of a system of gra-

tuitous supplies, but to minister to their self-help by insisting on their contributing their labor in return for the supplies given them.

7. A steady concentration of the smaller bands of Indians upon the larger reservations, and a discontinuance of the removal of the northern Indians to the Indian Territory. This last is essential to the well-being of the Indians, since the effect of the change of climate to which they are subjected by such removals tells with fatal effect upon their health and longevity. Southern Indians, however, who are in Colorado, Arizona, and New Mexico, should be settled in the Indian Territory, the climate being favorable to them, and there being sufficient arable land for their maintenance.

LAW FOR THE INDIANS.

There is no act of Congress which deals with the punishment of crimes against person or property (within the meaning of the common law, as distinguished from statutory crimes against the United States) committed by or against Indians within the boundaries of an Indian reservation. It is most desirable that a judicial system or code of laws for Indians should be established, under which crimes by or against Indians may be prosecuted and successfully punished. The machinery of the United States judicial system in the States and Territories in which there are Indian reservations could be utilized to this end by proper congressional legislation.

The enactment of a code, based upon the result of the experience of those familiar with Indian life and manners, as a supplement to the adaptation of existing laws, would cover the defects in the system by which the civilization of the Indian is now being attempted. These are merely suggestions, which can be elaborated by those whose duty it is to make laws.

The evils resulting from the absence of law are forcibly described by Bishop Hare in his fifth annual report, dated September 11, 1877:

> Civilization has loosened, in some places broken, the bonds which regulate and hold together Indian society in its wild state, and has failed to give the people law and officers of justice in their place. This evil still continues unabated. Women are brutally beaten and outraged; men are murdered in cold blood; the Indians who are friendly to schools and churches are intimidated and preyed upon by the evil-disposed; children are molested on their way to school, and schools are dispersed by bands of vagabonds; but there is no redress. This accursed condition of things is an outrage upon the One Lawgiver. It is a disgrace to our land. It should make every man who sits in the national halls of legislation blush. And, wish well to the Indians as we may, and do for them what we will, the efforts of civil agents, teachers, and missionaries are like the struggles of drowning men weighted with lead, as long as by the absence of law Indian society is left without a base.

INDIAN POLICE.

The preservation of order is as necessary to the promotion of civilization as is the enactment of wise laws. Both are essential to the peace and happiness of any people. As a means of preserving order upon an Indian reservation, an Indian police has been found to be of prime importance. I have recommended an additional outlay of money to enable the government to extend the usefulness of a police system now in its infancy with us. In Canada, the entire body of Indians are kept in order by such force. In this country, as far as it has been tried, it works admirably. I would recommend that the force be composed of Indians, properly officered and drilled by white men, and where capable Indians can be found, that they be promoted to command,

as reward for faithful service. The Army has used Indians for scouts with great success, and wherever employed the Indian has been found faithful to the trust confided to him. I would also recommend that the police force be supplied with a uniform similar to the style of clothing which I shall hereafter suggest to be furnished for all Indians, with the addition of a few brass buttons by way of distinction. The employment of such a force, properly officered and handled, would, in great measure, relieve the Army from doing police duty on Indian reservations. I am thoroughly satisfied that the saving in life and property by the employment of such a force would be very large, and that it would materially aid in placing the entire Indian population of the country on the road to civilization.

EDUCATION AND CIVILIZATION.

There is little hope of the civilization of the older wild Indian, and the only practical question is how to control and govern him, so that his savage instincts shall be kept from violent outbreaks. There is, however, much encouragement to work for the gradual elevation of the partially civilized adult Indians, and especially of the youths of both sexes; and considerable progress has been made, notwithstanding the difficulties which a humane treatment of the Indians has had to encounter. These difficulties may be stated as partially growing out of the dishonesty of Indian agents, traders, and contractors, by which Indians have been deprived of their just dues, and sometimes of the necessaries of life. Another and serious drawback is to be found in the encroachment of greedy white men, who surround them and continually plot to deprive them of their possessions. Unfortunately, Indians judge all white men by these specimens, with which they are only too familiar. Notwithstanding all the disadvantages, there is, as I have said, a perceptible progress, which, under more favorable circumstances, might be greatly accelerated.

Undoubtedly our chief hope is in the education of the young, and just here our best and most persistent efforts should be made. The Indian youths in the various schools show surprising progress in penmanship and drawing, and can be taught the ordinary branches of a common-school education as readily as white children, except, perhaps, arithmetic. Such being the case, every effort should be made to take advantage of the aptitudes they have exhibited, and to bring Indian children into schools. I would advise the establishment of a rule making it compulsory upon all Indian children between the ages of six and fourteen years to attend schools, and requiring English alone to be spoken and taught therein; and it is decidedly preferable that as many of them as possible should be placed in boarding-schools, which possess more advantages in every way than day-schools, for the reason that the exposure of children who attend only day-schools to the demoralization and degradation of an Indian home neutralizes the efforts of the school-teacher, especially those efforts which are directed to advancement in morality and civilization. Forty children can be boarded and instructed at an expense of one hundred and twenty-five dollars each per annum, the cost being slightly reduced in schools containing a larger number of pupils.

I recommend that provision be made to give a higher education, in some of our normal schools at the East, to Indian youths sufficiently advanced to enable them to enter such schools, in order that the bureau may be supplied with educated interpreters to take the place of the in-

competent men who now perform the service with discredit to themselves and detriment to the Indians.

In order to carry out the policy which I have briefly outlined, I have recommended an appropriation of fifty thousand dollars, as a special fund, for the establishment and support of additional schools wherever, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, they may be most needed. In addition to the ordinary schools, I particularly recommend the establishment of industrial schools, in which those over fourteen years of age may be taught the various trades and thus be qualified to become self-supporting.

Increased expenditure on civilization account is called for by the additional number of Indians who are actively seeking for the means of civilization. The recent visit of the Sioux chiefs at Washington was remarkable for the earnest unanimity with which they besought the government for implements of agriculture, for cattle, and for schools for their children. The expenditure of one hundred thousand dollars during the next year, in addition to the agricultural fund, would be a wise economy, and tend materially to lessen the demand for supplies in the early future. There is no good reason why the Sioux Indians, for example, might not, in the course of time, become extensive breeders of cattle. The business would not be laborious in itself, and is one for which they have exhibited considerable aptitude. Besides, it would tend directly to interest them in the accumulation of property, which is one of the most important steps in civilization.

INDIAN LABOR.

The Indian, in his savage state, is the only born aristocrat on American soil. He despises labor and looks upon it as an indignity. He will hunt or make war at an immense expenditure of strength, and in the prosecution of those pursuits he will exhibit great tenacity of purpose; but when he is talked to about the necessity of toil as a means to earn his bread legitimately, he turns a deaf ear, and imposes on his squaw the burden and drudgery of work. To overcome the natural repugnance of the Indian to work, it is needful to adopt a system of training that will gradually incite him to labor by appeals to his self-interest. To that end agents must use care in the distribution of supplies, and should demand from the Indian some work for the rations furnished him. Again, instead of giving out contracts to dissolute or idle white men, who are hanging around the agencies, for cutting fire-wood and splitting and hauling rails for fencing, or for getting hay, the Indians should be made to perform all these offices. Some agents are eminently successful in utilizing Indian labor—Agent Wilbur, of the Yakama agency, for example, who not only has all this work done by his Indians, but has trained them to manufacture saddles and harness, as well as make wagons and do carpenter's work. This office has recently refused to approve contracts made by agents for cutting fire-wood and fencing, on the old plan, and has insisted that agents shall secure this work to be done by Indians, by holding out to them the inducement of extra rations or some other compensation.

FOOD FOR THE INDIAN.

Beef is the staple food for the Indian, and great care should be taken to furnish a good quality of it. The want is mostly supplied by Texas cattle, which are driven north by easy stages, and are allowed

to feed in the many ranges furnishing an abundance of grass of excellent quality. These Texas cattle, properly cared for, make very good, nutritious beef; more like wild meat, however, as the meat is lean and not so interlarded with fat as stall-fed eastern cattle. The southernmost agencies get the poorer class of cattle, which have been driven only a comparatively short distance without the advantages of such grass as grows in the Platte Valley. Heretofore the government has paid little attention to the quality, or even weight, of cattle for the Indian service. This, however, is undergoing investigation with a view to a better regulation of this branch of the service.

Flour is the next great article of food furnished to the Indians, and the standard quality used for the purpose is known as the New York XX flour. The chief difficulty in getting the full percentage of value out of flour arises from the ignorance of the Indians in the art of bread-making. This is only to be overcome by a more systematic and thorough course of education for Indian girls.

Corn has been furnished to the Indians recently in large quantities, but where they have no facilities for making it into corn-meal, they have in many instances sold it to the traders. It is, therefore, useless to send the corn unless there are mills to grind it at the agencies. Corn-meal cannot be sent to the agencies, as it sours very soon, and can only be used when fresh ground.

METHODS OF CLOTHING INDIANS.

The blanket must give way. It is only tolerable in the rudest savage life. It is unfitted to be the garment of civilization and labor; and as the Indian is gradually brought to give up his nomadic life for one of labor and industry, the question of clothing becomes one of practical interest as bearing upon his advancement and civilization. The custom hitherto pursued has been to furnish blankets, and clothing made of cotton-warp fabrics, known in the market as "satinets" and "meltons." Clothing made of these materials is not serviceable, as the garments become threadbare with the least wear, and will rend with slight strain. In an economic point of view nothing is more useless, and, indeed, extravagant, than clothing made of these materials. We should have a uniform material, made entirely of wool—like army-cloth—for Indian clothing; and the garments should consist of a coat and pantaloons, the coat to be in shape like the old fringed rifle-coat or blouse, with a belt at the waist. The object should be to secure the comfort of the wearer and uniformity in style of clothing, so that competitors for clothing-contracts might know in advance precisely what kind of garments would be wanted for the Indian service.

In this connection I would say that one Indian agent proposes to erect a woolen-mill at his agency, to enable the Indians to make their own cloth from wool of their own raising. This would be advisable if the necessary machinery to do the work were simple and inexpensive.

REMOVALS TO THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Experience has demonstrated the impolicy of sending northern Indians to the Indian Territory. To go no farther back then the date of the Pawnee removal, it will be seen that the effect of a radical change of climate is disastrous, as this tribe alone, in the first two years, lost by death over 800 out of its number of 2,376. The northern Cheyennes have suffered severely, and the Poncas who were recently removed from

contact with the unfriendly Sioux, and arrived there in July last, have already lost 36 by death, which, by an ordinary computation, would be the death-rate for the entire tribe for a period of four years.

In this connection, I recommend the removal of all the Indians in Colorado and Arizona to the Indian Territory. In Colorado, gold and silver mines are scattered over a wide extent of territory, and are to be found in every conceivable direction, running into Indian reservations. Of course miners will follow the various leads and prospect new ones without regard to the barriers set up by an Indian reservation. Hence the sojourn of Indians in this State will be sure to lead to strife, contention, and war, besides entailing an enormous expense to feed and provide for them. Again, there is no hope of civilizing these Indians while they reside in Colorado, as all the arable land in the State is required for its white settlers. A mining population needs in its immediate vicinity abundant facilities for agriculture to feed it. The question of feeding the white population of the State is one of paramount importance, and will certainly force itself on the attention of the government.

What is true of Colorado is to a certain extent true of Arizona also; but in addition thereto, it must be considered that the expense of transporting annuities and supplies is enormous. The government has been paying eight and ten cents per pound for the transportation of flour and other necessaries to feed the Indians, and the total cost of maintaining the Indian tribes of Arizona for the past three years has been $1,084,000. While the Indians are kept there this expenditure will go on, perhaps indefinitely increasing, without any corresponding improvement in their welfare or civilization. Moreover, the Indians of the State and Territory are uneasy and restless, and are constantly moving about, both on and off their reservations. The true remedy for these evils is their immediate removal to the Indian Territory, where 58,000 square miles are set apart for the use of Indians; where they can be fed and clothed at a greatly diminished expense; and where, better than all, they can be kept in obedience, and taught to become civilized and self-supporting.

ON AGENTS.

The anomaly of the present system of paying Indian agents needs only to be stated to be apparent. We pay an agent having charge of three hundred and twenty-five Indians $1,500, while another, having the care of seven thousand, is paid only the same sum. It may also happen that an agent having the oversight of but three hundred and twenty-five Indians may have with him a son employed as a clerk at $1,000 per annum, a daughter as a teacher at $600 per annum, a brother as a farmer at $900 per annum, a cousin as a blacksmith at $900 per annum, with a nephew as a carpenter at $800. At the same time, another agent having the care of seven thousand, having only his wife, (not under pay,) though obliged to entertain all strangers and military officers visiting his agency, draws from his salary only a bare subsistence for himself and wife, and is necessarily in very straitened circumstances. This latter case, to my knowledge, is literally and exactly true of one agent. The first case stated, though a supposable one, is possible to have occurred under our present system.

I recommend, to remedy this inequality and unfairness, a classification of the agencies as follows:

Agents of the first class, having in charge 7,000 or more Indians, $2,500.

Agents of the second class, having in charge more than 5,000 and less than 7,000 Indians, $2,200.

Agents of the third class, having in charge more than 3,000 and less than 5,000 Indians, $2,000.

Agents of the fourth class, having in charge more than 2,000 and less than 3,000 Indians, $1,800.

Agents of the fifth class, having in charge more than 1,000 and less than 2,000 Indians, $1,500.

Agents of the sixth class, having in charge more than 800 and less than 1,000 Indians, $1,200.

Agents of the seventh class, having in charge less than 800 Indians, $1,000.

The classification of agents above suggested, although securing to some of them a higher salary than they now receive, will not entail a larger expense upon the government when the consolidation of Indian tribes upon a smaller number of reservations is accomplished, as the number of agents will then be correspondingly reduced. It is also to be hoped that a higher rate of compensation will secure to the government a superior class of officers.

The estimates presented by this office are based upon the old system, for the reason that the changes herein suggested will require additional appropriation.

It is necessary that, as far as possible, temptation be put out of the way of agents, by discouraging purchases in open market. Such purchases have been in the past a fruitful source of speculation. Such purchases should only be made, with the approval of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior, in cases where he is convinced that a real emergency exists. To avoid open-market purchases to a greater extent than heretofore, ample notification will be given to agents to send in estimates of the goods and supplies needed at their respective agencies before the commencement of the fiscal year, in order that the annual lettings of contracts and making of purchases shall, as much as possible, include all needs, and that goods and supplies may be apportioned properly, thus leaving little room for future wants or deficiencies.

Up to the present time nepotism has prevailed at the Indian agencies to such an extent as to have become a public scandal, a nuisance that must be immediately abated. For instance: It is not an uncommon thing to find four relatives quartered upon a single agency. Sometimes more than that number may be found, including the traders. One case has been discovered in which the agent has had his wife appointed matron at a salary, and the only individual to matronize is his family cook. One agent recently forwarded for the approval of this office the nomination of one of his sons, a lad of 17, as farmer, at a salary of $1,000, while his real market-value probably would not exceed $150 per annum; and another son, aged 16, as assistant farmer, at a salary of $900; the market-value of such a boy probably being $100. In such cases, however, the fraud on the service would be greater than the difference between the market-value of the two boys' services and the salaries paid them, since they would be utterly unfit to work with the Indians and train them to a knowledge of farming, for which alone the expenditure could properly be made. These are not solitary instances, and an extended list of others, quite as flagrant, might be made. We are endeavoring to suppress such abuses as rapidly as they are discovered.

NEED OF A SOLICITOR FOR THE BUREAU.

In large mercantile establishments it is the practice to employ one or more solicitors, to be always present in counting-rooms, whose special

office it is to draw contracts, to give legal advice, and to make collections by law. The Indian Bureau needs the services of a competent solicitor in drawing contracts, in passing on land and other legal questions, and in prosecuting defaulting contractors, who, until recently, have been suffered to go for want of a prosecutor. The outlay of three thousand dollars per annum for this purpose would result in saving to the government many thousand dollars annually. Such an officer is indispensable for the proper working of the bureau.

TRADE WITH INDIANS.

A very important subject for consideration is that of Indian traderships. As the agency traders have daily intercourse with the Indians upon their reservations, they have unlimited opportunities to influence them for good or evil. The true interests of the Indians are not always in harmony with the personal interests of the traders. From time to time facts come to light which serve to prove that not all of them are worthy of the recommendation upon which their licenses were granted. The fact that in every outbreak of Indians it is found that there is no lack of arms and ammunition, proves that at least with some traders, the accompanying horrors of a war with savages have not always been sufficient to overcome their greed for gain. So, too, the opportunities afforded to dishonest men to cheat the Indians through the use of tokens and tickets in lieu of money, and again by demanding of them much higher prices than are asked of white men, even when money is used, are far too frequently availed of.

To enforce the laws respecting the sale of arms, ammunition, and intoxicating drinks; to do away with the pernicious system of checks and tickets, which by traders are misnamed dollars; to insist that no distinction shall be made between whites and Indians in the prices to be paid for purchases and sales of goods, and to guard against it by calling upon the traders to furnish printed price-lists which the Indians can understand, for the principal articles which they may have to sell; to counteract as much as possible the bad results of that self-aggrandizement on the part of traders which results injuriously both to the present interests and future welfare of the Indians; in fine, bearing in mind that the trading business in the Indian country is to be conducted primarily for the benefit of Indians and but incidentally for the benefit of the traders, to utilize the money-making instinct, and through a system of fair dealing to make the traders most potent instruments in the civilizing process, will be but carrying out that law which requires this office "to make such rules and regulations as it may deem just and proper." That I have no desire to disregard or avoid the duty which the law has put upon me is made manifest by the fact that I have already issued the requisite instructions for the accomplishment of the objects herein mentioned.

There are still other difficulties resulting from the establishment of traders in the Indian country. Each year the Indians are clamorous to be permitted to hunt buffalo; and each year it becomes more and more certain that the proceeds of the hunt subserve the interests of the traders in securing buffalo-robes in trade for goods, and lead them to encourage the Indians in keeping up an enthusiasm for the hunt. Despite the annual losses of fences, dwellings, and out-buildings, occasioned by the prairie-fires which rage unchecked during the absence of their owners, the trader's influence is potent in maintaining that habit

of gaining subsistence by the chase which is a relic of barbarism and an obstruction to the progress of Indian civilization.

I am not disposed to favor any monopoly of the business; but, on the contrary, shall grant a sufficient number of traders' licenses to secure a wholesome competition. At the same time I shall hold them to a rigid accountability; and any failure to conform to the rules and regulations of this office will cause the speedy revocation of a trader's license.

THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS.

Since the year 1870 the influence exerted by the Board of Indian Commissioners has made itself felt in the purification of the Indian service. Prior to that time it was the custom to receive bids for annuity goods and supplies in classes. By this system a bidder was obliged, for example, to bid for all the dry-goods needed in one class, *i. e.*, to make a price for every article in the long list called for, the bureau reserving the right to alter quantities to suit its requirements. Under this system the contract went year after year to one house, and was looked upon by the public as a practical monopoly, so much so that competition fell off, one house seeming always to have inside information from some one connected with the bureau. The original Board of Indian Commissioners aimed its first blow at this faulty system, and secured a reform in this particular by requiring bids to be made for each article separately. By this method only, a fair competition could be had. From this date a decided improvement in the manner of purchasing took place.

After the resignation of the original board, consisting of Messrs, Brunot, Stuart, Welsh, Dodge, Farwell, Bishop, and Campbell, in the early part of 1874, there was a change for the worse in the purchases for the year 1874, when a loose system of purchase and inspection again prevailed, and loud and earnest complaints were made, among which were those by Professor Marsh, on the inferior quality of all goods purchased. On the filling up of the board in July and August, 1874, the system of the original board was again established, and improved in some particulars.

The main action of the board has been in the interests of good government, and it has exerted a beneficial effect in reforming the service; and although it has had many difficulties to contend with within its organization, its influence has been salutary, and has tended to keep out abuses.

THE NEZ PERCÉ WAR.

The Nez Percés originally inhabited the country in Idaho lying between the Bitter Root and Blue Mountains, and extending from the Pelouse River on the north to the Salmon River and Valley on the south. By the treaty of June, 1855, signed by fifty-eight chiefs, headmen, and delegates, a portion of this Territory on the west and south was ceded to the United States, Chief Lawyer occupying the Kamiah Valley, Big Thunder the Lapwai, Timothy the Alpowai, Joseph the Wallowa, and Billy the Salmon River Valley.

Upon the discovery of gold in the fall of 1860 the reservation was soon overrun with settlers rushing to the mines, and to avoid a conflict between them and the Indians an agreement was entered into, but not confirmed by Congress, on the 10th of April, 1861, between Superintendent Geary and Agent Cain on the one part, and Chief Lawyer, with forty-seven chiefs, headmen, and delegates, on the other part,

whereby that portion of the reserve lying north of the Snake and Clearwater Rivers, the South Fork of the Clearwater, and the trail from said South Fork by the "Weipo root-ground" across the Bitter Root Mountains, was opened to the whites in common with the Indians for mining purposes. In defiance of law, and despite the protestations of the Indian agent, a town-site was laid off in October, 1861, on the reservation, and Lewiston, with a population of twelve hundred, sprung into existence. To this another grievance was added in the distribution of annuities, articles being supplied in inadequate quantities. In 1862, only 247 blankets were furnished the tribe, or one blanket to six Indians, and 4,393 yards of calico, which was less than two yards to each Indian. Giving a blanket to one Indian works no satisfaction to the other five, who receive none, and two yards of calico to each Indian affords but little help and no advancement; yet this was all that could be distributed owing to the meagre appropriations allowed.

By the spring of 1863 it was very evident that, from the change of circumstances and contact with whites, a new treaty was required to properly define and, if possible, curtail the limits of the reserve. Accordingly, on the 9th of June, 1863, Calvin H. Hale, Charles Hutchins, and S. D. Howe, commissioners on the part of the United States, and Chief Lawyer, whose opinion Governor Stevens held in higher esteem than that of any other Indian in the Territory, with fifty other chiefs and headmen, (twenty of whom were parties to the treaty of 1855,) on the part of the Nez Percés, made a new treaty, whereby the reserve was reduced to its present limits, excluding Wallowa, Salmon River, and Alpowai Valleys. After the conclusion of these negotiations, the Nez Percé tribe divided into two factions, viz, the treaty or peace party and the non-treaty or war party, the latter being led by Joseph, Looking-Glass, Big Thunder, White Bird, and Eagle from the Light. Chief Joseph and his band, utterly ignoring the treaty of 1863, continued to claim the Wallowa Valley, where he was tacitly permitted to roam without restraint, until the encroachments of white settlers induced the government to take some definite action respecting this band of non-treaty Nez Percés.

A commission, consisting of Hon. J. P. C. Shanks, Hon. T. W. Bennett, and Agent H. W. Reed, was appointed March 26, 1873, to investigate and report upon Indian affairs in Idaho; and Superintendent T. Odeneal and Agent J. B. Monteith were designated, February 7, and 25, 1873, respectively, as a special commission to make an investigation and hold a council with Chief Joseph and band, and other Indians occupying Wallowa Valley in Oregon, with a view to their removal, if practicable, to the Lapwai reserve. The first-named commission state the source of the then existing troubles with the Nez Percé Indians to have been the encroachment of whites upon their farming-lands and upon their fishery and hunting-grounds, as well as the actual settlement of four white men within the limits of the reduced reservation, in violation of treaty stipulations. The other commission held the removal of these roving Nez Percés to the Lapwai reservation to be impracticable.

So long as the Wallowa Valley remained unsettled, Chief Joseph and his followers retained it in quiet possession, under the full sway and influence of Smohalla and other "dreamers" or medicine-men, who held that the earth was a part of themselves, and that Chief Joseph had a right to roam wherever impulse or inclination led him. As a removal had been declared to be impracticable, and his right as a non-treaty Indian to occupy the Wallowa Valley was still mooted, it was deemed to be good policy, in avoidance of a conflict liable to be the result of

additional settlement, to declare the valley an Indian reservation, and thereby check further encroachment of settlers until some decisive action could be taken by Congress to remove the whites from Lapwai reserve, and to settle the non-treaty Indians thereon. Accordingly, on the 16th of June, 1873, the President declared the Wallowa Valley a reservation for the roving Nez Percé Indians, so long as they remained peaceable and committed no depredations on the settlers or their improvements. There being a number of settlers within the reservation thus set apart by the President, an appraisal of their improvements was made and submitted to the department to be recommended for appropriate legislation. Congress, however, failed to make any appropriation for the payment of the claims of these settlers, and Chief Joseph, after a lapse of two years, showed a disposition neither to settle upon the Wallowa reserve nor to respect the rights or property of the whites whom he encountered in his unrestricted roving. Having thus failed to secure the results contemplated by the issue of the order of June 16, 1873, the Indian Office then recommended a revocation of said order, which was signed by President Grant June 10, 1875.

Owing to the imminent danger of a conflict between the settlers and these roving Indians, growing out of the murder by the whites of one of Chief Joseph's band, and of the depredations upon the crops and stock of the whites by the Indians, a commission, consisting of D. H. Jerome, esq., Brig. Gen. O. O. Howard, Maj. H. Clay Wood, A. A. G., and William Stickney, esq. and A. C. Barstow, esq., of the board of Indian Commissioners, was appointed in October, 1876, by the Secretary of the Interior, Hon. Z. Chandler, to visit these Indians with a view to secure their permanent settlement upon the reservation, and their early entrance upon a civilized life, and to adjust the difficulties then existing between them and the settlers. The report of the commission, submitted December 1, 1876, (which accompanies this report, page, 183,) recommended, first, the return of the dreamers or medicine-men to the reserve, and, in case of refusal, their transportation to the Indian Territory; secondly, the speedy military occupation of the Wallowa Valley by a force adequate to suppress any outbreak, the agent in the mean time to continue his efforts in persuading them to settle upon the reserve; thirdly, failing to secure a quiet settlement upon the reserve, that forcible means be used to place them on it; and, fourthly, should depredations upon property or any overt act of hostility by the Indians be made, the employment of sufficient force to bring them into subjection and to place them on the reservation.

The department acted upon these recommendations, instructing the agent to hold interviews with these Indians, and also requesting the War Department to take military occupation of the valley in the interest of peace, and to co-operate with the agent in the effort to place Chief Joseph and his band in permanent homes upon the Lapwai reservation. General Howard, with agent Monteith, took charge of the proposed negotiations. Several interviews were held with Chief Joseph, but owing to the pernicious influence of the dreamers—Smohalla especially—no suggestion from the Indian agent seemed to Chief Joseph worthy of consideration; and it becoming evident to Agent Monteith that all negotiations for the peaceful removal of Joseph and his band, with other non-treaty Nez Percé Indians, to the Lapwai Indian reservation in Idaho must fail of a satisfactory adjustment, General Howard was placed in full control of all further attempts for their removal.

He held three councils with these Indians, on the 3d, 4th, and 7th of May last respectively, in which Joseph, Looking-Glass, and White Bird,

the three chief leaders of all the non-treaty Indians, agreed to go upon the reservation with their several bands. In accordance with this agreement, arrangements were made to visit the several localities on the reserve suitable for the settlement of their bands. The first visit was made on the 8th of May, to the valley of the Lapwai, for a location for Joseph and his band. The next day Looking-Glass and White Bird visited the valley of the Clearwater, at the mouth of Kamiah Creek. Here, among the Kamiah Indians, Looking-Glass proposed to settle upon the spare lands of this valley. On the 10th of May they proceeded some sixteen or eighteen miles up the Clearwater, where they found a country abounding in wood, water, and grass, with plenty of arable land. Encouraged by Looking-Glass, White Bird settled upon this as his location. Having accomplished this part of their plans, the Indians met on the 15th of May, at Fort Lapwai, to hold a final council in regard to the removal of their bands to these localities, and agreed to remove their stock and settle thereon in thirty days. So confident were General Howard, Inspector Watkins, and Agent Monteith of the honesty of purpose of the Indians as displayed in their councils, and their definite selection of homes, that they felt justified in telegraphing the successful termination of any danger of an outbreak, and the approaching peaceable removal of all non-treaty Indians to suitable homes within the limits of the reservation.

One day, however, prior to the expiration of the time fixed for their removal (namely, June 14, 1877,) open hostilities by these Indians began by the murder of twenty-one white men and women on White Bird Creek, near Mount Idaho, in revenge for the murder of one of their tribe. The few troops under the command of General Howard were ordered out at once, and on the 17th of June Captain Perry made the first attack in a cañon of Hangman's Creek, near Spokane, 75 miles east of Lewiston, losing thirty-four men. On the 4th of July the attack was renewed by Colonels Berry and Whipple at Kamiah, near Cottonwood on Salmon River, with a loss of thirteen men. The next battle was under the immediate command of General Howard, which occurred on the 12th of July, on the South Fork of the Clearwater, near the mouth of Cottonwood Creek, the government sustaining a loss of eleven killed and twenty-six wounded. On the 19th of July the Indians were reported as having fled on the Lolo trail to the buffalo country east of the Bitter Root Mountains, having crossed the Clearwater 20 miles below Kamiah. At this juncture, Joseph showed a disposition to surrender, Red Heart and twenty-eight followers having voluntarily given themselves up; but the threatening attitude of White Bird compelled him to abandon this design and join the others in their flight to the Bitter Root Mountains. By this parley of Joseph, the Indians gained four days' advance of the troops which were sent in their pursuit. By forced marches, however, General Gibbon, on the 9th of August, came upon the Nez Percé camp, at Big Hole Pass, Montana Territory, 135 miles from Missoula, making an immediate attack. Both sides lost heavily. General Gibbon himself was wounded and sustained a loss of seven officers and fifty-three men. From this battle-field the Indians fled down the Bannack trail to the vicinity of Bannack City, where they turned southwesterly to Horse Prairie, and proceeded on to Old Fort Lemhi, on the Mormon Fork of Salmon River, south of Salmon City. After passing into Idaho, the hostiles again turned eastward and crossed into Montana, evidently making their way up Henry's Fork of Snake River, in the vicinity of Lake Henry, toward the Yellowstone Park, with General Howard in pursuit.

Instructions were issued to General Terry that if the hostiles should reach the park and cross into the Big Horn country, on the passes of the Stinkingwater, Colonel Miles should be ordered to attack them. The Indians made an attack upon General Howard at Camp Meadow, near Lake Henry, capturing some one hundred horses, one-third of which were, however, retaken after the battle, in which General Howard lost one man killed and seven wounded. On the 27th of August, the Nez Percés crossed the Yellowstone above the falls, at the upper end of a cañon in the National Park, on their way to Wind River.

Colonel Sturgis was directed to leave the Crow agency for the Clark River Valley to capture the Nez Percés. On the 13th of September he had a battle with them on Cañon Creek, Clark's Fork, near the Yellowstone, in which but few men were killed and wounded, but the Indians lost heavily in men and ponies. The Indians were evidently making for the Judith Mountain, with Sturgis and Sanford in pursuit, followed by General Howard. They crossed the Missouri River at Cow Island on the 23d September, and entered the pass between Bear's Paw and the Little Rocky Mountains on the 28th, carrying many wounded, On the route from the Yellowstone to the Missouri River, the Nez Percés encountered the Crow scouts, who made a sudden charge upon them, capturing large numbers of their ponies and mules, as well as killing and wounding many of their men. General Miles, who had been ordered to intercept, did not strike their trail till they had crossed the Missouri. As the hostile Nez Percés were coming out of the Bear's Paw Mountains, on the 3d of October, General Miles moved his command rapidly to Snake Creek, met, and surprised their camp at eight o'clock in the morning, capturing about six hundred horses, mules, and ponies. This engagement was the severest blow the Indians had yet received. Besides the loss of their horses, they lost seventeen killed, including Looking-Glass and Joseph's brother and three other chiefs, and forty wounded. After this day's battle Joseph resorted to diplomacy, and gave his solemn pledge that he would surrender, but did not do so, evidently waiting for aid from other Indians. This failing him, and General Miles renewing the attack the next day, he was compelled to end the long and severe struggle on the 5th of October by an unconditional surrender of all his forces.

Upon the capture of Joseph and his Indians, the first question that arises is, "What shall be done with them?" Humanity prompts us to send them back and place them on the Nez Percé reservation, as Joseph and his followers have shown themselves to be brave men and skillful soldiers, who, with one exception, have observed the rules of civilized warfare, and have not mutilated their dead enemies.

There is, however, an insuperable difficulty in the way, owing to the fact that at the beginning of the outbreak of the Nez Percé war, twenty-one whites in the immediate vicinity of Joseph's home were murdered in cold blood by the Indians, and six white women were outraged. Because of these crimes, there would be no peace nor safety for Joseph and his Indians on their old reservation, or in its vicinity, as the friends and relatives of the victims would wage an unrelenting war upon the offenders. But for these foul crimes these Indians would be sent back to the reservation in Idaho. Now, however, they will have to be sent to the Indian Territory; and this will be no hardship to them, as the difference in the temperature between that latitude and their old home is inconsiderable.

The gallant achievement of General Miles in the capture of these Indians has had a decided and beneficial influence on other hostile tribes. It is mainly owing to this influence that the Sioux have quietly assented to the removal they before refused to make.

THE SIOUX WAR.

The causes which led in February, 1876, to a military campaign against that portion of the Sioux Nation, known as the non-treaty Sioux, or followers of Sitting Bull, were fully detailed in the last annual report of this office,* as also the fact that after the opening of hostilities they received large accessions to their number from the agency Sioux. This report showed that such desertions were largely due to the uneasiness which the Indians had long felt on account of the infraction of treaty stipulations by the white invasion of the Black Hills, seriously aggravated at the most critical period by irregular and insufficient issues of rations, necessitated by inadequate and delayed appropriations.

Of this campaign a full and detailed account will of course be found in the reports of the honorable Secretary of War. It has, however, seemed to me proper to present herewith a brief outline of its principal events, in order that the records of the Indian Department may contain, at least, a summary of the most important Indian war of recent date, and one which has involved every interest of the largest tribe with which this office has to deal. The campaign was carried on for the most part in the region south of the Yellowstone, between the Big Horn and Powder Rivers, in Montana and Wyoming. It opened with an attack made upon an Indian camp on the Powder River, March 17th, 1876, by forces under General Crook, who had approached from the north by way of Forts Reno and Phil Kearney. After this attack the troops returned to Fort Fetterman, March 26th, and remained there until the last of May, when they again started out, pursuing the same route as before, and on June 17th engaged in an all-day fight with the hostiles near the head of the Rosebud, after which they went into camp, and General Crook sent for reinforcements, which arrived August 4th.

About the middle of May a force of about one thousand men under General Terry left Fort Abraham Lincoln and ascended the Yellowstone to the mouth of the Rosebud. There the Seventh Cavalry, numbering 600 men, commanded by General Custer, left General Terry with orders to proceed up the Rosebud and across to the Little Big Horn. General Terry then proceeded to the mouth of the Big Horn, where he was met by a body of 450 men under General Gibbon, which had marched from Fort Ellis down the Yellowstone. The combined forces ascended the Big Horn to the mouth of the Little Big Horn, which latter stream they also ascended, and arrived June 27th at a point about forty miles above its mouth. Here they found that two days previous the forces under General Custer had had an engagement on this ground with the hostiles, which had resulted in the entire destruction of five companies under General Custer's immediate command; and that by their arrival the remaining seven companies, under Major Reno, had narrowly escaped sharing the same fate. The troops then returned to the mouth of the Big Horn, leaving behind 259 dead and carrying with them 53 wounded.

A month later, July 26th, at the request of Lieutenant-General Sheridan, the Interior Department conceded to the military the supervision of the Lower Brulé, Cheyenne River, and Standing Rock agencies; and military officers were made acting agents at the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies.

About the same time, General Terry, who had meanwhile received re-enforcements, descended the Yellowstone to the Rosebud, and ascended the Rosebud 36 miles, where, August 10th, he joined General Crook. The

* A still further account of the same is contained in Senate Ex. Doc. No. 52, 1st sess. 44th Congress.

Indians, however, took this opportunity to escape in the direction of Tongue River. The trail was followed down the Tongue, across to the Powder River, and down the Powder to its mouth. At this point, on August 25th, the two forces separated, General Terry going north of the Yellowstone to prevent escape in that direction. General Crook followed the trail southeast toward the Black Hills until it became so scattered as to be indistinguishable. During this pursuit, on September 14th, General Crook's advanced column surprised and attacked a village of thirty lodges near Slim Buttes, 180 miles from the Cheyenne River agency. This was followed up by an attack on his main column by the band of Crazy Horse. The troops then came into the vicinity of the Black Hills, and soon after assisted in disarming the agency Indians of Red Cloud and Spotted Tail. General Terry likewise disarmed and dismounted the Indians at Cheyenne River and Standing Rock.

The main body of the hostiles under Crazy Horse went in small companies toward the Yellowstone, near the Powder River, then up the Yellowstone to the Tongue River, and down that river to a point near Suicide Creek, where a winter camp was made in the heart of the buffalo country. This constituted the headquarters of the hostiles under Crazy Horse until March, 1877, when the camp removed to the Powder River. Another portion, under Sitting Bull, took a more northerly course toward the Yellowstone and Glendive Creek. The winter camp of this chief was about two hundred miles north of the Tongue River toward the Dry Fork of the Missouri. He seems to have made frequent trips between the camps for consultation and to distribute ammunition, which he obtained by trade with the Red River half-breeds near the British boundary.

On the 18th of October a large force under Sitting Bull attacked a supply-train near Glendive Creek, ran off sixty mules, and retreated across the Yellowstone in the direction of Fort Peck. This movement was anticipated by Colonel Miles, who, with troops belonging to the just-completed cantonment at the mouth of Tongue River, started to intercept them, and came upon their camp October 21. Under a flag of truce presented by the Indians, two councils were held with Sitting Bull and other leading men, at which the latter reiterated their old desire to be independent of the United States, their indifference to any government aid in the way of supplies and annuities, and their wish to be connected with agencies only to the extent of trading in ammunition; nor would they give any pledges of good faith. The second day's council was immediately followed by an engagement, in which the Indians were driven from their position and fled, closely pursued by the troops, a distance of 42 miles, until in the vicinity of Bad Route Creek, on the other side of the Yellowstone, the main body consisting of Minneconjoux and Sans Arcs, sued for peace on the terms which five days before they had rejected—unconditional surrender—and delivered up five of their number as hostages, viz, Red Skirt, White Bull, Black Eagle, Sun Rise, and Foolish Thunder. During the flight Sitting Bull, with his immediate followers, succeeded in breaking away to the left, and escaped in the direction of Fort Peck. The hostages were taken to the Cheyenne River agency, and their people, estimated at from four hundred to six hundred lodges, were placed, under the direction of Bull Eagle, Small Bear, and Bull, and ordered to reach the Cheyenne River agency not later than December 2, five days being allowed them to provide a supply of buffalo-meat, and thirty to make the march. This arrangement seems to have been made in good faith by some of the leading men taking part in it; but their influence over the others was

not great enough to prevent any but the immediate relatives of the hostages from again joining the hostile camp.

On the 15th of November a new expedition, under General Crook, started from Fort Fetterman to again follow up Crazy Horse. On the 25th of that month a detached camp of Cheyennes was struck by a portion of his troops under General Mackenzie, on the west fork of the Powder River, which resulted in the complete destruction of the village, and the loss to the Indians of all their ponies and camp equipage. The expedition then went down the Belle Fourche, and about the 1st of January returned to the cantonment, near Old Fort Reno.

On the 16th of December, five Sioux chiefs from the hostile camp on Tongue River, followed at a distance by twenty or thirty other Indians, approached the Tongue River post bearing the white flag; but while passing the camp of Crow scouts the five leaders were surrounded by twelve of their old enemies and instantly killed, whereupon their companions fled. The Crows were forthwith disarmed, and twelve of their horses, with other gifts, were immediately dispatched to the friends and relatives of those who had been killed. These presents were accompanied by assurances that no white man had taken part in the outrage. The Indians, though at first inclined to doubt the genuineness of these protestations, have since expressed their full belief that the troops were in no way responsible for the affair, and report their errand to have been to return some stolen horses.

After the surrender of October 27, Colonel Miles continued his operations against Sitting Bull. By sending three companies north of the Missouri and three others south, between the Muscle Shell and the Dry Fork of the Missouri, and four more to operate on the Dry Fork, he succeeded on the 18th of December in striking the hostile camp near the head of the Red Water, Sitting Bull having crossed the Missouri near Wolf Point. The Indians were driven south across the Yellowstone, and escaped with the loss of all their ponies and camp equipage.

The next move was made by Colonel Miles on the camp of six hundred lodges, under Crazy Horse, in the valley of the Tongue River. They were found below Suicide or Hanging Woman's Creek, and after skirmishes on the 1st, 3d, and 7th of January, 1877, and a five-hours' engagement on the 8th, were driven from their position, but, owing to worn-out army trains, could not be followed. On the 7th of May, Colonel Miles surprised and attacked a village of fifty lodges, under Lame Deer, near the mouth of the Rosebud. The village was well supplied with ponies, camp equipage, and dried meat; all of which were captured. In July following, raids were made by members of Lame Deer's band on settlers, surveying parties, and wagon trains in the vicinity of the Belle Fourche and the boundary-line of Wyoming.

On the 11th January, 1877, information was received from Inspector Walsh, commanding the detachment of mounted police at Cypress Hills, Canada, that one hundred and nine lodges of American Sioux had crossed the Canadian boundary near Wood Mountain, and were camped on the British side, and that they declared themselves to be desirous of peace and to have no intention of returning to the United States to carry on war. Later the number was reported to have been increased to over two hundred lodges, and they had been joined by Sitting Bull. On the 20th of June, 1877, the honorable Privy Council of Canada, with the approval of the governor-general, officially notified the United States Government of the presence of these Indians within the British Possessions, stating that owing to their destitute condition permits for the purchase of limited quantities of ammunition had been granted them,

but that their presence was a source of grave apprehension and anxiety on the part of both the Indian and white population of that part of Canada, and requesting the United States Government, without delay, to "take such steps as will induce these Indians, and any others who may similarly cross the boundary-line, to return to their reserves in the United States territory."

In accordance with this request a commission, consisting of General A. H. Terry and A. J. Lawrence, esq., was appointed by the President in September last to proceed to Fort Walsh and negotiate with Sitting Bull for his peaceful return to the United States and settlement at some agency. At the council held on the 17th of October, Sitting Bull and his chiefs declined all proposals made by the commission, and announced their desire and intention always to remain within the British Possessions. After the close of the council, the Canadian authorities conferred with the Indians, warning them that after the extinction of the buffalo no help whatever beyond protection could be expected from the British Government, and that a crossing of the line by any of their young men with hostile intent would be considered an act of hostility by both governments. With this full understanding the Indians adhered to their former decision, and the commission returned, and Sitting Bull and his adherents are no longer considered wards of this government.

During the progress of the Sioux campaign, in the fall of 1876, small parties began to deliver themselves up at the different agencies, laying down their arms, with the declaration that they were "tired of war." Other parties who surrendered in the following spring so generally represented that sentiment to be shared by the main body of hostiles that the chief Spotted Tail agreed to visit in person the hostile camp, accompanied by 250 subchiefs and headmen, and urge the return of his people to their agency and allegiance. His return in April with a following of 1,100 attested the remarkable success of his mission; and for this eminent service, which virtually ended the Sioux war, and his unswerving loyalty throughout the whole campaign, some suitable testimonial should be tendered him.

In the following month most of the Cheyennes and 899 Indians under Crazy Horse surrendered at Red Cloud agency. Others found their way into the cantonment on Tongue River, and finally, in September last, Lame Deer's band of 500 gave up the contest.

THE SIOUX COMMISSION.

In the months of September and October, 1876, the various Sioux agencies were visited by a commission, appointed under act of August 15 of that year, to negotiate with the Sioux an agreement to surrender that portion of the Sioux reservation which included the Black Hills and certain hunting privileges outside that reserve guaranteed by the treaty of 1868; to grant a right of way across their reserve; and to provide for the removal of the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies from Northwestern Nebraska to the Missouri River. The commission was also authorized to take steps to gain the consent of the Sioux to their removal to the Indian Territory.

From their report, which was published as an appendix to the last annual report of this office, it will be seen that the commission were successful in all the negotiations with which they were charged; and that the Indians made every concession that was desired by the government, although we were engaged at that very time in fighting their relatives and friends. On behalf of the United States, the agreement

thus entered into provided for subsisting the Sioux on a stated ration until they should become self-supporting, for furnishing schools, and all necessary aid and instruction in agriculture and the mechanical arts, and for the allotment of lands in severalty. The agreement was ratified by Congress February 28, 1877.

Representatives from the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies with two of the commissioners visited the Indian Territory as a preliminary to a practical consideration of the subject of removal thither. Whether it is probable that by following up the matter on the return of the delegation, any portion of the Indians of those agencies could have been induced to adopt as a home the country which they visited, I am unable to say. Any effort in that direction was promptly forestalled by a provision in the act of February 28, by which Congress explicitly prohibited "the removal of any portion of the Sioux Indians to the Indian Territory, until the same shall be authorized by an act of Congress hereafter enacted."

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL OF RED CLOUD AND SPOTTED TAIL AGENCIES.

In May last D. H. Jerome, of the Board of Indian Commissioners, Lieutenant-Colonel P. Lugenbeel, First Infantry, U. S. A., and J. H. Hammond, superintendent of Indian affairs for Dakota, were appointed a commission to select locations on the Missouri River for the new Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies. For the former, the site chosen is the junction of Yellow Medicine and Missouri Rivers, and at that point agency buildings have just been erected. For the latter, the old Ponca reserve was decided upon, where the agency dwellings, storehouses, one hundred and fifty Indian houses, and five hundred acres of cultivated fields, left vacant by the Poncas, offer special advantages for present quarters.

Notwithstanding their consent given to the commission, to hereafter receive supplies on the Missouri River, the Spotted Tail and Red Cloud Indians persisted in making strenuous objection to such removal, in which they were seconded by the surrendered "hostiles," who were not parties to the agreement. Their earnest desire to talk with the President in regard to the matter was finally gratified, and a delegation of twenty-three chiefs and leading men of the Sioux and Northern Arapahoes visited this city for that purpose, in the latter part of September last. The interview failed of results satisfactory to the Sioux, since by law and treaty no concession could be made by the President or the department beyond a promise to examine, next spring, the country lying along the Cheyenne and White Rivers, and to endeavor to find on them suitable locations for farming purposes.

The removal of fourteen thousand Sioux Indians at this season of the year, a distance of three hundred miles from their old agencies in Nebraska to their new quarters near the Missouri River, is not a pleasant matter to contemplate. Neither the present Secretary of the Interior, nor the present Commissioner of Indian Affairs is responsible for the movement, but they have carried out the law faithfully, though reluctantly. The removal is being made in accordance with the act of August 15, 1876. (Stat. 19, p. 191.) It is proper to say here, that I cannot but look on the necessity thus imposed by law on the executive branch of the government as an unfortunate one, and the consequences ought to be remedied as speedily as possible.

Let us for a moment consider that the Spotted Tail agency was in 1871 on the west bank of the Missouri River, where the whites became exceedingly troublesome, and the river afforded abundant facilities for the introduction of intoxicating liquors. In 1874 the Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies were removed to, what a subsequent survey proved to be, the State of Nebraska, the former agency 165 miles from Cheyenne and the latter 108 miles from Sidney, the nearest points on the Union Pacific Railroad. Here the usual ill fortune attending the removal of these Indians was again exemplified, in placing the agencies on absolutely barren land, where there was no possibility of cultivating the soil, no hope of their being enabled to become self-supporting, and where they have of necessity been kept in the hopeless condition of paupers.

In the hope of placing these Indians upon arable land, where they might become civilized and self-supporting, the determination was hastily taken to remove them back to the Missouri River. This step was undertaken without a proper examination of other points on the reservation, where it is stated, on good authority, that a sufficient quantity of excellent wheat-lands can be found on either bank of the White River running eastward into the Missouri, and where, also, there is timber sufficient in quantity and quality for all practical purposes. This, however, should be fully determined before another movement of these Indians is attempted.

The Indian chiefs, in their interview with the President in September last, begged that they might not be sent to the Missouri River, as whisky-drinking, and other demoralization, would be the consequence. This was the bes judgment of the best men of the tribe, but the necessity was one that the President could not control. The provisions and supplies for the ensuing winter had been placed according to law on the Missouri, and, owing to the lateness of the season, it was impossible to remove them to the old agencies. Accordingly the necessities of the case compelled the removal of these Indians in the midst of the snows and storms of early winter, which have already set in.

REMOVAL OF THE NORTHERN CHEYENNES AND ARAPAHOES.

These Indians for several years past have been reported as receiving rations with the Sioux, at Red Cloud agency, but as "belonging" with their southern brethren in the Indian Territory, whom they could not be induced to join by any persuasion or command unsupported by force.

The same difference between the disposition of the two tribes has been shown during the Sioux war that was manifested in the Cheyenne and Arapahoe war of 1874 and 1875 in the Indian Territory. The whole body of the Cheyennes took prompt and active part in hostilities, while the Arapahoes, almost without exception, remained loyal to the government. After the surrender of the main portion of this tribe, the Cheyennes were suddenly seized by a desire to remove to the Indian Territory. This unexpected announcement was followed by prompt action, and on the 28th of May last, 937 Cheyennes left Red Cloud agency under military escort, and after 70 days' journey reported at Fort Reno, and were turned over to the Cheyenne and Arapaho agent.

In accordance with their earnest request made to the President during the recent visit of the delegation in this city, permission was given the Northern Arapahoes to join the Shoshones on the Wind River reserve in Wyoming. In a formal council held last month by Agent

Irwin with the Shoshones, their consent to the arrangement desired by the Arapahoes was obtained, and the removal of the latter is now in progress.

REMOVAL AND OUTBREAK OF THE SOUTHERN APACHES.

After the removal in June, 1876, of 325 Chiricahua Apaches to San Carlos, the Chiricahua reserve was abolished, and the military commander of Arizona requested to treat as hostile all Indians found in that locality. Raids by the renegades, of whom Pionsenary, Heronemo, Nolgee, and Hoo were chiefs, became frequent. Many lives were taken, much property stolen or destroyed, and by February, 1877, the old reign of terror seemed to have returned to the southeastern portion of Arizona. In March last it was definitely ascertained that not only were the renegades re-enforced by Indians from the Hot Springs reservation in New Mexico, but also that that reserve was being used as a harbor of refuge for the outlaws.

Agent Clum was accordingly instructed to proceed to the Hot Springs reserve with a force of San Carlos Indian police, arrest the renegades, and remove the Southern Apache Indians to the San Carlos reservation, in Arizona. He reached Oji Caliente with 103 police on the 20th of April. He found on the reserve next day 434 Indians, among them Heronemo, Gordo, and others implicated in raids, of whom he arrested 14. On the 1st of May, 453 disarmed and dismounted Indians, escorted by a company of cavalry, left the reserve *en route* for the San Carlos agency, and all other Indians belonging to the agency were declared renegades. The reserve was restored to the public domain and the buildings placed in the care of the military until disposed of by the General Land Office under sections 2122 and 2123 of the Revised Statutes. In effecting this removal, every possible assistance was rendered by the military commander of New Mexico, under authority to use for that purpose all the infantry and cavalry which could be safely taken from other points in the Territory. The strong force displayed, and the skillful posting of troops around the reserve, convinced the Indians of the folly of either refusing to surrender arms or of attempting to escape by flight. On reaching San Carlos, May 17th, they were located on the Gila River, and it was hoped that no more trouble would be occasioned by this hitherto most intractable of all the Apache bands. Some of the prisoners were kept in irons, and all were compelled to work at whatever labor was required around the agency.

Although active scouting after renegades was carried on in Southeast Arizona and Southwest New Mexico, raiding, to a greater or less extent, did not cease throughout the summer. On the 26th of May, a reward of $100 was offered for the capture of Pionsenay, (nine of his band had surrendered themselves at San Carlos two weeks previous,) and in July authority was granted this office for the employment of additional police from the San Carlos Indians, to be used for scouting service.

On the 2d of September, a majority of the Hot Springs Indians and a portion of the Chiricahuas, numbering in all about 300, suddenly left the San Carlos reserve. They were pursued and overtaken next day by volunteers from the agency Indians, who fought the fugitives till their ammunition was exhausted, and brought back to the agency 30 women and children and 28 animals. The fugitives then struck a settlement in New Mexico, killing 8 persons and stealing some horses, and immediately all the available troops in that Territory were put into the

field against them. On the 10th of September a second engagement occurred between the renegades and a party of San Carlos police, which was in advance of a force of United States troops and Indian scouts enlisted by the War Department, whom they had joined in the pursuit. The loss to the hostiles was reported to have been 12 killed and 13 captured. On the 13th of last month 3 chiefs with 187 Apaches surrendered at Fort Wingate, finding themselves unable to successfully carry on war in a country thoroughly occupied by United States soldiers and Indian scouts. These, with 51 who have since surrendered, have been taken to the old Hot Springs reservation, where their final disposition will be decided upon. Active scouting must still be continued, in order to secure to Southeastern Arizona and Southwestern New Mexico freedom from raids made by other renegades who were outlawed at the time of the Southern Apache and Chiricahua removals.

REMOVAL OF THE PONCAS.

The unfortunate location of the Poncas on account of their exposure to unfriendly contact with the Sioux, which has been a matter of frequent comment in the annual reports of this office, has led to the removal of that tribe to the Indian Territory, in accordance with provisions contained in the last two Indian appropriation bills.

As the initiative step, Inspector Kemble in January last visited the Poncas to obtain their consent to a settlement among the Osages. They at first disclaimed any wish to remove and finally agreed to look at the Indian Territory, but were informed that the expense of sending a delegation could not be incurred without consent on their part to a surrender of their Dakota lands. Such consent was given by the Poncas in formal council, on the 27th of January, with the understanding that after the return of the delegation, final negotiations should be completed in Washington. Unfortunately the delegation of ten chiefs, on account of the failure of the Osages to show hospitality, inclement weather, and other causes, became disheartened at the outset, declined the friendly advances of the Kaws, refused to look farther, scarcely noticed the rich lands along the Arkansas River, and on reaching Arkansas City, eight left in the night on foot for the Ponca agency, which they reached in forty days. The other two, with the inspector, their agent, and Rev. S. D. Hinman who had accompanied the delegation, selected that northeast part of the Quapaw reserve which was set apart in 1875 for the location of the "captive" Indians of the Territory.

On their return, they found the tribe divided in sentiment, the more civilized portion, consisting of the half-breeds and many full bloods, favoring removal, the others opposing it; the opposition being constantly strengthened through the unwarrantable interference of outside parties, insomuch that before the starting of that half of the tribe which had signified a willingness to remove, forty-five troops were sent from Fort Randall for their protection from the terrorizing tactics of the other party. The adverse influence, however, so far prevailed that only one hundred and seventy crossed the Niobrara on the 17th of April. Among them were two of the three chiefs now living who made the tribal treaties with the United States in 1817 and 1826. The train containing the agency supplies had preceded, and had already reached Columbus, Nebr. The misfortunes which attended every step of their journey southward, are thus described by the Inspector Kemble.

The party reached Columbus, Nebr., *en route* for the Indian territory, April 28th having been thirteen days in making the journey from the agency thither, a distance

of 135 miles. The weather had been most unpropitious; rain, snow, high water, and heavy roads were encountered on nearly every day's march. The party moved down from Columbus under my direction, as far as the Otoe agency, following the Big Blue River, through Nebraska. The continuous rains rendered it impossible to make the daily marches contemplated and provided for in the contract. Our average day's travel to this point was a fraction over eleven miles. There were days when it was impracticable to go forward. On the Otoe reservation we were greatly impeded by water, the streams being all unbridged. We were delayed here nearly a week.

On taking charge of the expedition, I had deemed it expedient to organize a small police force from among the Indians, not less for the protection of our own property than that of others along the road, and for the prevention of whisky traffic and its consequent disorders. The entire march was made without disturbance of the peace, or the destruction of private property beyond the value of ten dollars. The few sick were cared for among ourselves. The Indians moved with cheerful alacrity, and gave me no trouble beyond the petty annoyances inseparable from the management of a large family of children. Our worst enemy was the weather, which could hardly have been more unfavorable or trying.

On the 29th of May we reached the Neosho, down which stream I intended to move. The bad weather continuing, caused me to deflect from its course after reaching Iola. Rain, thunder and lightning still hung along the line of march. The roads were in a terrible state, and high streams continually presented formidable obstacles to our progress. The Indians behaved well under all these adverse circumstances; but our journey was becoming a very long and expensive one. The contract under which the Poncas were being moved allowed the discontinuance of teams at any point on the road where loads could be lightened, or diminished transportation was possible. But the almost unprecedented storms and heavy roads had so broken down our light Indian work-stock that I was under the necessity of turning in the hired teams to haul their loads as fast as a reduction of supplies gave us "spares."

We arrived at the new location selected for the Poncas, June 12th. Our misfortunes *en route* had culminated at the Osage Mission, June 8th, in our whole train getting hemmed in by rising waters, from which the only mode of extrication was a rapid forced march and detour around, near the heads of the streams. We struck the railroad leading to Baxter Springs two days afterward, and thence southward our course was easy. The Indians with me appeared exceedingly well pleased with their new home. Along the way they had not infrequently showed their doubts and anxiety respecting the country to which they were being taken and which *not one of them had ever seen*. They immediately began the selection of their individual sites for farms and houses, and furnished willing gangs of field hands to cultivate the three hundred acres of corn which had been planted in expectation of their arrival, and which we found in fine condition. The time consumed in the march was fifty-nine days.

It having been determined that the removal of the remainder of the tribe must now be insisted upon, troops were ordered to the Ponca agency. But it was decided to attempt to forestall the need of their presence by sending back the Ponca agent, Mr. Lawrence, with his successor, Agent Howard, to again urge upon the Indians a quiet compliance with the wishes of the government. They so far succeeded as to be able to request that the four companies who had started for the agency be recalled, and on the 16th of May the last Ponca crossed the Niobrara and turned his face southward. At Columbus, the twenty-five soldiers who had remained at the agency after the departure of the first party, and had accompanied the second party to that point, returned to Dakota. The succession of disasters which befell this second party on their sixty-five days' march are fully detailed in the report of Agent Howard appended hereto, page 68.

The plan of taking the Indians overland with their ponies was adopted with a view to economy and at the express desire of the Indians. The unprecedented weather encountered made the expense of the removal much greater than if rail and water transportation had been used. As a consequence, that portion of the fund appropriated for the removal of the Poncas, with which it was intended to begin the work of settling them in their new location, is materially reduced. Unless funds are speedily secured and made immediately available, it is feared that much suffering, owing to the change of climate and exposure to the elements,

will be undergone by these Indians during the coming winter. Even with most ample provision on the part of the government, it will be difficult for some time to place these Indians in comfortable quarters.

The adjustment of their land-titles is a matter of prime importance. Legislation should be secured at the earliest practicable day, providing for giving the Poncas full compensation for the land, houses, and other property and improvements relinquished by them, the funds thus procured to be applied, 1st, to the purchase of the lands on which the Poncas shall be permanently located, and, 2d, to the civilization of the tribe. As has been remarked above, the Ponca reserve has already been taken possession of for the benefit of the Sioux.

The final location of the Poncas is not yet decided upon. A delegation of the tribe recently visited Washington, and presented to the President their earnest request to be allowed to return to their old reservation in Dakota or to join the Omahas, a kindred tribe, in Nebraska. The obvious unwisdom and even impossibility of removing Indians *from* the Indian Territory necessitated a refusal of their request; but they were given permission to select a permanent home upon any unoccupied lands in the Territory which the government still owns. They were urged to take immediate steps to effect a settlement of the matter, and were promised, as soon as the locality should be decided upon and Congress should provide the necessary funds, such assistance in the way of schools, houses, stock, seeds, tools, agricultural implements, &c., as would enable them to more than replace the property and improvements unwillingly relinquished in Dakota; but they were made distinctly to understand that all assistance by the government would be in the line of teaching them self-helpfulness, and would be conditioned on exertions put forth by themselves in that direction.

It seems desirable that they should leave their present location in the northeastern part of the Indian Territory in order to seek a place farther removed from the border, and it is presumed that they will settle on that tract east of the Pawnees which lies between the forks of the Cimarron and Arkansas Rivers, and which is probably in all respects as desirable a district as is now unoccupied. It contains 105,456 acres, which must be purchased of the Cherokees in accordance with provisions of article 16 of the treaty with that nation dated July 19, 1866, by which they ceded to the United States a large region of country west of the 96th meridian, upon which friendly Indians should thereafter be settled.

REMOVAL OF QUAPAWS.

Should the Poncas, however, remain where they now are, it will be necessary, before a purchase of Quapaw lands can be made for them, that action be had by Congress authorizing a negotiation with the Quapaw Indians for the cession of the whole or a portion of their reservation, and their removal to and consolidation with the Osages, as recommended in the last annual report of this office. It is understood that the majority of this small tribe have already *de facto* "removed," and have settled among the Osages. It is believed that the best interests of the Quapaws will be promoted by such removal, irrespective of any consideration of the possible necessities of the Poncas.

KLAMATH INDIAN RESERVATION.

An act of Congress approved July 2, 1864, (13 Stats., p. 355,) granted to the State of Oregon, to aid in the construction of a military wagon-

road from Eugene City, by way of Middle Fork of Willamette River and the most feasible pass in the Cascade Range of mountains, near Diamond Peak, to the eastern boundary of the State, alternate sections of public lands, designated by odd sections, for three sections in width on each side of said road.

Subsequently, on the 14th of October, 1864, a treaty was concluded between the United States and the Klamath and Modoc tribes and Yahooskin band of Snake Indians, which, however, was not ratified till February 17, 1870, (16 Stats., p. 707,) by the terms of the first article of which the United States recognized the existence of the Indian title or claim to the region of country therein described, by having the Indians cede and relinquish their right, title, and claim thereto to the United States, with the proviso "that the following-described tract within the country ceded by the treaty shall, until otherwise directed by the President of the United States, be set apart as an Indian reservation." Then follows a description of the tract of country reserved, known as the Klamath Indian reservation in Oregon.

The route of the said wagon-road passes through the entire length of the tract of country reserved for these Indians. On the 4th of November, 1874, the General Land Office advised this office that the odd sections falling within the Indian reservation had been approved to the State for the benefit of said road, as follows:

	Acres.
April 21, 1871	51,248.56
December 8, 1871	37,414.51
April 2, 1873	4,487.34
Total	93,150.41

Under date of the 28th of December, 1874, Mr. B. J. Pengra, agent for the parties in interest, stated that these lands granted to the State of Oregon by the act of July 2, 1864, were, by the legislative assembly of said State, in September following, granted to the Oregon Military Road Company, by whom they have recently been conveyed to said Pengra of Oregon, and by him to Nicholas Lunning, Edgar Mills, N. D. Rideout, W. H. Parks, G. W. Colby, W. C. Belcher, John Boggs, and others, of California; that said owners of the grant had instructed him to propose, as an equitable settlement of the matter and to indemnify them for the lands taken by the government, that Congress pass an act at its present session allowing said owners, in lieu of their lands embraced in the Klamath reservation, to locate an equal number of acres of any vacant government lands elsewhere, &c.

This matter was before the first session of the Forty-fourth Congress, in House bill 1316, but no definite action was taken.

A report was made to the department on the 29th of February, 1876, giving the views of this office on this bill and questions involved therein, with several propositions for their adjustment, one of which was for authority to negotiate an agreement between the road company, the Indians, and the government whereby the company may receive such a fair and equitable assignment of lands within the Indian reservation and lying in a compact body, as will be an equivalent in area and value to the alternate sections within the reserve now claimed by said company. The Indian reservation contains over one million of acres of land, while the number of Indians is but little in excess of one thousand. One hundred and thirty thousand acres, or an area equal to the quantity that may be found to be lawfully claimed by the road company within the reserve, could be relinquished in compact form to said com-

pany, leaving an area sufficiently large to meet all the wants of the Indians.

This question is becoming more and more embarrassing every year, and reports of a late date have reached this office from the Indian agent and the post commander at Fort Klamath, through the War Department, that unless these differences are satisfactorily adjusted difficulties of a serious nature, if not an open outbreak, will arise between the Indians and the whites. It is deemed highly important that action by Congress should be taken at an early day for the final settlement of these questions between the road company and the Indians.

SPECIAL COMMISSIONS.

Pawnee lands in Nebraska.

A commission, consisting of Lewis M. Briggs, of Atchison, Kans., Loran Clark, of Omaha, Nebr., and Albert W. Swalm, of Fort Dodge, Iowa, was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior on the 29th of August, 1876, to appraise the Pawnee Indian reservation in Nebraska, as provided by act of Congress approved April 10, 1876. (19 Stats., p. 28.) This commission, under instructions from this office dated September 27, 1876, has completed its labors in the field and submitted a schedule of appraisement for the approval of the department. The reservation, embracing an area of 278,837.20 acres, has been appraised at an aggregate valuation of $752,455.21; the improvements thereon were appraised at $9,345, making the total valuation of reservation and improvements, $761,800.21.

Otoe and Missouria and Sac and Fox lands in Nebraska and Kansas.

Under an act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for the sale of a portion of the reservation of the confederated Otoe and Missouria and the Sac and Fox of the Missouri tribes of Indians in the States of Kansas and Nebraska," approved August 15, 1876, (19 Stats., p. 208,) a commission, consisting of Wm. V. Lagourge, of Beatrice, Nebr., H. D. Baker, of Salina, Kans., and F. M. Barnes, of the Otoe agency, was appointed January 22 and 27, 1877, by the Secretary of the Interior, to appraise the Otoe and Missouria Indian lands; and a commission, consisting of Barclay White, of Mount Holly, N. J., Tyler C. Hoyt, of Rulo, Nebr., and William A. Margrave, of Nohart, Nebr., was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior on the 17th of March, 1877, to appraise the Sac and Fox Indian lands. While the act contemplated the sale of a portion only of these reservations, it required the appraisement of all the land. These commissions have completed their work, and the schedules of appraisement have been approved by the department.

Of the Otoe and Missouria reservation, 128,330.81 acres lying in Nebraska have been appraised at $506,716.70, and 34,608.26 acres lying in Kansas have been appraised at $127,676.41, making a total valuation of $634,393.11 for the whole reservation of 162,939.07 acres. The act authorized the sale of 120,000 acres from the western side of the reservation; and, under date of the 29th of August last, 94,240.89 acres in Nebraska, at an appraisement of $338,357.64, and 25,605.28 acres in Kansas, at an appraisement of $88,733.68½, making 119,846.17, acres, at a total valuation of $427,091.32½, have been designated as the land to be sold.

Of the Sac and Fox of the Missouri Indian lands, 9,548.24 acres lying

in Nebraska have been appraised at $54,634.97, and 4,863.74 acres lying in Kansas have been appraised at $28,911.86½, making a total valuation of $83,546.83½ for the whole reservation of 14,411.98 acres. The act aforesaid authorizes the sale of only ten sections of this reservation, to be selected from the western side. In accordance therewith, 4,397.39 acres in Nebraska, at a valuation of $26,352.09, and 2,000.81 acres in Kansas, at a valuation of $10,577.78, making 6,398.20 acres, at a total valuation of $36,929.87, have been designated as the land to be sold.

Cherokee lands in Indian Territory.

A commission, consisting of Thomas P. Kennard, of Lincoln, Nebr., Ebenezer H. Topping, of Louisburgh, Kans., and Thomas E. Smith, of Paola, Kans., was appointed by the Secretary of the Interior on the 30th of January, 1877, to appraise the Cherokee lands in the Indian Territory, lying west of the 96th meridian of west longitude, and west of the land of the Osages ceded to the United States by the Cherokee Indians under their treaty of July 19, 1866, for the settlement of friendly Indians, as provided in the fifth section of the Indian appropriation act of May 29, 1872. (17 Stats., p. 190.)

Instructions were issued to this commission on the 3d of March, 1877, to appraise by townships all the land lying east of the Indian meridian, and, if desirable, some few townships west of said meridian, but that much, if not all, of the country west of the Abilene cattle-trail and stage-road from Caldwell, Kans., to the forks of Turkey Creek and Cimarron River might be appraised in large areas at one price per acre. This commission remained in the field until July, 1877, when it was compelled, by reason of the excessive heat and drought, to adjourn till September 15, 1877. In the mean time Mr. Kennard resigned, and Mr. William N. Wilkerson, of West Line, Mo., was appointed by the Secretary, under date of September 8, 1877, to fill the vacancy, and instructed to join the commission at Wichita, Kans., on the 15th of September, for the completion of the field-work.

The commission has not submitted its report, but it is presumed that the work is nearly completed. When the schedule of appraisement with report is submitted, it will be forwarded without delay for your approval and submission to Congress, as required by said act of 1872.

ALASKA INDIANS.

The Indians of Alaska, numbering over 20,000, being within the jurisdiction of the United States, have at least a moral claim upon the government for assistance in the way of civilization. Under the policy of letting these tribes alone, Indians who are as yet without the influence of either the virtues or vices of civilization will gradually become victims to the practice of whisky-drinking and other deteriorating influences; those whose contact with whites has already resulted in demoralization will become still more degraded; and those who, under Russian rule and influence became partially civilized, will, by the withdrawal of the restraints and protection of Russian law, and the failure to substitute the authority of the United States Government, relapse into barbarism.

The fact that these tribes are not dependent on the government for subsistence, and are not occupying lands which United States citizens covet, should not serve as an argument for leaving them without law, order, or civilizing influences. Unless it is the intention of the government to abandon Alaska altogether, some plan for bringing these

Indians under civilizing control of the government should be adopted at an early day, especially for furnishing them educational facilities. I would recommend the appointment of a special agent, whose duty it shall be to ascertain their condition and wants and make report thereon, to be the basis of future action.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HAYT,
Commissioner.

Hon. SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

PAPERS

ACCOMPANYING THE

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

1877.

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENTS AND AGENTS.

COLORADO RIVER RESERVATION, ARIZONA,
August 1, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Department, I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of affairs connected with this agency.

Since my last report I have had no occasion to collect the tribe for a regular count, as I have had no regular issue of rations, and consequently report the same as to numbers and sex, viz: Males, 424; females, 304; children of both sexes, 183; total, 911. The effect, morally, (in consequence of the failure on the part of the Government to furnish these Indians with rations,) has been very bad. They have lost faith, and in consequence of their sufferings from hunger the men have been forced from the reservation to obtain labor, by which they could purchase necessaries for their families, while a large number of squaws have visited the mining-camps for the most degrading of all purposes. In fact, more harm has been done these poor Indians by the Government, within the past year and a half, than can be overcome in five years. I do hope that the next Congress can be led to see the error of its ways, and try and make amends for the past by making sufficient appropriation for their subsistence, and for the completion of the irrigating canal, which, when completed, will enable all the lowland Indians of this Territory to become not only self-sustaining, but good citizens.

There is sufficient tillable land upon this reserve to accommodate the Mohaves, Yumas, Pimas, Maricopas, Papagos, Chimehuevas, and Coahuillas, if irrigated; and all that is required is that Congress make the appropriation. The Indians will do the manual labor cheerfully. Experience teaches me that its construction is very easy to accomplish. It will require but a few more skilled laborers, and sufficient lumber to timber and flume the quicksand cuts, (estimates furnished Inspector Vandever in March last,) but during its construction the Government must provide beef and flour for their subsistence. I do contend that this would be the best possible investment, not only for the Government, but for the Indian, and one that would yield large annual profits; aside from which, justice, "too long delayed," demands it.

One new building has been erected during the year, used as the engine-house, and was built entirely by Indian labor. About 500 acres have been cultivated along the canal with very good success; also a large number of small patches along the river-bottom, probably 300 acres more. The sanitary condition of the tribe has been, generally, good, no epidemics having occurred among them.

I would respectfully urge that due consideration be given to the above recommendations or suggestions, in view of their great importance as touching the progress and permanent good of these Indians.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. E. MORFORD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

PIMA AGENCY, ARIZONA,
August 31, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the Indians under the care of the Pima agency, embracing the Pima, Maricopa, and Papago tribes of Arizona.

The *Pimas* and *Maricopas* living together, the latter numbering only four or five hundred, and nearly allied to the Pimas in habits and interests, will be spoken of as the same. These Indians are self-sustaining, are generally quiet and peaceable, and are at present but small expense to the Government. Through a reduction of appropriations, and consequent reduction of force and means, it is possible to accomplish but little for them, the three tribes aggregating about 11,000. It is neither pleasant nor satisfactory for the agent to see where improvements might be made, errors corrected, reforms attempted, and evil deeds punished, and yet be wholly unable to accomplish these objects for lack of means and help.

While no great improvements may be recorded during the past year, the condition of these

Indians, on the whole, is good. Though there was some suffering among the improvident previous to last harvest, with most of them their food-supply was sufficient. This spring their crops were abundant, and the price of wheat having declined to about one-half that of last year, they have not, up to this, disposed of as much of it as usual to the traders, and if they can be induced to continue this course, will have sufficient to last them until next harvest, notwithstanding the failure of all second or fall crops. It will be necessary, however, in order to supplement their wheat-supply, to allow them to scatter out from the reserve to gather mesquit beans, (this being a favorable season for them,) wild fruits, and to hunt game, &c.

A great many are now absent from the reserve, principally gathering mesquit beans. Those away are mostly above, on the Gila and in the vicinity of Salt River Valley. As yet I hear of but little complaint on account of the Indians being off the reserve, though at this time of year they are more unruly and troublesome than later in the season, as they are enabled to exchange their wheat for whisky. One portion of the community, and among these are the Mormon settlers, advise and encourage them to settle among them, particularly in Salt River Valley, promising them much good, while another portion are anxious to have them driven off and confined to the reserve. While there are lands unoccupied by whites, with water facilities, or where they can work for others, and thus benefit themselves during a season of drought like the present, it seems but an act of humanity to allow them to remain.

The present summer has been an extraordinary one, the warmest and driest known to the oldest inhabitant. It is already too late for rain to make fall crops possible; what has been planted has already dried up, and the Indians will make no further attempt this season; hence their search for other articles of food or means of support to supply the deficiency. Generally the water-supply is insufficient; this year there is scarcely enough to drink, and at present writing there is no prospect of rain. Some predict serious consequences to the stock as well as the agricultural interests. However, so far, the cattle and horses of these Indians are in good condition.

The addition to the reserve, by Executive order, of the Blackwater lands, securing to the Indians what they already occupied, preventing conflicts, and giving about 9,000 acres of valuable land, (as it lies just above the old line of the reserve and is better watered than that farther down,) to their use, was an act of justice and wisdom which came none too soon, as it is only a wonder these lands were not already occupied by settlers.

The progress of the school has not been all that could be desired, and yet perhaps it has been all that could be expected under the circumstances. The appearance of small-pox early in May necessitated the closing of the school, making the vacation this summer longer than usual. With but one school among these Indians, numerous and scattered, but little improvement can be expected. In addition to the day school or schools, as the number should be increased, I would recommend a labor and boarding school, taking the higher scholars, and, by keeping them more under the immediate care of a teacher and the influences of a home, instruct them in our language, habits, and modes of labor, which they are so slow to acquire in the very limited intercourse allowed by a day-school, with the view of preparing them in a few years to be competent to teach the other Indians, showing them a better way of production by the use of improved implements, superior skill, and good system. As the summer vacation is drawing to a close the Pima day-school will soon be reopened.

In regard to the evil of intemperance, no material change can be noted. It is now too deep-rooted to be easily eradicated. It would give me pleasure to say decidedly it was not on the increase. It is a more terrible foe than the dread Apache was. It brings lasting misery and degradation to this people. No village or settlement is free from its curse. It robs women and children of the necessities of life, and murder follows in its train. Human beings are transformed into demons. It brings about in part the prostitution of the women of the tribes, an evil scarcely less terrible in its moral and physical effects. In view of these facts is it too much to ask that a strong effort be made to punish those guilty of the great crime of selling whisky to the Indians? That the hands of the agent may not be tied while there is a chance of making an example of some of the mercenary outlaws who traffic for gain in the misery of their fellow-beings? The extent of the reservation, its proximity to many small towns, a great thoroughfare running through its entire length, the nearness of the Mexican boundary-line, the numerous unprincipled Mexicans surrounding the reserve, the absence of the example of the better home-life of our own people, together with the determination of the Indians not to give information against the offenders, the difficulty of indicting any person for crime against an Indian, and the insignificant penalty for the offense under territorial law, make it a most difficult task, even with well-appointed means, to suppress this enormous crime.

In obedience to instructions received from time to time from your office, this agency has endeavored to impress upon the minds of these Indians the necessity of an early removal, but they do not take kindly to the thought of leaving their old homes and haunts, and a climate to which they have become so thoroughly accustomed.

The small amount that has been allowed for the repair of agency buildings was much needed, and, with careful expenditure, will go far toward repairing the damage done by the

occasional heavy rains of the past few years, and the general decay, and render the buildings more safe and comfortable.

The small-pox made its appearance on our borders early in the spring, and soon communicated itself to the Indians. There being no physician at the agency, permission was granted to employ one temporarily, but before one could be obtained, all being fully employed in combating the disease in the settlements, it had spread to a considerable extent. Luckily it was of a mild type and not many cases, comparatively, proved fatal. Hundreds were vaccinated, and all that could be accomplished with the means at hand was done. As near as can be ascertained less than one hundred deaths occurred among the three tribes. The disease has almost entirely disappeared, to the great relief of the whole community.

With the exception of diseases of a venereal character, the sanitary condition of the Indians has been satisfactory. But a great amount of suffering, primarily and inherently, is caused by this terrible scourge. Quietly, slowly, but surely it is doing its work, and if not arrested promptly will in time almost entirely annihilate the race. It, with intemperance, fills the cup of poison before which the red man vanishes when in contact with the white race; and to cure this disease, or alleviate the suffering it causes, requires skillful and painstaking treatment. I would therefore urge, in justice to the Indians and those employed at the agency, (which request has been made a short time since, in special communication to Department,) the employment of a regular physician permanently. A good supply of medicines and remedies have been received, which can only be utilized in part without the employment of a physician.

PAPAGOS.

Nothing of great importance can be reported of these Indians during the past year Though under the care of the Pima agency, but little means have been allowed for their benefit, and but little has been done for them. The services of a physician, at reduced pay, have been continued for the benefit of those applying for relief. The small-pox in its rounds made no exception of their habitations, but the cases were mostly light, comparatively few proving fatal. During the prevalence of the disease many of them went to the hills, avoiding the settlements, and thus escaping the contagion. Otherwise their health has been good.

The general condition of the Papagos, considering the little that has been done for them, is on the whole satisfactory. Though there are exceptions, as in any community, they are generally industrious, honest, and well behaved. Mingling more with other people than do the Pimas, they are gradually acquiring the ways of the white man, and may be said to be a numerous people, standing on the threshold of civilization. The Mexican population of this Territory stands in the way of the Indians learning our language and manners, as they assimilate more readily and naturally with them, which is probably no advantage to the Indian. Intemperance and prostitution are to be found among them, but they are as good and virtuous as their surroundings and advantages would be likely to permit.

Their school has been closed during the year, but the head-men of the tribe have requested its re-opening under the same auspices as that of the Pimas, to which request I earnestly add my recommendation that it be complied with.

The Mexicans spoken of in agent's last annual report as occupying lands, and using water privileges on the reserve, to the great detriment of the Indians themselves, still remain, no means having been furnished to eject them. The timber on the reserve is still being cut and hauled off, without any benefit whatever to the Government or Indians. The proximity of this more than ordinarily large growth of mesquit timber to Tucson and adjacent settlements will in time make it quite valuable. A stop should be put to this unlawful act, and a revenue secured for the benefit of the Indians.

The principal property of the Papagos are their cattle and horses. These have done well the past year, being less exposed to the raids of the Apaches than formerly, and the abundance of mesquit beans have thus far made good the lack of grass, caused by the unusual drought. In case, however, of continued drought stock must soon suffer, as already vegetation generally shows the sore need of the precious element, and perhaps no where more so than in "the dry Papago country." Even water for stock is becoming scarce, and while many are becoming alarmed at the prospect I still trust in the promise of the early and the latter rain.

Like the Pimas these people are more than usually scattered, for the purpose of securing a livelihood, they not raising wheat in quantities, but cultivating patches of corn, melons, pumpkins, &c., which they cannot do this season for lack of water. They are fond of hunting, and employ much of their time and supply some of their wants in this way.

I recommend, as being best adapted to the future welfare of this people, that the Papagos be settled in severalty on any unoccupied public lands in Arizona, giving to each head of a family and male person of age forty acres of good arable land, and in case all of it is not of this character increasing it to eighty, and making the title thereto inalienable at least for twenty years, or perhaps giving them a long lease-hold from Government, the same paying cost of surveying and expense of locating them, the reservation to be held for them as an asylum in case they should be by any means cheated out of their locations, or at least until they were fairly in possession of their homes, and become somewhat familiar with their

responsibilities as citizens. I would also recommend the same course to be pursued toward the Pimas, and hope early legislation may be had making it practicable to accomplish these ends.

In conclusion, I would add a few general remarks.

I strongly urge that a police force, to be composed either in part or wholly of Indians, with perhaps a white leader, be provided for the suppression of the whisky traffic, and to enable the agent to enforce proper respect and discipline, regulate the sale and transfer of stock between the Indians and others, &c.

I recommend that power be furnished for the grist-mill now at the agency, a small building be erected for its accommodation, and it be put in running condition, believing that the Indians in reach of it would gladly avail themselves of its use, and the expense of running it would be small. It would also be of advantage in grinding the feed for the Government animals.

I trust that such facilities, instructions, and encouragement may be given the Pima, Maricopa, and Papago Indians as will enable them to continue to be, as they always have been, well disposed and self-sustaining, that even this extreme year may prove no exception to the rule, and that wisdom and judgment may frame all measures taken for their advancement.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. H. STOUT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FLORENCE, ARIZONA,
September 18, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my fourth and last annual report of affairs connected with the Indians of the San Carlos agency, in Arizona.

The past year has continued to mark the steady progress of the Apache Indians in civilization and usefulness, and the operations during the year have fixed and completed the complete success of my administration.

In September and October of 1876 I accompanied a party of twenty Apache Indians on a trip to the Eastern States. We visited all the principal cities, passed a week at the Centennial, and returned home greatly pleased and much enlightened. This party was composed of young chiefs and their wives and young friends. The benefit of this trip to the young chiefs, and the good influence to be wielded by them, will be of great service in the future control and advancement of these Indians. The burden of the expense of this trip was borne by private enterprise.

The capture of several noted renegades at the Hot Springs, N. Mex., and the removal of the Indians of the Hot Springs agency, N. Mex., to San Carlos, Ariz., is one of the most important movements with which I have been connected while in the Indian service, and the result of this movement was a most complete success. The co-operation of the troops under General Hatch and Colonel Wade was perfect. On April 21, my Indian police arrested "Heronemo," "Gordo," "Ponca," "Francisco," and several other noted renegades, who were immediately lodged in the guard-house, in irons. The entire tribe of the Hot Springs Indians, numbering 453 souls, left that agency on May 1 by trail for San Carlos. I started the same day by road with the prisoners. On May 20 the Hot Springs Indians were located peacefully, and with satisfaction to themselves, on the San Carlos reservation, twenty miles east of the main agency buildings.

Since taking charge of the San Carlos agency in 1874 it has been my lot to consolidate five agencies into one, and to superintend the movement of about four thousand wild Indians to the San Carlos reservation; thus bringing together Indians, who, by their former locations, were separated by a distance of 600 miles; and also opening to ranchmen and miners three Indian reservations, including important tracts of agricultural and mineral lands. These movements have all been effected without the loss of a single life, and without destroying the property of citizens.

The Indians under my jurisdiction have been held in complete subjection, and have remained quiet, industrious, and progressive. No murder or depredation has been traced to the Indians under my charge during the three years I have been at San Carlos. Large tracts of land are being cultivated, and many of the principal men have fine herds of sheep, cattle, and many horses. Very extensive and commodious agency buildings have been constructed without appropriation from the Government.

If the present Indian police system be continued under a firm, keen agent, the Indians will remain orderly, and continue to improve. Yet I would not assume to predict the results of the pending change in the administration at the San Carlos agency.

In my régime at San Carlos has mingled much that has savored of contention and annoy-

ance, and much of success and satisfaction. I have met with firm support and bitter opposition. I have found just and true friends, and malicious enemies. My course and system at San Carlos have been both praised and blamed, lauded and censured. I have neither sought the one nor avoided the other, and when my worthy successor shall have relieved me from the last responsibility connected with that agency, I shall rest content. As agent for the San Carlos Indians I have sought to do my duty well. I claim nothing more than *duty well done*. Had I done less, I would have been unworthy of my position and trust. Whatever may be the feelings of others, I am to-day proud of my work and record at San Carlos, and with extreme satisfaction I shall transfer to my trusty successor one of the most important positions on the Pacific slope.

I shall ever feel indebted to Mr. M. A. Sweeney for his faithful services throughout my administration.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. CLUM,
Late United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

HOOPA VALLEY INDIAN AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,
August 24, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with circular-letter dated Office of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C., July 10, 1877, I have the honor to report that the late agent, J. L. Broaddus, was relieved May 9, 1877, and the reservation turned over to me in compliance with letter of instructions from E. C. Watkins, United States Indian inspector.

The reservation was and is now in a most dilapidated condition. The grist-mill has been allowed to fall to pieces, and is useless. The saw-mill is much out of order. The fences are greatly out of repair. Houses have fallen down for want of attention and repair. The stock, consisting of horses, mules, and cattle, have been taken to Round Valley; such farming implements and tools as were not taken there were sold to citizens at a mere nominal sum, viz, hay from 50 cents to $1.50 per ton, while the contract for the military post is $44 per ton; wagons, thrashing-machines, reapers, mowers, &c., in like proportion.

There are on the reservation about 427 Indians, as follows: men, 131; women, 167; children, 129. The Redwood Indians, numbering about 40, left the reservation some time ago, in consequence of the report that they were to be taken to Round Valley. The captain of the band informed me, a few days since, that they intended returning this fall.

There are about 800 or 900 acres of good wheat-land, yet not an acre under cultivation; also a large amount of fine grazing-land. I have no doubt but that this reservation could be made self-sustaining in a very few years; it would be now, had it been properly managed. The Indians are peaceable and well-disposed, and many of them are industrious and willing to work. They complain bitterly about their stock and farming-implements being taken away and sold to white men. I think if the stock is returned, and farming-implements and grain supplied, we will be able to get in a good fall crop; this will have to be done at once to insure success.

I recommend that Congress be asked for a liberal appropriation, that the reservation be improved and placed in a good state of cultivation, farming-implements be supplied, the buildings, mills, &c., be put in proper condition, and then with proper management I have no doubt of its being a success.

I regret exceedingly that I cannot give a more favorable report; but can attribute its dismantled and dilapidated condition to no other cause than misrepresentation, mismanagement, and inefficiency of the agents who have been in charge for the past six years.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

RICH. C. PARKER,
Captain Twelfth Infantry, Acting Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL., *August* 15, 1877.

SIR: In submitting to you a report upon the condition and wants of the *Mission* Indians of California, and in making some suggestions with respect to the manner in which the Government may best fulfill what I understand to be its intention of placing them permanently in possession of lands which they may cultivate as their own, I desire to say that the time I have spent among them since my appointment as agent is so short that I can give the Department but few facts concerning these Indians not already to be found in reports and communications on file in your office. For the most part, the information contained in such reports are verified by my observation.

The Mission Indians now number at most but a few thousand. I judge, from what I can learn, that the estimate of 4,000 or 5,000 is fully up to their real numbers. Not much more than a quarter of a century ago they are reported to have been five or six times as numerous. The diseases introduced among them with the white settlement of California, particularly small-pox, which has sometimes swept away entire communities at one visitation, have been the most effective agencies of their destruction. The restrictions upon their customary methods of living, and the limitation of the territory from which they drew their support, have done the rest. The present greatest curse to the race is bad whisky and the unscrupulous venders of it. A continuation for twenty-five years longer of the treatment which they have received in the twenty-five years that are past will so far complete the extermination of the Mission Indians that the only remnant will be found in strolling bands of vagrants and beggars, which will become a pest and nuisance to the white population. On the other hand, it is possible for the Government to preserve from destruction those who yet remain, to train them to habits of complete self-support, and ultimately, perhaps, to fit them for incorporation into the body of American citizenship, well prepared to discharge the duties and bear the burdens of citizens.

The Mission Indians have thus far always supported themselves without aid from the Government, and would not now need much care or attention but for one great and important fact upon which the duty of the Government arises and is established. That fact is, that the lands they have been accustomed to cultivate are nearly all taken from them for white settlements, so that they all become subject to the whims and interests of their successors in possession. The Government has formerly made and relinquished some excellent reservations of public lands on which they might have been located, and it still retains some small and inadequate reservations of comparatively little use and value. The Government still retains plenty of land which might be set apart for them, but none not occupied or disposed of has water upon it, or it is, in other words, mere desert, whose ultimate reclamation, if at all possible, is at least doubtful, and will be very expensive. In none of the rich valleys which they formerly occupied and cultivated do these Indians now own any land or possess the right to any water. They were long ago driven from the best places, and their last and present places of resort are now threatened, and, it is to be feared, cannot be preserved to them except in a few instances.

The Mission Indians may be divided, with respect to their condition and manner of living, into three classes. The first division may be defined as those who stay on or about the ranches or farms of white men, living by daily labor upon the farms, receiving, when they work, about one dollar per day. Most of the larger ranchmen have about them one or several families, whom they permit to build their slight houses on the corners of the ranch, or on grounds adjoining, and in addition allow the use of water sufficient to irrigate a garden, which such Indians often cultivate. These Indians do most of the ordinary work of the ranches, except when harvest-time, sheep-shearing, or some special season requires the employment of other help. They live more or less comfortably, as the proprietor of the ranch to which they are attached is a humane and just man, or hard-hearted and a cheat. They are not legal tenants; they cannot make legal contracts, or collect their wages by a suit at law, if for no other reason, because they have not the means to prosecute suits. The interests of the ranchman generally dictate treatment at least fair enough to prevent his Indians from moving away from him. This class of Indians is pretty large. They have no difficulty in securing enough food and comfortable clothing, and some of them have learned to be thrifty and prudent.

The second class is made of those who live in small communities, cultivating lands they have held for a long time and have been accustomed to call their own. At each village are gathered as many families as the natural supply of water will make comfortable. They desire above all else to be left in possession of these little villages, which are situated wherever a spring or small stream of water exists, scattered through a large tract of otherwise desert country. Thus they have a village at Potrero, twenty-five miles from here. Twenty miles in another direction is another village; fifteen miles farther another village, and so on. Till recently all these places were on unsurveyed public lands, and unclaimed. Now white men have set up claims of more or less valid character upon almost every acre of these lands, and they are liable to be taken away unless there is prompt and energetic action by the Government. Each Indian family at these villages has a house and cultivates a patch of ground, varying from one acre to four or five. A field of five acres cultivated by one family is rarely found. Fruit-trees and well-kept vines are not unusual. The Indian men plant their fields in the spring, give them a more or less thrifty cultivation till a season comes when they can get temporary employment on ranches, and then they leave their homes in charge of the squaws and old men, and go out to labor, very much as the young men in Canada flock over into "the States" in haying-time to work for the New England and New York farmers. A much greater number of the Mission Indians were formerly included in this class, and oftentimes the Indians described in the first class owned and cultivated the very lands where they are now only tolerated as day-laborers. They are very much attached to their homes. One Indian that I know has maintained a home in the Potrero, and for many years worked most of the time twenty miles away. He is as little willing to give up his Potrero house and field as any of his neighbors who live there con-

stantly. But now his home is threatened by a land-grabber who wants it for nothing. This second class of Indians are the ones now most especially needing the energetic care of the Government. The land-grabbers are after them, and an agent with seven-leagued boots could scarcely travel from village to village so fast as those Americans who are seeking a few acres of ground with a spring upon it, or moist lands where wheat and potatoes grow without irrigation, that may be pre-empted or taken up under the desert-land act. That such lands have been held by Indians and cultivated by Indians counts for nothing more than if they had been only homes for grasshoppers and cayotes. This seems to me a great and unpardonable vice in the law, that it treats as unoccupied, and subject to pre-emption, lands which have been in fact occupied and cultivated precisely as white men occupy and cultivate, and that, too, for more than one generation of living men. But for that vice of the law the Mission Indians would now be secure in their old possessions, and where their improvements and water-rights were wanted they would be bought and paid for instead of taken f r nothing in the name of law. I cannot learn at all accurately the number of this class of Indians, but do not suppose they can be more than one-third of all.

The third class is rather small, and includes those that hang upon the outskirts of towns, pass wistfully through the streets, seldom asking for anything, but silently begging with their longing, pathetic eyes. At times, when they can get whisky, the men are besotted brutes, and the women are generally prostitutes, though the family tie is still strong enough to keep squaw and papoose with the husband. With this class are some unmarried women who are prostitutes. This, which I will call the vagrant class, is not so large as I was prepared to find it; and I believe, from observation and from general report, that vagrancy is not a state into which the Mission Indians naturally or willingly fall. Except in the third class, I believe prostitution is almost or quite unknown, and that the virtue of women is quite as highly esteemed and as much practiced as among the most enlightened peoples. The Government, in treating practically the questions presented by the condition of the Mission Indians, will at first take little account of this third class, since nothing can be done for them till reservations have been provided on which they can be placed, by compulsion, if necessary. In making a permanent arrangement of reservations, however, the number of this class must be taken into consideration.

The desire of all these Indians in the second class is to be let alone in possession of what they now occupy, and without action by Congress the power of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the President can go no further in their behalf than to secure them in the holding of these lands in all cases where the law will permit. Each case must be considered and acted upon by itself, and when found necessary they will be so reported for action. A few years ago the claims of white men to Indian lands were so few that wise and firm executive action might have secured homes for all the Indians without aid of Congress; but it is useless in this case to take a gloomy survey of lost opportunities.

The first purpose of the Department is now to secure the Mission Indians permanent homes, with land and water enough, that each one who will go upon a reservation may have to cultivate a piece of ground as large as he may desire. This is nearly all the Government aid that will ever be asked or needed for these Indians; though, this purpose being accomplished, a small annual expenditure will be desirable to instruct rather than aid them in the way of self-support; and the question of assisting in the maintenance of schools may very likely arise. Assuming that the Government is to make the needed reservations, the question of how it shall be done becomes simply a practical business problem to be met in a practical business-like way, just as business men solve the problems and perplexities of their private affairs. How much land do the Indians require? Should they be placed upon one large reservation, or several small ones? Should lands, unoccupied by them at present, be purchased, or should attempts be made to keep them on the lands they now occupy? These and a multitude of similar questions will arise in the practical administration of any law or instructions of the Department looking to the accomplishment of the object in view, and they must all be decided in accord with the general rule that the business must be done so as to secure the best results with the least money. Nearly all these questions will be practical, arising as the business proceeds, and they cannot be raised or answered in advance. Therefore no law of Congress and no instructions from the Indian Office can provide against them, and it thus happens that it is impossible to make explicit and detailed recommendations as the basis of action.

For example, I think it may be practical and most advantageous for the Government to insist on retaining for the Indians the Potrero, Henia and Agua Caliente, and attempt to gather a large number of Indians upon them. This being under consideration, the practical questions come up as to the extent of rights that white squatters have acquired, the cost of extinguishing those rights, the capacity of the Potrero for an increased development of water, the feasibility of carrying the White Water River upon the Caliente reservation, and, after all, the cost and prospective success in comparison with a new purchase or some other different proposition. But an agent does not dare to make a specific recommendation, nor can he decide what would be best, for he is dealing with nothing but contingencies and hypotheses, and, having the responsibility of dealing with absolute fact-, he might discover obstacles to carrying out his theoretical plan that he had never dreamed of.

The economical and satisfactory completion of the work desired by the Department requires,

it seems to me, that the plan of operation should be generally outlined, and then the execution of this general scheme and the determination of its details should proceed together. When the Government begins the actual work of securing homes for these Indians, its purpose must be executed through some agency having a wide discretion and considerable power for action directly intrusted to it. For every reason I am led to the conclusion that the object of the Government can best be attained in the following manner, which I respectfully submit to your consideration:

Congress to appropriate a sufficient sum, say not less than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for securing permanent reservations for the Mission Indians of California, and assisting them to settle thereon. This amount to be expended by a commission of five persons, of whom four shall be residents of California, the commission to serve without pay except traveling and other expenses. The commission would, no doubt, be appointed by the President, and their power could be as much restricted as Congress and the Department might deem necessary.

The general outline of their work should be defined, but in all matters of detail and actual business they should be left free, and given discretion and power to decide promptly and act finally. If the commission were chosen so as to include four men of wealth and good repute, residents of Southern California, and a fifth member were added, being selected perhaps from among the trusted officers of the Indian Office, having the entire confidence of the Government, the expenditure would no doubt be wisely made, and would be kept free from the taint of jobbery; and I do not believe that large transactions in this business, by or upon the recommendation of ever so honest and conscientious an agent, would be allowed to escape charges of fraud. The commission would visit the different Indian settlements, learn the Indians' desires and wants, examine reservations already made, settle questions of disputed rights or provide for their settlement, take measures for increasing and economizing water at such places as they might think judicious; and, by showing the possession of power to do something besides "writing to Washington," they would immediately command confidence and respect, which are now sadly diminished for Government commissions and agents from whose visitations the Indians cannot see that they have derived any benefit.

Martinez lives on lands not yet reserved, which white men are endeavoring to claim. He thinks if I am a "strong" and "true" agent I will give him a "paper" to show those white men and warn them off. If I decline to deceive him with a useless order, or if I give him an order which he finds the white men do not respect, he thinks I am not "strong" and "true," but he will always believe me a mere pretender unless I should be fortunate enough to secure the reservation of the Rincon before white settlers gain legal title to it. The "strength," as the Indian terms it, which no agent has, the commission would possess and use, and would, therefore, accomplish in a short time what I really believe can never be done if every proposition must be referred to Washington before action can be taken upon it. I will add that I am assured there are many men who would be willing to accept service on the commission, men just, honest, and, if not sentimental, at least practical, friends of the Indians.

The most northerly bands of the Mission Indians, I have reason to hope, may be provided for without great expense by a readjustment of reservation limits and some outlay in developing the water supply. What disposition may be made of the more southerly bands I am not yet able to suggest, but as soon as I can obtain the necessary information, by personal visits and otherwise, I shall report as fully as possible what facts I obtain and such conclusions as I may have reached. I have not a doubt but such a commission as I have suggested would find a practical and satisfactory method of dealing with them all, and, by an expenditure not greater than I have indicated, secure homes for all.

For the use of the more southerly of the Indians, propositions have been made to sell certain ranches to the Government. Should such a purchase become necessary, I have no doubt the commission, with cash in hand, would save many thousands of dollars over what the same lands could be obtained for by a contingent bargain this year to be executed next. There are many considerations, however, which I think would determine the Government to make several small reservations in place of one large one. The opportunity of securing land enough in one body with sufficient water for all may not arise, and the need of the white settlers to employ Indians, and the benefit of such labor to the Indians, admonishes that the reservations be located with a view to rendering communication between the Indians and those who would employ them not too difficult, for they will not, probably, be able to gain a livelihood entirely upon any reservations that can be made, but must depend to some extent, as heretofore, upon daily labor for a part of each year on the ranches of white farmers, who would also get on badly if deprived of the privilege of employing laborers from among the Indians.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. E. COLBURN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY,
ROUND VALLEY RESERVATION, MENDOCINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA.
August 31, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I have the honor of submitting the following, as my fifth annual report as agent of this reservation.

LOCATION.

This reservation is in the northeastern portion of Mendocino County, with the following metes and bounds, viz:.

"Beginning for the same at a point in section 36 of township 23, range 12 west, Mount Diablo meridian, where the township line crosses Eel River, being at a point about eighty (80) rods west of the southeast corner of said township and section; thence, following the courses of Eel River up said stream in the center thereof, to a point where the same is intersected by the stream known as William's Creek, or Bland Mountain Creek; thence, following up the center of said creek to its extreme northern source, on the ridge dividing the waters of said creek from the waters of Hull's Creek, a tributary of the north fork of Eel River, at the foot of Bland Mountain, crossing said dividing ridge at a point on a line where a small white oak tree and a cluster of arbor-vitæ trees are branded with the letters U. S. R.: thence in a direct line to the center of said Hull's Creek; thence following down the center of the same to its intersection with the north fork of Eel River; thence down the center of said north fork to its intersection with the main fork; thence following up the main fork of the Eel River, in the center thereof, where the township-line between townships 22 and 23 north, range 13 west, would intersect said river, if produced; thence east along said township line through ranges 13 and 12 to the place of beginning.
(Signed) "U. S. GRANT."

The above is copied from the executive order of U. S. Grant, May 18, 1875. This reservation was established, as at present constituted, by act of Congress March 3, 1873; northern boundary established by Commissioners B. R. Cowen, J. P. C. Shanks, and Charles Marsh, in June, 1873, and surveyed by order of the surveyor-general, December, 1876, by Deputy Surveyor J. A. Benson. There are 102,118.19 acres in this new reservation, only about 4,000 acres of this amount in Round Valley, and 1,000 of that yet held by settlers, and now in litigation, leaving but about 3,000 acres for all uses for the Indians; the rest is only suitable for range and native food for Indians; however, it is *all* held and occupied by white men.

There are at this time, as near as we can possibly ascertain, 996 Indians on this reservation, divided as follows:

	Males under 5 years.	Males between 5 and 20.	Males over 20.	Males, total.	Females under 5 years.	Females between 5 and 18.	Females over 18.	Females, total.	Grand total.
Potter Valley Indians	17	23	97	137	10	5	139	154	291
Ukie Indians	7	11	87	105	9	15	85	109	214
Pit River Indians	1	3	19	23	1	4	25	30	53
Red Wood Indians	3	5	30	38	4	.....	47	51	89
Wylackie Indians	2	1	12	15	.....	4	10	14	29
Concow Indians	4	8	52	64	3	9	62	74	138
Little Lake Indians	5	9	65	79	16	8	79	103	182
Total	39	60	362	461	43	45	447	535	996

In addition to those immediately on the reservation, there are about 100 near Healdsburg. The majority of the citizens in that vicinity are exceedingly anxious to have them taken to this reservation. The same applies to the citizens of adjacent counties, in which there are several hundred Indians. Mr. Elias E. Brown, of Hat Creek, Lassen County, California, informed me by letter of June 9, 1877, that the Indians in that vicinity were becoming very troublesome. They say, "The sheep and cattle owned by white men eat all their native food so they cannot make a living, and they will all starve to death, so they might as well fight," &c. They are the Hat Creek, Fall River, Dixie, Valley, and Pit River Indians.

A DIFFERENT POLICY DEMANDED.

The reservation system, as now conducted, must ultimately fail; no agent can keep Indians on a reservation while small bands are allowed to rove at will in the vicinity. The Indians should all be on reservations, or all set at liberty; they want to go and see their relations who are living in some other county; they have heard some of them are sick, they *must* go,

&c. My deliberate judgment is, that the Canada system would far better suit the Indians of California than the present one, and it would certainly better their condition, and be a great saving to the Government.

While the southern farming portion of this State has suffered with drought, rain was quite sufficient in this and adjoining counties. Our yield of grain, corn, and all kinds of vegetables has exceeded that of any previous year. The following are the productions of the reservation farm and garden, as near as can be estimated: Wheat, 6,000 bushels; corn, 3,500 bushels; oats, 2,960 bushels; barley, 2,650 bushels; potatoes, 250 bushels; onions, 10 bushels; beans, 50 bushels; melons, 200 in number; pumpkins, 25,000 pounds; apples, 800 bushels; carrots, 100 bushels; cabbage, 2,000 pounds; beets, 3,000 pounds; tomatoes, 1,000 pounds; hay, 550 tons.

INDIAN GARDENS.

The Indians have cultivated 300 acres in vegetables of a general character, which has yielded beyond the expectation of any one; but it is impossible to form an estimate, owing to the fact that the Indians used from their gardens as soon as possible. The Indians are much scattered, but, thanks to the Giver of all good, every need has been most graciously supplied.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Three wells have been dug and walled up; eighteen new houses built for Indians, 12 by 14 feet, and 12 by 16 feet, one story, box style, one window in each; all have plank floors, and good brick chimneys; two dwelling-houses and one school-house have been sided up with weather-boards; one dwelling-house built for school-teacher, 24 by 32 feet, with six rooms, three of which are lined with heavy wall-paper; this house is one and a half stories high, sided up with weather-boards, and has a good substantial brick chimney. We have also built a dwelling-house for the sawyer, at the saw-mill, 16 by 24 feet, with shed-room, box style. We have built one hop-house, main building 24 by 48 feet, and 50 feet high, brick flue in center, with a partition-wall through center, making four rooms, 24 by 24 feet; two shed rooms or wings, 24 by 48 feet, with a good shingle roof on all; it is the best building of the kind in this county.

We have planted 30 acres in hops, from which we hope to realize enough to pay all expenses this season; we have built a substantial press for the purpose of pressing the hops into suitable bales for convenient transportation.

We have built a new mill-house for grist-mill, 30 by 70 feet, with 28-feet posts, and four floors; also an engine-room, 20 by 30 feet, 12 feet high. A new granary has been attached to the mill-building, 60 by 30 feet, with 12-feet posts; there is a passage-way 6 feet wide, with car-track the entire length, to convey the wheat to the mill-house; there are bins on each side of said passage-way 12 by 12 feet, and 12 feet high, to store grain and flour in. The mill building rests upon a solid and substantial stone foundation; the roof is covered with shingles and painted with fire-proof paint; all the machinery is of the best quality, and much new machinery has been added of the latest and most approved kind. I am fully satisfied it is second to no mill property in this county, and well calculated to meet all the demands upon it. Many other improvements have been made, and much more could have been done if we could have had a carpenter and more funds.

EDUCATIONAL.

Up to July 1, we had but one school and one teacher. As it was impossible for one teacher to do justice to 70 or 80 pupils, by authority of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs an additional teacher was employed July 1st. We have had since that time two schools, both of which have been well attended and are in a prosperous condition. The Indians are beginning to realize the advantages of an education, and their rapid improvement has surpassed the expectations of their most sanguine friends.

SANITARY.

It is gratifying to me to inform you that the sanitary condition of the Indians is good, and continually improving; the sanitary monthly reports, which have been correctly kept, show 47 births and 31 deaths during the past year. This is *one* of the results of the Christian peace policy.

RELIGIOUS INSTRUCTION.

We have two Sabbath-schools, with a full set of officers and teachers. The Indians of all ages are gathered, as far as moral suasion avails, and are faithfully instructed every Sabbath; preaching at bo*th* school-houses every Sabbath, and three evening meetings each week. The Methodist Episcopal Church, under whose religious care this agency is intrusted, appointed a missionary to look after the moral and religious interests of our Indians. Four hundred dollars missionary money was appropriated to aid in his support. He has been very faithful in his work. The Church is more fully aroused to a sense of duty and responsibility than ever before. I trust a reaction may take place, and even better results be realized in the future.

INDIAN INDUSTRY.

We have three Indian men capable of running either of our steam-engines; two are now acting as engineers, one at the saw-mill and the other with the steam-thrasher. There are several good carpenters, capable of doing any kind of common work. Many of the Indians understand every variety of farm work, and compete successfully with white men in sheep-shearing and many other kinds of labor; they are willing to work, and are under the best of discipline. A gentleman came here from a distance of fifty miles to get Indians to pick hops. He said he had some Indians, that did not belong to this reservation, engaged in picking hops, but they received a stick with notches in it and a feather tied to it, inviting them to a dance, so hop-fields and all engagements were abandoned; and this gentleman had to look to reservation Indians to help him in his need.

MISCELLANEOUS.

This reservation was established in 1856, and by an act of Congress March 3, 1873, was established in its present form. The Indians were encouraged to believe that they would soon have this as their permanent home, and have land given them for their *individual* homes. Four years have passed away. Messrs. Thomson, Bourne, and Eberly hold their former homes under a claim of swamp and overflowed land, and the stockmen hold the range as they did in 1872. With this range for sheep, together with our hops, mills, &c., this reservation would be self-sustaining; but the Indians failing to get the land and range promised them, and Congress cutting down the appropriations annually, they are fast losing confidence in promises, and, as a fearful result, a reaction has taken place. Scores are lost to the church—lost all their interest therein—and I fear will be forever lost.

A failure on the part of the Government to keep faith with the Indians is the cause of most of our troubles with them. The wisest man that ever lived has said, "Hope deferred maketh the heart sick." It is as true to-day as when first spoken.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. L. BURCHARD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TULE RIVER INDIAN AGENCY, CALIFORNIA,
August 20, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of this agency.

The first and most important event to notice is the removal of the agency from the rented farm, which has long been occupied, at an enormous rental, to a permanent reservation. The transfer was effected early in December last, and after a trial of three-fourths of a year I am glad to state my unqualified approval of the arrangement. Almost anything would have been preferable to the continued occupancy of a rented reservation, especially considering its small area and proximity to the destructive influence of the liquor traffic. With such surroundings and controlling influences it is not surprising that two decades should pass without witnessing a greater improvement in these Indians. Moral improvement under such circumstances with any people is entirely Utopian. A large majority of the Indians are well satisfied with the removal, and are laboring with commendable zeal in making permanent improvements and gathering around them the comforts of home. No savage yells are now heard at night from drunken Indians, and no padlocks and chains required to restrain men and women made furious with rum.

A few Indians are still at the Madden farm, and indulge the hope that the Government will yet purchase it for a permanent residence. By their own statements to me I am satisfied they have been induced to believe this from the representation of parties wishing to share in large profits made by illicit trade, or the sale of real estate connected with and adjacent to the Madden farm. Twice I have sent Government teams to bring these families to the reservation, but they refused to come, stating as a reason for such refusal that Mr. Madden's agent had given them permission to remain. Stockmen are also endeavoring to dissuade these families from moving to the reservation, by telling them that it is entirely worthless and unsuitable for them, so as to have the privilege, without let or hinderance, of using it as a summer range for their flocks and herds. It is not strange, with all these influences, that a few families should hesitate to leave the place once promised them as a home, and to which they have, by long years of residence, become so warmly attached. Their minds, however, are becoming gradually disabused, and all will, without doubt, move here before the coming winter.

This reservation is located on the waters of South Tule River, in Tulare County, and embraced, in the original executive order, 91,837 acres.

During the past year some 1,280 acres, belonging to citizens on the northern boundary, were reported to the Department with a view of securing an appraisement, and the location of

the agency and a portion of the Indians on that part of the reservation. The Department did not deem it advisable to ask Congress to make an appropriation for the purchase of said lands at the figures reported by me as the probable value, but have in view, as I understand, their exclusion from the reservation. Although this leaves no arable land, only small tracts on the waters of the South Tule River, and embraced in the first survey, it is perhaps the best policy to pursue.

There is scarcely a probability of any increase in the number of Indians to be gathered on the reservation, but almost a certainty of continued decrease.

The arable land is so situated that, with moderate expense in the construction of flumes and irrigating ditches, an abundance of water can be procured to insure crops every year. After becoming better acquainted with this tract of country, I have a more favorable opinion of it as a reservation, and deem it quite sufficient to furnish homes for all the Indians that will probably ever be gathered upon it. The allotment of land in severalty, in my judgment, is the true course to be pursued. This, so far as I have been able to do, has been highly satisfactory, and proven a great incentive to habits of industry. To be able to say "my house," and "my land," begets a feeling of independence, and stimulates to increased effort and activity. I think all of the Indians under my care can be supplied with small tracts of land, within the bounds of this reservation, where they can make homes and become entirely independent of governmental assistance within two years from this writing. All the care they will need after that will be some one to protect them in their rights and conduct their school.

This reservation was designed for the occupancy of six different tribes of Indians, living in this and adjoining counties. Only two of the tribes are now represented here, the Tules and Tijons. These have so intermarried that their tribal relation is no longer recognized. They number, according to the census taken last month, 254, a decrease since my last annual letter of 49. Sixteen of this number have died, and 33 have gone away from the reservation, some on account of the transfer of the agency, and others from a desire to live in different parts of the country; all, I am satisfied, growing out of the long unsettled state of this reservation.

SANITARY.

The sanitary condition of these Indians is similar to that of other years. There have been 16 deaths during the last twelve months, all of chronic diseases. A fearful mortality has prevailed among most of the little bands living off the reservation. At Fish Rice's farm, near Visalia, there were last year 65 Indians, principally Kaweahs and Wichumnies; now there are but 16 by actual count, three-fourths having died the past year. Nearly the same mortality has prevailed among the Monache Indians on Owens River.

The King's River Indians, living north of this place some 90 miles, and numbering 250, are the only apparently healthy aborigines in all this country. I visited them last spring and found them in a comfortable condition. Quite a number of them had taken homesteads and were making improvements that were really commendable. Some expressed a desire to have their children attend school, but were unwilling to leave their present home and move to the reservation. I found among these Indians no trace of the Mexican element, which undoubtedly accounts for their good sanitary condition.

AGRICULTURE.

The agricultural interests have suffered from excessive drought. Nothing was raised on the agency farm. Indians who had irrigating facilities have produced very fair crops. They will realize about 250 bushels of wheat, 250 bushels corn, 100 bushels potatoes, 20 bushels beans, 5 tons melons, 5 tons pumpkins, and 10 tons of hay.

EDUCATIONAL.

A day-school has been maintained eight and one-half months during the year, with an average enrollment of 35 pupils. All the classes have made commendable progress, and have evinced a greater desire to thoroughly understand the principles involved in the several studies.

MISSIONARY WORK.

I think it can be truthfully stated that some advance in a religious point of view has been made. The Sabbath-school and other religious services have usually been well attended. While none have taken a decidedly religious stand, more interest appears to be manifested by some upon this question, and a good degree of intelligent inquiry is made by them in regard to a better way of living. There is a great deal to be done in this department, yet we see enough to encourage us to unceasing labor, believing that in due time we shall reap if we faint not.

CIVILIZATION.

The work of civilization with all Indians is a slow process. Where bad influence and example have been introduced in the outset the work is rendered much more difficult. These Indians, from their first acquaintance with the white man, until within a few years past, have only known the degradation of civilization. So far as the moral phase of the question

was concerned, as presented first to them, very little elevating or refining was discernible. Association with the vile and drunken has imprinted lessons upon their character not easily effaced. Nothing but persistent effort and the wholesome restraints of law are adequate to the task of leading such a people into the light, and nothing but the hearty acceptance of the principles of our Christian civilization will make them desirable citizens.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. G. BELKNAP,
United States Indian Agent.

. The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LOS PINOS INDIAN AGENCY,
Colorado, October 29, 1877.

SIR: On the 1st day of October, 1876, I entered upon the discharge of my duties as Indian agent, relieving the Rev. H. F. Bond, and consequently this annual report for the year ending September 1, 1877, is the first one exhibited by me, and covers only a period of eleven months.

My first impressions were that I had a very troublesome class of Indians to deal with, for at the time of my arrival at the agency the stock of provisions for issue, excepting only beef, was well-nigh exhausted, and I was met with a shower of complaints on that score. But before long the arrival of fresh supplies served to pacify the Indians, and, if we exclude the Uncapahgre Park grievance, of which more is said farther on, I may safely state that no complaints of any serious import have reached me since that time.

Owing to the fact that the contractor had failed in business, the agency buildings had not been completed, and were in a most unsatisfactory condition. Much of the time of the agency carpenter is occupied in patching them up so as to render them habitable. The buildings, so called, are in fact only so many miserably-constructed adobe huts; inconvenient, unsafe, and dirty to the last degree. Authority, however, has been granted to construct a residence for the agent, and two shops, one for the carpenter and the other for the blacksmith, and the completion of these buildings will, without doubt, not only lend much to the appearance of the agency, but also add very materially to the comfort and convenience of the agent and employés. It would be well, in my opinion, to erect a school-house at this agency, for, even if the experiment of educating the Utes should prove to be of no avail, the building could, nevertheless, be advantageously used for other purposes, and no money would be lost to the government thereby. The present store-house is quite unfitted for the purpose for which it is designed. It is much too small, and is in constant danger of falling to the ground.

Ouray, the head chief of the Utes, who is unquestionably the most intelligent as well as the most progressive Indian of the whole tribe, now occupies a regular dwelling-house. This house (together with other buildings for his use) has been completed only within a short time, and is the most complete and substantial residence within the agency limits. The whole of the work was executed by the agency carpenter and other employés, and in its erection there was no expenditure made of public money.

Touching the matter of the education of the Utes, I regret to have to report that no progress has been made in this direction during the year. While I have grave doubts as to the practicability of establishing and maintaining a school which would be *really* beneficial to the Indians, still I should certainly have tried the experiment had there been any building suitable for school purposes. A mere *day-school* would, I am convinced, be of but little benefit to them, if, indeed, it would not be worse than useless, when the labor and expense entailed are taken into consideration. In order to advance the education of the children they should be entirely removed from the influences with which they are surrounded in the wigwam, and be gradually weaned to the manners and customs of civilization by being brought in constant association with white people. With the establishment of a boarding-school something in this way might possibly be accomplished, for there are many bright children among the Utes who would seemingly make apt scholars. Some few of the better-informed chiefs and headmen are in favor of education, but the great majority are either indifferent or else strenuously opposed to what they consider a harmful innovation.

The prejudice against the performance of manual labor which exists among Indians as a class is, perhaps, in no instance so strongly marked as in the Ute. He considers it a disgrace to labor, and ridicules the very idea of his ever being required to do anything of the kind. The child who has been trained under the influences of civilization and taught to regard labor as an honorable pursuit is seldom or never proof against the sneers and taunts of his Indian associates, and is pretty sure to yield to the common prejudice, and before arriving at manhood exhibit as strong an aversion to toil as the most ignorant of them.

The Utes are in the habit of going out on brief hunting expeditions over their extensive reservation, between "issue days," and in this way contribute very materially toward the support of themselves and their families. The practice, however, of issuing rations every seven days instead of every ten days, as was formerly the custom, will undoubtedly interfere with these expeditions, and the Indians will, consequently, become still more dependent upon the Government for their support than they already are. I believe that it would be well to return to the old rule of issuing rations every ten days.

The farming operations during the year, although not equaling our anticipations, have been very fair—perhaps as good as ought to be expected when it is remembered that we are working in a comparatively new field—very little having been done in this line before. The chief source of disappointment lay in the difficulty of obtaining a sufficient supply of water. The heavy breaks in the irrigating-ditch could only be repaired little by little when labor for that purpose could be spared, and as a consequence it was not until late in the season that the ditch was in a condition to conduct water to the farm. Sufficient progress has, however, been made to demonstrate to a certainty that almost any vegetable and all small grains can be successfully cultivated in this section of the country; and I venture to add that, without any very great expense to the Government, sufficient cereals could be annually produced to support the whole Ute nation. Desiring to point out to the Indians in a practical manner what might be done in farming if they would only labor, I entered into a verbal agreement with a first-class farmer to clear, fence, and cultivate a lot of about fifteen acres, stipulating that upon the maturing of the crop one-third of it should be delivered at the agency free of cost to the Government. A portion of this lot was exceedingly hard to subdue, but about ten acres of it bid fair to yield as fine a crop of potatoes as can be found in Colorado. The Government share of these potatoes, it is estimated, will amount to as much as a thousand bushels, and in this country, where transportation is so very difficult, they will be exceedingly valuable for issue to Indians and for future planting. A cellar 50 by 15 feet has been constructed for storing the potatoes.

Ouray, the head chief, has also interested himself in farming, and has made very commendable progress. He has raised about four acres of potatoes, quite a respectable field of wheat, some corn, and a variety of vegetables. His experience of this year will, I am confident, enable him to do much better in future; and his example may, it is hoped, have the effect of stimulating other members of the tribe to similar exertions. No opportunity has been lost in advising and assisting him in carrying out this, to him, novel endeavor. The seed was furnished from the agency, and such agricultural implements as were required loaned to him. Some few Indians, who would not on any terms labor for the agent, did not deem it beneath their dignity to assist their chief.

The general condition of the tribe, from a sanitary point of view, is very good, but intellectually and morally they are now probably much the same as they have been for generations past. During the entire year there has been but one complaint received from official sources of any depredations having been committed by the Utes either on or off the reservation, and as I have been unable to learn anything concerning these reported cases, I am inclined to regard them as very trivial in character, if, indeed, not purely imaginary.

The chief difficulty with which I have had to contend since assuming charge of this agency has been in reconciling the Indians to the presence of certain squatters in the Uncapahgre Park, which is situated about sixteen miles from the agency, and is adjacent to the town of Ouray. These intruders had been notified by my predecessor, Mr. Bond, that the land they occupied was a part of the reservation, and that they had no right there. They, however, declined to leave, and were still in illegal possession of their ranches at the time of my arrival. The Indians were clamorous for their immediate removal from the reservation, and would listen to no arguments in behalf of the settlers. By dint of great persuasion, and by promising to do my utmost to have the matter finally disposed of to their satisfaction in the following spring, I contrived to keep the Indians quiet during that winter. Early in the month of March I addressed a communication to each settler of whom I had any knowledge, requesting him to remove from the reservation. My request was not complied with. Not long after a detachment of Company G, Ninth United States Cavalry, under command of Lieut. John Conlin, arrived here with orders to assist me "in ridding the reservation of all trespassers." A consultation was now held with the settlers, and a verbal agreement was entered into between them and myself that they should leave the reservation within thirty days from that time. Many of the Indians expressed great dissatisfaction at the arrangements made, but when I explained to them that at the expiration of the thirty days there would certainly be no further delay in the removal of the nuisance they seemed satisfied and ceased to murmur. The Indians have behaved *well* in the matter, and in this respect have proved themselves to be far superior to those unscrupulous persons who have endeavored to dispossess the Indian of his land, and have knowingly and willfully set at naught the rights of others.

Meanwhile, pending their departure, the Hon. H. M. Teller interceded in behalf of the squatters, and out of this grew the order of the Hon. Secretary of the Interior extending the time for removal until the 30th of October, 1877. I may here state that I honestly believe that every man who settled in the Park was fully aware that he was on Indian land, and while I do not for one moment doubt but that the intentions of Mr. Teller were strictly honorable, still I am sure he would never have taken the steps he did had he been thoroughly familiar with all the circumstances of the case. The order of the Secretary obviated the necessity for the presence of troops, and accordingly Lieutenant Conlin returned with his command to his proper station. The Utes were thoroughly dissatisfied with the shape the matter had assumed, and have remained so ever since; but still they have in no way molested the squatters.

The extension of the time is fast drawing to a close, and whether the order of the Secretary will be obeyed or disregarded remains to be seen; for my part, I think the latter will

be the case, and that many of the squatters will remain in the park until forcibly expelled therefrom. The Indians hold the opinion that the Government has broken faith with them, and there is danger of their taking the matter of the removal of the settlers into their own hands unless measures are taken by the proper authorities to prevent such a catastrophe.

There is reason to believe that such a termination of the dispute would be quite acceptable to some of the settlers, who think that by resorting to such a course the Indians would only involve themselves in trouble with the Government, which would eventuate in their banishment from the State of Colorado. The Utes are as peaceable and as well-disposed toward the whites as any Indians in the country, and in the event of any trouble growing out of this Uncapahgre Park affair, the white man will have to bear the disgrace of giving rise to it. Every day it becomes of higher importance that friendly relations should be maintained with the Utes, for it is in their power to stop, for a time at least, the development of the great San Juan mining-district, which borders on the reservation.

In conclusion, I have to say that, in my opinion, the treaty stipulations should be carried out to the letter, and I would respectfully recommend, if the land in dispute is so important to the town of Ouray as it is claimed by some to be, that negotiations be at once commenced with the Indians for the relinquishment by them of that portion of their reservation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. D. WHEELER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SOUTHERN UTE AGENCY, RIO LOS PINOS, COLORADO,
August 27, 1877.

SIR: In obedience to your instructi ns of July 10, received on the 13th instant, I have the honor to submit the following as the annual report for this agency for 1877.

This is a new agency, the location of which, in accordance with instructions from the Office of Indian Affairs of April 27, 1877, was selected June 7, 1877, after a thorough exploration of the southern portion of the Ute reservation, and approved by the Department June 11, 1877.

It is regretted that this report is meager and deficient, on account of the very brief period of time which has elapsed since the arrival of the agent. It has been impossible to procure any satisfactory data as called for in the accompanying blanks, as I have not seen more than one-fourth of the Indians to be collected at this agency, and being without any presents or supplies whatever, it was an impossibility to get them together.

The Indians to be collected at this agency are the *Weeminuche*, *Muache*, and *Capote* bands of the *Ut* tribe, now roaming over the southwestern portion of the Ute reservation in Colorado and Northern New Mexico, extending as far east as Cimarron.

The temporary agency buildings, the erection of which will be begun in a few days, to be completed in about four weeks, will consist of a storehouse and several additional rooms for the use of the agent and employés. This agency is established in compliance with treaty obligations of April 29, 1874. Two thousand dollars was placed to the credit of the agent on the 21st instant for the purpose of carrying on the work of erecting the buildings, but it is thought that all the necessary expenses for the temporary establishment of the agency will not exceed more than two-thirds of that amount.

The Indians for whom this agency is established may be said to be *wild* though not barbarous. They seldom manifest violence to settlers, provided their demands for something to eat are acceded to; and it may not be out of place here to say that they have been burdensome to the citizens in this respect. They sometimes attempt to frighten those settled on the ceded district, asserting that they never sold the land, and that the Government has failed to comply with the treaty. Several attempts to burn the buildings of settlers have been made, but it is hoped that after the agency is established those annoyances will cease.

There is some dissatisfaction among the Indians with regard to placing the agency on the Rio Los Pinos, as they claim they were promised their agency on the Rio Navajoe when they signed the treaty, but it is clearly manifest that the best location for all interested, and meeting all the requirements of the letter of instructions, is the place already selected.

Little can be said in relation to the civilization, missionary work and industry of these bands. They regard any labor whatever with contempt, and their civilization and general education must be necessarily tedious, if with any success whatever, unless they can be taught to labor. There is but a single feature in their character which, if I am correctly informed, is to be admired. They have the reputation of being exceedingly chaste and virtuous.

Regretting, from the circumstances before referred to, the impossibility of furnishing a fuller report,

I have the honor to be, most respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. H. WEAVER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WHITE RIVER, COLO., *August* 31, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my report from the White River Indian agency, Colorado, for the year ending August 31, 1877.

The Indians of which I have charge are mostly those known under treaty as the Yampa, Grand River, and Uinta bands of Confederated Utes. They are living at present under treaty of 1868. Their home is upon a reservation in Western Colorado. There are three agencies situated upon the reserve, in charge of different agents. The most northern, and located upon White River, is the one in my care.

The provisions of the treaty under which they are living provide the Ute Indians with annuities, and upon these they depend for part of their support. They are in no sense a gratuity, but a price received in exchange for lands sold to the United States. A portion of these annuities come to the White River agency.

NUMBER, ETC.

The number of Indians belonging to this agency, who remain with me quite steadily, and who seldom visit either of the other Ute agencies, is about 650. In addition to these, there are about 250 who move from one agency to another, who are with me about one-half of the year, remaining a month or six weeks at a time, and for whom I am obliged to provide when they are here. Last year I reported the number to a family as averaging 5 or 5½; this year I would report the average to be about 4½. The average is reduced by the marriage of quite a number of young men who were formerly counted as children of others, and who now constitute a distinct family by themselves.

Among the Indians there is a slight excess of females. There has been little or no increase among them during the year, and in this respect I think the tribe is about stationary.

THE DISPOSITION TOWARD AND THEIR RELATIONS WITH WHITE NEIGHBORS.

Notwithstanding some minor complaints that have been made against some of the Indians I think I may justly say that they are disposed to be friendly with the white settlers in this neighborhood. During the past year no white person has been either killed or injured by Indians, to my knowledge; while I have learned of four cases where Indians have been assaulted and injured by white persons, and the Indian and his friends have not retaliated by doing personal violence.

The depredations of firing unoccupied cabins is not proven beyond question against Indians: and the fires over the country in grass and sage-brush, complained of by some, are spoken of as a benefit by others, and as likely to be "set out" by white persons as by Indians. I am satisfied that some of the complaints originate in the desire of certain parties to create a sentiment unfavorable to the Indian, and precipitate a trouble which may be made the occasion of depriving the Indians of some of their rights.

On the other hand, the Indians have already had reason to be apprehensive that their country is coveted and threatened by the whites. A number of parties seeking settlement and "prospecting" for gold have visited this valley and other parts of the reserve this year. I have thus far been successful in sending them away. Their number, however, will increase, I am afraid, another season, and perhaps trouble cannot be prevented in the future without the presence of a military force, devoted as much to the interests of the Indians as to those of the whites. This apprehension has led me to recommend the establishment of a post or outpost in the Bear River Valley, to act as a restraint to keep the Indians upon their reserve, and to protect the reserve from the inroads of white settlers and "prospectors."

INDIANS OFF THEIR RESERVE—CAUSES, ETC.

An unusual number of Indians have been off their reservation during the past year, and have remained away for some time. There are several reasons for this. The annuities and supplies furnished these Indians amount to, at a liberal estimate, not over one-half that required for their support. None of their annuity goods (and but part of their supplies) have reached this agency during the year. Goods purchased in August of last year have been lying in the railroad depot, 175 miles away, since November last, a period of over nine months. Flour purchased the first of June is still at Rawlins. No clothing, blanket, tent, implement, or utensil of any kind has been issued at this agency for nearly two years; no flour, except once, 15 pounds to a family, since last May. In addition to the usual proportion of their subsistence, which the Indians provide for themselves, they have had this great deficiency to make up, in whole or in part, some way. With the exception of a few families, the only way in which the Indians here know how to provide for themselves is by hunting.

By peremptory regulation of the Department, the sale of arms and ammunition upon the reserve has been prohibited. At the same time the Indians have had only to go off their reserve to obtain all the arms and ammunition, both "loose" and "fixed," which they desire, a number of trading-posts being accessible, and no white man refusing to furnish these articles to the Indian—a very good evidence, when there is no feeling in the community against it, that the people do not stand in any great fear of the Indians. Many of the settlers have made it their principal business to trade with these Indians during the past year, and have offered every inducement for them to leave their reserve.

PROGRESS IN CIVILIZATION.

But very little advancement has been made during the year in the matter of getting the

Indians to follow the pursuits and adopt the customs of civilized life. There is a cattle herd upon the reservation belonging to the Indians, but still in the hands of the agent. Every effort has been made to induce the Indians to receive and care for these cattle, but they persistently refuse to do so. Contrary to my first expectation, I think they will sooner make farmers of themselves than herders.

Fourteen different families have commenced in a small way at farming. Unfortunately for them, and for the esteem in which the work will be held in future, the grasshoppers, the extraordinary drought, and July frosts, have cut their crops off entirely. About twelve acres were prepared and planted by Indians. Oats, corn, potatoes, and garden vegetables were planted and sown; but the Indians will get nothing for their labor.

I think most of the Indians would wear citizens' dress could they afford it; but it is much more expensive than their own costume, and difficult for them to procure. What little the Government has heretofore sent them among their annuities does not go a ound among them; it is soon exhausted, but it is usually worn until consumed.

I have built two very comfortable houses for two prominent Indians, solely by employé and Indian labor. The Indians with their families have occupied them about eight months; one in particular keeps his house very clean and neat. I think many of the Indians desire houses, and that they would live in them could I supply them; but, having no appropriation for the purpose, I am unable to build only as I can get the time of regular employés after doing other necessary work.

SCHOOL.

A small boarding-school has been kept open during eight months of the year under the direction of one female teacher. Six Indian boys have been in attendance; the full care of these and provision for their wants devolving upon the teacher. The boys have all learned to read a little and to write from copy; one who was with the teacher last year has made considerable progress in reading, writing, and simple arithmetic.

Under this department, and receiving instruction from the teacher, should be numbered eight families, the women of which have taken care of cows, and have been taught to make butter, bread, candles, and several of them to cut and make female garments.

In addition to the funds supplied by the Government, friends of the work have contributed about $225 toward carrying on the educational work. There is no active opposition to the school among the Indians; but there is a great indifference to it.

STOCK.

The Government has 5 horses and 7 mules upon the reserve that are used in the work of the agency. The Indians have 3,000 horses, 20 mules, 300 goats, 300 sheep, and about 1,250 cattle. The cattle are still in the hands of the agent. The increase in cattle has been about 390 during the year. What beef is issued to the Indians is furnished by cattle-herd. Only one herder is allowed by the Department for the care of the cattle, which is very inadequate help, and were it not for the assistance given at different times by the Indians the work could not be done.

FARM, CROPS, ETC.

The agency employés have cultivated about 14 acres during the season—wheat, oats, and potatoes. For the reasons mentioned above the crops have been almost a total failure. Wheat was not harvested; oats cut green for hay to save them from grasshoppers. Of potatoes I do not think we shall get enough for another year. I have cut about 65 tons of hay, going over about twice as many acres to obtain it as usual.

BUILDINGS, ETC.

The old agency buildings, in poor condition, are still in use. A few repairs have been made upon them. A few rods of fencing have been built; frame for new warehouse erected, and root-cellar built over new; dam for irrigating purposes built; two frame houses for Indians built and one repaired. All the above by regular employé labor without additional expense to the Government.

The small saw-mill of the agency is at present in poor condition. An appropriation for moving the mill to a better location than the one occupied at present, and for erecting a new building over the mill, has been made, and the work will be done, if possible, this fall; the timbers for the new buildings are already upon the ground. About 57,000 feet of lumber have been sawed at this mill during the year.

PREPARATION FOR IRRIGATION.

The irrigating-dam referred to above is to save the water of a small creek, which even in a favorable year will not be sufficient to irrigate more than 30 or 40 acres. Before the Indians can be expected to do much toward supplying their own wants from agriculture, a good irrigating-ditch must be "taken out" from the river by an experienced engineer. The Indians cannot do this for themselves, nor can the employé force of the agency do it. But if the Government intends to compel the Indians to remain upon this reserve, and to deprive them of arms and ammunition, it must provide such a ditch, and additional and experienced help to instruct the Indians in the methods of farming by irrigation, peculiar to this country, or it will render them very destitute.

HEALTH AND MEDICAL SUPPLIES.

The general health of the Indians is good; they complain of but little sickness; most of those who are sick di:, and from chronic disease. The mortality has been small among adults, greater among children. Two Indians have been killed by other Indians and one by accident.

No physician has been furnished this agency. The teacher has had charge of the few medicines on hand and has cared for the sick. The medical supplies sent last November for the year now past are still lying in the railroad depot at Rawlins awaiting transportation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. DANFORTH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
DAKOTA SUPERINTENDENCY,
Yankton, Dak., August 27, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with your circular letter of August 13, I submit the following report:

I was appointed superintendent of Indian affairs, Dakota superintendency, in April last, and under orders from the Indian Bureau established my office in Yankton, capital of Dakota Territory, during the same month.

My first duty being to visit the agencies already established, and to obtain suitable locations for Spotted Tail and Red Cloud, to be removed from Nebraska, I commenced at Yankton agency, on the east bank of the Missouri, about 60 miles above Yankton, and ended at Standing Rock, 84 miles below Bismarck. Both banks of the river between the points named, a distance of about 600 miles, had been looked over for agencies that now contain something over 8,000 Indians. I found myself called on to provide homes for 13,000 Indians on the west bank alone. I selected Yellow Medicine River, 270 miles above Yankton, for Spotted Tail, and Moreau River, 435 miles above Yankton, for Red Cloud. I was unable to have Moreau examined.

The locations finally decided on were Old Ponca agency, on the west bank of the Missouri, 60 miles above Yankton, for Spotted Tail, and Yellow Medicine for Red Cloud. The lands on Ponca reserve, about 96,000 acres, are among the very best in Dakota for either agriculture or stock-raising, with enough timber, and, considering the water-fronts and bottom lands on the Niobrara, Ponca, and Missouri, this reserve is the best on the river. The location on Yellow Medicine, being farther west, is subject to more frequent and earlier drought. The lands are fertile, and should the rain-fall ever become sufficient, there is enough farming land for the whole Dakota nation. It has enough timber and a good permanent landing.

The oldest established agency is Yankton, Rev. J. G. Gasmann, agent, 80 miles by water, 65 by land, above Yankton, being on the east bank of the Missouri. The reserve has boundaries, and contains 400,000 acres of good land. All the agencies now below Bismarck might be consolidated on this without hardship, if the present system of feeding is to be adhered to.

The progress of many of the Indians on this agency is sufficiently marked to set at rest the question of our ability to settle them in homes, and in the course of time to teach them religion and civilized habits. Greater advance has been made on this agency than any other, but the Indians have been quiet and free from contact with wild tribes for many years longer than at the other agencies. Progress has been individual rather than general; but where so many individuals have shaken off the idle, vicious ways of the wild tribes, and have received and profited by religious instruction and learned to work in shop and field, it is only a question of time and perseverance when all will follow their example. The bishop of the diocese (Episcopal) has his residence on this agency, with a church and schools for boys and girls, all of which show successful work. The Congregationalists also have a church here in successful operation.

The next agency, Lower Brulé, Henry Gregory, agent, is on the west bank of the Missouri—buildings 8 miles above White River and about 200 miles above Yankton. The great majority of the Indians at this agency have made little progress beyond becoming quiet. I must here ask the appreciation of the Department of that apparently small move in the right direction. It is really a great advance for Indians to quit violence and habits which, from our stand-point, are dangerous and vicious. In civilization progress is individual and confined to a few, but the disposition exists, and enough has been done to encourage and justify further exertion. The lands are good, with timber enough; landing shifting. No good reason can be given why this agency should be kept up unless more people are located thereon. It should be broken up, or some other agency consolidated with it.

The buildings are nearly new. They should not be added to nor any expense incurred beyond present needs until its future is determined.

Crow Creek agency is on the east bank of the Missouri River, 230 miles above Yankton. It occupies the old Winnebago reservation. The soil is fertile, with enough timber, but is too far west to rely on agriculture. The buildings are good and well located. Good order is preserved at this agency. The number of those who have made some progress is next to those on Yankton, and sufficient has been effected to encourage us to expect improvement. H. F. Livingstone is agent. Brulé military post and Lower Brulé agency receive mail from this point.

Cheyenne River agency is on the west bank of the Missouri River, 365 miles above Yankton and 243 miles below Bismarck. The buildings are nearly new. Here there are many Indians willing and anxious to be settled and to make homes and labor. The great majority of them have quieted down sufficiently to warrant earnest work for their improvement, and under favorable circumstances improvement can be made. But the location is utterly unfit for an agency, and nothing can be made of it, save a place to distribute rations. The Indians will always feel unsettled and hope for a change, which will prevent them from making homes. The scarcity of wood and other difficulties of location have scattered them too much for wholesome control. Some of the best are 26 miles distant from the agency buildings. Existing and proper regulations compel them to be at the agency once a week for rations. At certain seasons two days are required to reach the agency; two more to return. It is difficult, under these circumstances, to see how the poor people, however willing, can acquire settled habits or learn self-support. I recommend that no improvements be allowed or any expense incurred at this agency beyond immediate needs, and that the Indians be removed to Moreau River or incorporated with those at some other agency already established, Lower Brulé, for example, if their relations are sufficiently friendly. Nine companies of infantry last winter were stationed here. There are now four companies, under Col. W. W. Wood, Eleventh Infantry, United States Army.

Standing Rock agency is on the west bank of the Missouri, about 80 miles below Bismarck and 529 miles above Yankton. Buildings worthless and about to be replaced. The location and landing are good, with enough timber, provided troops are not required to remain too long in the vicinity. The soil is excellent. This season has been the best in the history of the Territory. Unless great and permanent changes of climate take place, agriculture will be a costly experiment. This agency is under Catholic supervision as to spiritual matters. The church and school buildings are utterly unfit for the purpose, but are well attended, and the clergymen in charge active and devoted. They seem to be gaining the confidence of a good many Indians. They are teaching their boy scholars to labor in gardens. If any advance in civilization has been made on this agency, it is not apparent beyond quieting down. The Indians are not dangerous, and begin to understand what is required of them; that is about all. The present agent is industrious, but has not been in charge long enough to make an impression. Certainly no advance worth mentioning has been made by his predecessors. Four companies of infantry, commanded by General E. P. Carlin, United States Army, are stationed here, and will be needed as a precaution for some time to come. For annual reports, containing statistics of the several agencies, see those sent direct to the Indian Office.

Except the last, all agencies before mentioned are under spiritual control of the Episcopal Church. The difficulties that the missionaries labor under can neither be described by me nor appreciated by the public. The clergymen engaged are educating themselves to the task, and I think successfully. I have seen too little of them to criticise or commend, but what they have done as a whole has made a decidedly good impression on me. I hope that liberal provision will be made for churches and schools. They are absolutely necessary to any *permanent improvement.* I recommend that Government contribute liberally, but that in all schools where Government support is received teaching of the English language should be enforced.

I hoped to be excused from making any report, because of the grave questions involved and my short time in office. I will only touch on salient points that are so evident as to leave little chance for mistake. I speak from the stand-point that the people and Government of the United States desire to teach our Indian population Christianity, and finally settle them, self-sustaining, in homes.

It has been urged that the present ration is barely enough for support. I hope it will not be increased, but the idea cultivated that they must do something for themselves as a beginning. Every Indian family that receives rations from the United States should be compelled to make a garden, and wherever an agent is so situated that he cannot compel obedience, the situation should be altered and the necessary support afforded him. If insects and drought destroy the gardens, they are no worse off than the whites. If successful, they will have learned that they can do something for themselves.

The policy of Government should be to give agents power and support, and to compel them to use it toward putting a stop to wandering, and to enforce work for their own support and comfort. It is assumed that agents are men of discretion, and will use their power with great care and judgment. Of course this will give agents trouble. That they must meet according to their ability.

At present, agents are directed to not furnish rations to Indians whom they pay for work in rations. If they enforce this order, it is difficult to see where the motive is for an Indian to labor. Under orders, if he works he is paid in rations. If he don't work, he receives —rations.

Orders have also been received to stop cutting wood by Indians, to pay them for what they have already cut, to take possession of and sell it. This, I am advised, is under a decision which deprives Indians of any ownership in the wood until the land is taken by them in severalty. If agents do not enforce these orders they lay themselves liable. If they do enforce them the Indians are deprived of what little motive they have for labor. In the mean time, aliens of all nations cut wood on Indian land, sell to steamboats, fill contracts for the Army and for Indian agencies at high prices. Agents should, at their respective agencies, cut all the wood required for their own use and for adjacent military posts, and that may be required by steamboats in Government service. Cutting wood is one of the very few things an Indian can do in Dakota at this time. Of course such a policy will breed a storm among contractors and traders, but the work, discipline, and money are sadly needed by the Indians. The present system is absurd and expensive. Timber is very scarce in Dakota, and found *only* on streams. It is available on the streams near the Missouri, and on that river. It is being rapidly used, wasted, and washed away. What I recommend will place it entirely under control of the agents. No white labor should be permitted at any agency where it is possible to use Indian labor.

Section 3 of the act of March 3, 1875, in relation to "labor by Indians," furnishes the necessary authority to require work. Agents should be adequately supported in the enforcement of this act. In many cases they will be unable to do so at present; in all, some trouble may be looked for at first; but section 3 is essential to any tangible good from our efforts to teach Indians self-support in the Dakota superintendency, and I hope will be adhered to and pushed prudently, but steadily, until at length we can consistently demand that every agent shall enforce it in full and to the letter.

One of the most serious obstacles to settled habits is the custom of visiting, which is carried on to an extent difficult to credit by any one in civilized life. It is urged that refusal to grant visiting-passes will involve individual hardships. This is true, but individual inclinations and whims must not stand in the way of a great work. It is vain to attempt to teach self-support or the ways of civilization, as long as Indians can leave an agency whenever discipline becomes irksome, or some visitor reports "bigger rations" to be had at another agency. All passes should be stopped at once to Indians receiving rations, and no Indian belonging at one agency should receive rations at another. Death in a family is worse than no excuse! A death is the occasion of moving tepees, tearing down houses, and giving away all the property of the family in which the death occurs, and a general unsettling of all concerned. While visiting is one of our great difficulties, it is one that can be controlled.

Ponies and rifles should be taken away from them, must be taken in order to settle them down. There is nothing to hunt in Dakota that requires rifles and horses; water-fowl and birds abound in their season. Permission for the most orderly to have shot-guns would afford means of adding to the food supply. The ownership of a rifle and pony is an invitation to wander off, which is seldom resisted. Many good friends of Indians regard taking away arms and ponies as a hardship where friendly Indians are exposed to hostiles; this is correct. In this superintendency there is no such danger, and as a friend of the Indians I assure other true friends that arms and horses are to them "unqualified mischief." Many of them understand this, and if the taking away is conducted justly and prudently, will occasion but little trouble. Last year those taken by way of precaution were seized at a time that rendered their loss inevitable. It is a painful story. A large part died of starvation and cold. Those remaining brought little. What Government received I trust will be no measure of what we give them in return. They were taken from Indians not hostile at the time. The full value should be paid in domestic cattle. It is not their fault that we lost most of the property. We cannot afford to be unjust. Ponies should be taken in June, not later, when grass is good, and they can be sent to market without loss. The proceeds, and more, should be invested in cattle and chickens, the possession of which makes moving about difficult, and encourages remaining in settled habitations. To reap the full benefit of taking away horses and arms, the Indians should be located as near the agencies as possible, close enough to render horses unnecessary.

Tepee-cloth should be discontinued, and as soon as proper locations can be had, log or frame houses should be substituted. Blankets and paint interfere with work and white men's ways. They should be discouraged, with as little violence as possible, but persistently. The use of paint, beads, and blankets should be stopped, and strong, coarse clothing provided. Such blankets and cloth as are furnished should be of quiet colors.

Usually discussions as to "How to open the occupations of civilized life to Indians" is limited to, "What can they do?" In this superintendency the serious addition is required, "What can be done in the country allotted to them?" Drought and grasshoppers have destroyed so many crops in Dakota that I have grave doubts as to whether the conditions are favorable to teaching self-support to people unaccustomed to provision for the future. Diligent inquiry, without prejudice, leads to the belief that these have prevailed, with but few inter-

vals, for many years between the Yellowstone and the present site of Sioux City. Water is too much below the general level of the country for a system of irrigation. The double danger of drought and insects, added to the savage dislike of steady application, leads to the question of a more favorable location, where the latter difficulty alone will have to be overcome.

Though probably unavailing, I wish to add my testimony to that of many others in favor of removing the Dakotas to the Indian Territory. I have knowledge of that region, and believe it is a far better locality than this in which to teach them self-support and the ways of civilized life. High winds, drought, and insects discourage white men of fixed habits, savages still more. The expense of experiment falls on the Government. The Dakotas are in no way deficient in either mental or physical power. The more I see of them, the more I am encouraged as to their future. The great majority of our efforts "outside of church-work" made for their advancement have been failures. Sufficient success has been had in individual cases to abundantly prove that there is a right way, which earnest and sincere effort will find. I urge removal to the Indian Territory as a means of diminishing the obstacles to be overcome in teaching self-support.

If they are to remain in this Territory, I earnestly urge that stock-raising be carefully considered in preference to farming. No agency-farming should be carried on except as a school for Indian labor, and without expectation of crops. I say this with full knowledge of the fine yield in Dakota *this year*—the best ever known.

Good interpreters are essential to successful dealing with Indians. I have only seen one in this superintendency fit for the place. Important statements become absurd when made through an ignorant man, who only understands the simplest and coarsest forms of expression. Many charges of bad faith on the part of Government, and broken promises, arise, no doubt, from faulty interpretation. The pay should be increased so that a better class of men can be employed—as a business proposition. The Government can afford to pay liberally for teaching the English language. Difficulty in communicating with them adds very much to the vexatious problems embraced in our Indian policy.

I find that the Indians regard the reception of gifts and favors as acts of merit on their part. If our policy has produced this much-to-be-regretted state of mind, it should be promptly changed. I incline to believe that councils and treaties are largely to blame and that they should be avoided.

Above all, whether the Dakotas remain in this Territory or are removed to the Indian Territory, the policy should be kept in view of getting them into houses, on land held in severalty, without power to alienate. Pasture-lands may be held in common. Dealing with them as tribes or even as bands should be stopped and some plan adhered to which will cause them to be treated as individuals, subject to the same laws and penalties as whites. While this will probably apply to all Indians, it is particularly applicable to them, because of their numbers and strongly-marked character.

The steady decrease and final extinction of the whole Indian race has been accepted in this country as a settled fact. I beg leave to raise the question as to the Dakotas. So far, observation and inquiry lead me to believe the contrary. I offer the subject as one well worthy of investigation by the Government.

Success in civilizing and teaching religious truths to these people will not be obtained by brilliant plans or extraordinary means. It is to be looked for in the same sort of common sense that brings success in ordinary pursuits. Since I have been among them, the expected obstacles have diminished and I take a hopeful view of what can be done for them and with them.

I have the honor to recommend the following:

1. That arms and ponies be taken, and abundant compensation made in chickens and domestic cattle for them and for those already seized.
2. An active policy leading to the distribution of land in severalty, without power to alienate.
3. Replace tepees with houses.
4. Carefully and gradually enforce section 3 as to work.
5. Stop furnishing blankets and stop the sale of paint.
6. Actively encourage and push the teaching of English.
7. Lessen the number of agencies by consolidation of those among whom ties of kindred or friendly relations exist, and who are fitted to live in peace.

Respectfully submitted.

J. H. HAMMOND,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Dakota.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHEYENNE RIVER AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 18, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my annual report of affairs at this agency for the year ending August 31, 1877.

Many events have transpired during the past year which may not be recapitulated here, as

they are already known, not only to the Department, but to the general public as well, and many statements have been made which affected the Indian service, and in many cases individual officers of the bureau, but were allowed to pass unnoticed and go to the public for what they were worth. Many cases of real or imaginary wrongs have been reported and published; in fact, everything was done that human ingenuity could devise to add to the turmoil already existing in the Indian country, all of which proves this past year to have been one of the most eventful, for the Indians and those having charge of them, that has been experienced for a long time.

Since the beginning of the Indian troubles, over a year ago, it may not be generally known, but it is a fact nevertheless, that the position of Indian agent has been anything but an enviable one, at least I have found it so; and while there are many reasons for it which I will forbear to mention, I will simply say that my experience shows me that to insure satisfactory results in the management of the Indians. to either the advocates of peace or those opposed to it, the entire control of affairs should either be transferred to the War Department or given to the civil officers. A mixed administration will never be productive of good, and will certainly fail in giving satisfaction to those interested.

The fight between the hostile Indians and the troops, over a year ago, in which General Custer and his entire command were annihilated, is, I might say, the epoch from which to date such excitement and disaffection as have prevailed at this agency. Until the news of that battle reached us, I cannot say that there was the least sign of dissatisfaction or hostility apparent among these Indians, but after learning the particulars of the engagement, depicted in glowing colors, and exaggerated by each successive narrator, it is not at all surprising that people so credulous as the Indians should feel in doubt as to their final disposition, and troubled as to the action of the Government in the matter.

A report gained circulation that all rations were to be discontinued, and the Indians at the several agencies to be thoroughly "whipped" by the troops. It can readily be imagined what the effect of such a report was on the Indians. A steady decrease in the number, it might be called a stampede, was the result, until when I assumed charge of the agency, in August, 1876, I had a little over 3,000 souls, while my predecessor averaged 5,000. It was not in my power to prevent or check this exodus, although I assured the Indians that those who remained at the agency and were friendly to the Government would be protected and assisted; the contagion of fear and doubt had seized them and caused their hasty departure to the camp of the hostiles.

In September, 1876, the commanding officer of this post detailed an officer to take charge of affairs at this agency, whose first duty was to take a census. He found 2,935 Indians, with some more to be added, which would probably have made a total of 3,000. A few weeks afterward this officer went on leave and another took charge, who immediately took a new census andf ound 2,545 Indians, a considerable reduction from the first number. Again, this second officer was relieved and a third detailed, who found exactly 1,763 Indians, making a loss in three months of nearly 1,300 persons. In December about 300 came in, which increased the number to a little over 2,000, and since then no further increase has to be reported.

These particulars are given in explanation of a statement that has frequently been made, viz, that the Indians never received as large an issue of annuities from the civil agents as from the Army officers temporarily in charge the past year. So far as the reflection appertains to this agency, I think the foregoing figures are sufficiently plain to speak for themselves. My predecessor estimated for annuities for at least 5,000 Indians, who would very probably have been here to receive them but for the existing troubles in the country; it is therefore very evident that when 2,000 persons received goods deemed by the Department to be sufficient for 5,000, they got more than their proper share, and a larger issue to the family than they ever got before. There is consequently nothing mysterious in the satisfaction felt and expressed on the occasion of the issue, and I only hope that the next issue of goods may evoke a similar state of feeling.

In the month of October last Brigadier-General Terry, with from 1,000 to 1,500 troops, visited this agency and caused the seizure of all guns, pistols, and horses belonging to these Indians. At first the Indians were inclined to resist any such invasion of their rights, but supplies being denied them, they preferred the loss of property to starvation, and surrendered to superior f rce. Assurances of compensation for the loss sustained were made by General Terry, but as yet nothing has been done except the purchase of 450 cows, which will be issued on their arrival. When we consider that from 2,000 to 2,200 horses and mules were taken from the Indians, it seems as if 450 cows, costing about $20 each, or $9,000 altogether, would fall short of sufficient compensation, as it only allows about $4 per head for the animals seized. A statement received from General Terry gives the amount realized from the sale of all horses taken from the Indians as $19,412.96, and the expenses of bringing them to market as $5,683.96, leaving $13,729 to be divided among the Indians of this and other agencies, which is rather an insignificant sum, if intended as full compensation for 2,000 horses and mules. The item of $5,683.96, expenses of bringing to market, seems excessive, and is difficult to understand in the absence of an itemized account. From what I can learn relative to the horses taken to Yankton from this agency, of which there were two lots, or about 1,000 head altogether, $100 would cover the entire expenses incurred.

However, there may have been expenses at Saint Paul of which we know nothing, and which may have amounted to considerable.

It is respectfully remarked that this act of seizure of property, which may have been considered a military necessity, seems to have been a violation of the latter part of article 8 of the late Sioux treaty, which provides that "they [the Indians] shall be subject to the laws of the United States, and each individual shall be protected in his rights of *property*, person, and life."

I think it is unnecessary for me to say that the progress made by these Indians during the past year in education and civilization has not been of such an encouraging character as I would naturally wish to report, but it will be admitted that there was good cause to prevent a community even less uncivilized than Indians from devoting their time and attention to the attainment of qualifications partly foreign to their nature. There is certainly no fault to find with the Indians who remained here. As to their inclination to accept and profit by such teachings as have been volunteered, they seem to have appreciated the fact that the results of such labor will materially benefit their children, if not themselves: and although intense excitement prevailed, which is more contagious among Indians than many other classes, and which created a feeling of anticipated trouble, still, I am happy to say, no evil effects are apparent.

A sudden and serious check to school operations was occasioned last September by the cold-blooded assassination of the Rev. R. A. B. Ffennell by a renegade Indian. This melancholy occurrence caused the temporary discontinuance of the schools presided over by the Protestant Episcopal Church, as the scholars fled to their homes, and the teachers were considered to be anything but safe, living some distance from the agency. School was, however, resumed early in spring by the Rev. Henry Swift, whose efforts deserve the highest commendation. His labors are somewhat retarded by the present dilapidated condition of the mission-house, which is not habitable; but an addition is being built and the main building repaired, so that in a short time I trust his school will be as extensive as it was a year ago. It gives me pleasure to state that the indefatigable zeal displayed by Mr. Swift shows him to be an earnest worker in the cause of Christianity, and entitles him to the gratitude of the church to which he belongs, the Government, and the Indians for whose advancement and conversion he is here.

The American Board of Foreign Missions, through their able representative, Rev. T. L. Riggs, have shown perseverance worthy of the cause they are engaged in. In the face of strong opposition, and though his schools were, I might say, deserted, Mr. Riggs persisted in his praiseworthy efforts, and I am very happy to say that he has been, in every sense of the word, successful. His schools have been in operation until the commencement of summer vacation.

On the 4th of September last this agency suffered a loss from which it has not fully recovered yet. All buildings except three dwelling-houses were swept away by a flood; a large amount of property was lost; and for a time it looked as if not a vestige of the agency would be left. A steamboat lay at the landing, on which the employés and myself took refuge, or I am afraid some lives might have also been lost. Since then a new site has been selected on which the agency now stands. New buildings have been erected, which are strong and durable, and after a time I expect the agency will be in such a condition that I can report it entirely completed.

Dwellings for the carpenter and blacksmith are needed, and I presume authority for their erection will be given at an early day, particularly as the late Sioux treaty stipulates that they must be married and living on the reservation with their families. A stockade around the agency buildings is also very necessary, and must be attended to as soon as other and more important work has been accomplished.

The force of employés allowed at an agency like this is altogether too small; it must be remembered that a large amount of work has to be performed in addition to the erection of buildings, and the simple fact of having a few warehouses and dwellings should not by any means lead to the conclusion that employés are unnecessary. As situated at present, the daily labor to be performed, aside from that involved by the issue of rations to heads of families, is more than can be accomplished by the small number of men allowed. Some discrimination should be exercised in the matter of employés between agencies long established and permanently located and those only partly built, as agents having charge of the latter find the greatest difficulty in having the work performed satisfactorily.

The Indians have erected a number of houses in the vicinity of this agency, but it is needless to say they cannot live in them without stoves, stove-pipe, and a few articles of furniture. They do not excel white men in works of industry and art, and cannot certainly be expected to manufacture their own furniture. Articles of this sort, which are unnecessary in a lodge or tepee, become an absolute necessity in a house, and until a promise of such assistance can be made to the Indians, the progress in this direction will most assuredly be slow.

The farming operations of the Indians this year would lead to the belief that failure is not to be their portion always. I presume this is attributable to the absence of grasshoppers, or rather their forbearance, as they flew over this place in a westerly direction and back toward the east without doing any damage, and the unusual fall of rain at times when it was most

needed. Seed corn, potatoes, and some small seeds were issued in the spring and planted, and I am very glad to say that everything indicates an abundant yield. The successive failures of so many years past deterred me from estimating for or issuing large quantities of seed, as I considered it would have been throwing it away; however, now, when too late, I am sorry I did not risk more, for as it has turned out it would have encouraged the Indians to greater efforts in the future, and shown them that industry and perseverance generally reap their own reward. Over 100 acres in one camp have been tilled and planted, but as yet the harvest has not been made, so I cannot speak positively as to the exact yield. Altogether, I should judge from 200 to 250 acres are now under cultivation with every prospect of success. It is particularly gratifying to me to have to report such a state of affairs, parcularly as the progress in other respects has not been encouraging, and of course the facts are no less gratifying to the Indians, who derive so much benefit from their labors.

Weekly issues of rations to heads of families are not in as great favor as when first inaugurated. Many of the Indians live 15, 20, and 30 miles from the agency, where they can procure wood and grass, and weekly journeys for rations consume such a large portion of their time that the complaints made are getting monotonous. If possible, some discretionary power should be given to the agent, so that parties compelled to live at a distance might be treated with such leniency as they deserve.

One good feature in the plan is that it enables me to more easily carry out your instructions of breaking up tribal relations and dealing directly with individuals instead of the so-called chiefs. So far as I can consistently do so, I ignore chiefs in the transaction of business, unless in matters relating to their own immediate family, and look upon all Indians alike: and I find that a great deal of time is saved by such course, and a great many useless, nonsensical, and unimportant councils avoided.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. F. CRAVENS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CROW CREEK AGENCY, DAKOTA, *August* 20, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I have the honor to submit this my seventh annual report as agent for the *Lower Yanktonais Sioux*.

The census-roll of this agency, as corrected on the 1st day of July, 1877, shows the following: Men, 308; women, 398; boys, 262; girls, 255. Total, 1,223.

During the past year the general behavior of the Indians has been all that could have been desired. They have performed an unusual amount of work for themselves and the agency during the past twelve months. The work performed has consisted of the following items: In erecting cabins for themselves, cultivating land, cutting wood, hauling freight, making hay, herding stock, &c. Many of the Indians at this agency are now engaged in raising stock, and show much interest and skill in the care of the same. It is now four years since I commenced impressing upon the minds of these people the importance of turning their attention to the raising of cattle as a means of self-support and advancement in the art of civilization, and although they commenced on a small scale, the results have been such as to convince me that these Indians are capable of becoming successful stock-growers, and that at no very distant day. Indians are herders by nature, and with little experience become very skillful. These Indians have now over one hundred head of very fine cattle owned by individuals

One hundred and fifty acres of land have been cultivated by Indians. In addition to this, an agency-farm of 150 acres has been cultivated, much of the work having been performed by Indians. The season has been favorable and the crops unusually good, the principal crops being corn, oats, and potatoes.

Since my last report two new chapels have been erected by the Protestant Episcopal Church, one located at the agency and the other at the lower camp, seven miles below; both are substantial and attractive structures. Religious services have been regularly conducted through the year, both in English and Dakota, and have been well attended both by whites and Indians.

The schools, one boarding and two day, have been taught, with an average attendance of sixty-two scholars. Although our schools are not all that we could desire, yet they have improved very much during the past year, both as regards attendance and the interest shown by children and parents.

I believe it to be of the utmost importance that Congress at once extend over Indians the jurisdiction of United States courts. Indians should be given to understand that they cannot commit crime and go unpunished, and on the other hand, that they will be effectually protected by the Government in life, liberty, and property.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY F. LIVINGSTON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

DEVIL'S LAKE INDIAN AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 23, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Indian Department, I have the honor to submit this my second annual report relative to the condition and progress of the Indians under my charge for the year ending August 31, 1877.

LOCATION, TRIBES, NUMBERS, ETC.

Devil's Lake agency is located in Northern Dakota, the reservation extending along the southern shore of Devil's Lake, with the Cheyenne River forming the southern boundary. Jamestown, on the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad, is the nearest shipping-point, and is distant 82 miles (in an almost direct line south) from the agency.

The Indians located upon this reservation, are portions of the *Sisseton*, *Wahpeton*, and *Cut-Head* bands of *Sioux*, numbering, males, 515; females, 590; total, 1,105, all of whom come under the civilizing influences of the agency; and although their advancement is not all that we would wish, still there has been a steady and wholesome improvement, and a very perceptible change for the better, in their manners, habits, and customs during the year.

EMPLOYÉS, ETC.

The prescribed limit for employés at this agency and the small salaries allowed make it difficult to retain in the service the proper kind of persons. Employés of an Indian agency, apart from being skilled in the different branches of labor that they are called upon to perform, should be men of the best morals, and should have tact to control and instruct the Indians, for Indians are close observers and will readily imitate, and the example set by a moral, patient, and efficient corps of employés exerts a wholesome influence among them, and such men should receive compensation corresponding with these necessary qualifications.

The reduction in the pay of interpreters is undoubtedly an injury to the service, as there is no other employé whose good or bad influence is so perceptible, and above all other employés a thoroughly reliable interpreter is requisite, for through him all public business with the Indians is transacted, agency matters of every kind explained, their petty quarrels and jealousies settled, and it is most important in all cases that the agent's exact meaning be correctly conveyed to the Indians. It, therefore, requires a person of intelligence; and at an agency where the Indians are engaged in agricultural and other civilized pursuits, the services of an interpreter are almost constantly brought into requisition, and with interpreters being obliged to subsist themselves it is utterly impossible to procure the services of a competent person for the salary allowed, "$300 per annum." There are men to be found in all Indian countries who will serve regardless of the salary allowed; but, as a rule, such men are of that class whose example is detrimental to civilization, and whose influence is often exercised in the wrong direction.

EDUCATIONAL AND SANITARY.

The industrial boarding-school, under the charge of four sisters of charity, (Gray Nuns of Montreal,) has been in successful operation during the year, with an average attendance of 45 scholars, all that our present building can accommodate. The progress made by the pupils in the different branches is very satisfactory. The girls, apart from their Sioux and English studies, are instructed in knitting, sewing, cutting and making clothing, garments, &c.; they are also trained in general housework. The boys are apt, and learn readily. Many of the children show a willingness to receive instructions and acquire a knowledge of the white man's ways that is very commendable; and where the children have attended school regularly, their progress in the common branches has been highly gratifying. They excel in writing, learning to form letters with elegance and ease, but they are dull in mathematics, which study seems more difficult than any other for them to comprehend; and with this exception their advancement will compare favorably with full-blooded white children of any neighborhood. When the children can be kept at school constantly, (as was the case here last year,) and the parents be permitted to visit them only at intervals, it is beneficial to both parents and children; they should be kept separated as much as possible, at least until the child can learn to understand and appreciate the difference between a life of civilization and plenty and one of wretchedness and poverty. They begin to understand this difference from the fact that a vacation was given during the month of July, when 10 of the scholars remained at the school rather than go home. They made a short call at their homes, visited a few relatives, and returned to the school. Everything connected with this school is so regular and orderly, and the sisters, who are devoted to their charge, are so gentle and kind, that the pupils are greatly attached to them. They are beloved by the children and esteemed by the Indians, who treat them with marked respect. These good sisters are doing a noble work among these people, and will succeed in impressing upon the minds of many a true knowledge of civilized life.

The school is conducted with a cost to the Government of but $1,250 per annum, which amount includes medical treatment and care of the sick, one of the sisters being the agency physician. The subsistence and clothing of the pupils is exclusive of the above, which supplies are issued from the agency stores, and will approximate about $2,250 annually.

There is a wonderful change among these Indians in regard to education; they begin now to understand the advantage it affords, and are being slowly convinced that their future prosperity depends in a great measure upon the education of their children, and many are now willing to have their children attend school who two years ago strongly opposed it. I would therefore again (as in my last year's report) respectfully urge the importance of an addition to our present school-building, where more children can be admitted. True charity (as well as justice to the Indians) demands that we endeavor to make of the rising generation peaceable citizens; and in order to do so we must teach them to adopt civilized occupations, and the surest method is in educating the children, and this can only be done through a boarding-school, as a day-school is inadequate to attain this desired end.

The sanitary condition of the Indians has been good; no epidemic disease has prevailed; nevertheless, 51 deaths have occurred during the year, against 71 births. The mortality is greatest among children from their infancy until they are 3 or 4 years of age. This is caused principally from exposure, and want of proper care when sick. Scrofula and pulmonary affections are the prevailing diseases among the grown people. Hemorrhage of the lungs is quite frequent and generally proves fatal, owing to their strong faith in their own medicine, only coming for medical assistance when their own remedies have failed, and after the patient has become much weakened. They do not get the nursing and care that is necessary, and medicines are seldom administered as prescribed by the physician.

The superstitions of the Indians make it a difficult matter to treat the sick at their homes with any degree of success; and it is a matter of great importance, and one requiring patience, determination, and tact, to improve the habits and customs practiced for generations; and it is not from the old or full-grown that we can hope for any permanent change. While they may become tractable and obedient, as they do, still they will adhere to their old superstitious practices. This applies more particularly in regard to the sick, they setting aside the white man's remedies for their old incantations, singing, &c. It is therefore only through the rising generation that we can hope for any permanent improvement, and our efforts should be in that direction. I would therefore respectfully recommend the building of an addition to the boarding-school at the earliest practicable day, when more children can be admitted for instruction, and where a part of this addition can be used as a hospital-ward, where all sick of the reservation can be brought and cared for. Proper remedies and nourishment could then be administered, much suffering and misery alleviated, and many lives thereby prolonged that would otherwise find premature graves.

MISSIONARY WORK.

This agency is assigned to the care of the Roman Catholic Church; the mission is under the charge of the Rev. L. Bonin, who has services every week-day throughout the year, at 6 o'clock in the morning. This service is held in the chapel at the school, which is seven miles distant from the agency, and is more central, and contiguous to the Indian settlements. Service is held at the same place every Sunday morning at 9 o'clock, and at the agency at 10½, and the evening service of the Catholic Church, together with instructions in Sioux, is at the school-house at 4 o'clock p. m., every Sunday. Wednesday afternoons are set apart for instructions and catechism.

The Sisseton Sioux have always been noted for their willful stubborneness, and while they have but seldom waged war against the whites, still they have always most stubbornly opposed every effort made toward their christianization; but the Rev. Father here is devoted to his work, and I can cheerfully say that there is a no more sincere and zealous missionary to be found anywhere among the Indians. He has, by pursuing a strict line of justice and persevering by example and advice, succeeded in bringing a great change among the Indians, affecting all, but more noticeable with some, who now frequently ask explanations of many things pertaining to religion, heretofore unnoticed by them.

There is also a different feeling manifested in their attention during divine service. This interest is slowly but gradually increasing, and the numbers in regular attendance are also increasing, while very few object to their children being instructed in the white man's religion. Twenty-six males and 16 females have been baptized during the year, and I feel satisfied that the missionary work so well begun promises better in the near future. It of course requires patience and firmness to instruct these people, but by a retrospective view of the past year the improvement is so visible that I am fully convinced our labors are not in vain, and that the Indian race can yet with judicious training and proper management, under the present humane policy of our Government, become useful citizens of the different States in which they reside.

AGRICULTURAL ADVANCEMENT.

The feasibility of the Indians (at least of this reservation) becoming self-supporting at no very distant day will be seen by the following:

During the year the Indians have cut, hauled, and built into good substantial staked and ridered fence 33,390 rails, making 1,650 rods new fence constructed; they have cut 532 cords of wood for the post trader, and 1,200 cords for the agency, school, and saw-mill. This is exclusive of the wood used by themselves for fuel. They cut and hauled to the saw-mill 713 oak logs, making 39,500 feet of lumber; they have plowed, with the assistance

of the agency employés, all the old land upon the reservation that had ever been cultivated before, about 50 acres of which had lain idle last year for want of seed; they also broke 75 acres of new land and planted it all with the exception of the last 30 acres broken; they have built 57 log-houses, and 40 log-stables, during the year.

The early part of this season was not favorable for corn, beans, &c., the spring being late and cold, and the early part of the summer very wet; there was a heavy frost on the 8th of June that killed all early plants, pumpkins, squash, beans, &c. The corn was also badly damaged, and portions of it entirely killed, the weather following being rainy and cold. Most of that damaged recovered, but the cold weather continued until the middle of July, which makes harvesting much later than usual. Fortunately the weather has been exceedingly hot for the past four weeks, and has been so favorable that all crops not killed outright by the June frost promise a large yield, and if we are not visited by an early frost within the next two weeks our harvest will be bountiful. We estimate our crops, none being gathered, as follows: Corn, 6,000 bushels; potatoes, 10,500 bushels; beans, 250 bushels; pease, 50 bushels; oats, 1,000 bushels; beets, 400 bushels; turnips, 3,000 bushels; carrots, 200 bushels; parsnips, 50 bushels; pumpkins, 800; squash, 1,000; and 650 heads of cabbage; and 850 tons hay. This I consider a fair showing for the year, from a people who, only a few years ago, were homeless wanderers of the plains.

The cattle and pigs contracted for last May have been received and issued to the Indians; 16 yoke of oxen, 50 cows, with 14 calves, 2 bulls, and 187 pigs. These Indians now own 60 yoke of working-cattle, with wagons for the same. These were the first cows and pigs that they ever received, and as an Indian requires something to stimulate him to labor, these cattle have been an incentive to many who have attended closely to their work during the year, knowing that only the most deserving and industrious would receive the stock. The Indian in his aboriginal state has few cares for the morrow, indifferent as to the future, and very improvident; but when once he feels himself burdened with cares and responsibilities, he occupies his time entirely differently; attends closer to his work and becomes more prosperous. I would, therefore, recommend the issuing of cows, pigs, and other stock, adapted to the different localities, to Indians who prove themselves worthy of the trial. They need but little training in caring for stock, as they take readily to that occupation, and such domestic cares have a powerful civilizing influence.

RECOMMENDATION.

This reservation is but partially surveyed, the township-lines being located, with two townships subdivided into quarter sections; and as it is a source of much annoyance to the agent, and one of much trouble and ill feeling among the Indians, caused by trespassing upon each other's claims, and each claiming the same right until the lines are properly located, I would therefore recommend the completion of the survey as early as practicable next spring, and that at least three townships (where the principal settlements are) be subdivided into 40-acre tracts, so that each family can thereby have a piece of timbered land, and that the improvements made by individuals can then be held by themselves; and that a certificate of allotment be issued to Indians who locate upon individual claims, and that the fifth article of the treaty with these Indians be modified so as to grant to the head of any family or single person over the age of 21 years, who shall occupy and improve his claim, a patent for the same as soon as he has 25 acres under cultivation.

Indians are a people who have but few quarrels among themselves, being much more orderly and peaceable than the same number of whites. Where could 1,100 white men be found who would live together without any restraint of civil law, as these Indians do? While this trait in the Indian nature and disposition is commendable, still they should not be left to be governed without some uniform system to apply at all agencies. There being no law to protect the property of an Indian, or his individual rights from other Indians, nothing by which crime can be punished, the agent is therefore powerless excepting what he can accomplish by moral suasion, as it is not always a wise policy to inflict corporal punishment upon them. It is the duty of Congress to take early action in this important matter, as it is necessary that some uniform laws for the government of Indians adapted to the present needs be enacted. It would greatly assist agents in their arduous duties and facilitate the good work going on, and gradually prepare the Indian for citizenship.

CONCLUSION.

In my last annual report I treated at some length upon the evil wrought among the Indians by their traffic in ponies. This was before I was aware of the intention of the Government to dismount the Indians. I was much pleased when I learned, in the month of October last, that such was then to be done at some of the agencies. I would further suggest that all frontier Indians be dismounted and disarmed, except those who the agents from their personal knowledge could recommend to be allowed to retain one or more ponies; but in taking this property an inventory of the same should be taken, and when sold the proceeds be expended for the benefit of the individuals.

The Executive order prohibiting the sale of arms and ammunition to the Indians is a step in the right direction, and one that should be strictly enforced throughout the Indian country;

but with the enforcement of this order useful tools and agricultural implements should take the place of powder and lead, and the Indians instructed how to use them. If only a small portion of the time wasted in the precarious hunt was turned to a stable means of livelihood, it would return tenfold to the Indian, and be a means of more rapid progress in the civilization of the different tribes. The excitement of the chase tends to foster their wild and untamed natures; but without means of continuing in this they can be brought upon a reservation. Then constrain them to live within its confines; compel all children of proper ages to attend school; issue nothing to able-bodied Indians except in payment for labor performed or produce delivered; and make them amenable to the laws. With this system, I believe the Indian problem would soon be solved, and the Indian become a useful citizen, a man among men, differing from others only by being an American citizen of native origin.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES McLAUGHLIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FLANDREAU SPECIAL AGENCY,
Greenwood, Dak., August 22, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my fourth annual report of Flandreau agency:

It is now eight years since a few families of the *Santee Sioux* left their agency, and, coming to *Flandreau*, took homesteads on vacant Government land, which the Sioux treaty of 1868 gave them leave to do. For four years they had no Government supervision. Then for a few months the Sisseton agent was instructed to look after them, and now for over three years, in connection with my work there as missionary of the Presbyterian Church, I have been commissioned by the Government as special agent to them. To this latter work I devote the smaller portion of my time, receiving a correspondingly-small remuneration. It might appear that it would be better to have an agent devote his whole time to them, and doubtless some things would be better done; but, on the other hand, it might, and I think would, only put further off their civilized independence, for which we are anxiously striving. It is rather my hope that an agent will not be needed for these Indians more than one or two years longer, after which the teacher might report to some other agent, who could also do any other necessary business.

These Indians are now citizens, protected by the laws of the country the same as their white neighbors, and for this protection they willingly pay taxes, so that the agent has little magisterial work to do. The Indians all dress like citizens, and can chop, plow, mow, drive oxen, or do any other common work on a farm, and some of them can run a reaper or thrashing-machine. Instead of Government paying a farmer to show them how to plow or to raise wheat for them to eat; instead of furnishing a blacksmith to mend their wagons, or a tinner to make coffee-pots for them to drink Government coffee out of; instead of laying down before them flour and pork, and coffee and tea, and sugar and rice, and beans, and telling them to eat and be filled with that for which their brows have not sweat, it is much better to say to them, "Arise, and take care of yourselves like men."

We have used every effort to prepare these Indians for this step. Those things which they can supply themselves with have been gradually cut off, and such things purchased as would enable them to earn something more. No clothing has been furnished them by Government the past year. Comparatively little food has been furnished them; the total amount being 248 sacks (98 pounds) of flour and 3,000 pounds of bacon. We hope not to be compelled to ask any food for them this year. Some farming implements and stock will be needed for several years to come; but ultimately, and we hope it will not be very many years, the care of the General Government over these Indians may be confined to their

EDUCATION.

The change which the Indians have undergone in the last twenty years from wild heathen customs to civilized Christian life is so sudden and great that there is much danger of reaction and relapse. To guard against this and enable them to fill their new position, it is necessary that their minds be thoroughly drilled and greatly enlarged. Without this we know they will not succeed. We have therefore done all we could for the day-school under our charge. It has been in session 186 days, and averaged 15 during that time. One month it averaged 33; but during the spring months the stormy weather and swollen streams kept most of the scholars away, so the attendance was very small. There are many of the children here who live so far away they cannot attend at all. I think all is not being done that should be for the education of this people. In order that more of the children may be brought together and that they may be taught English, I think a boarding-school should be established at as early an opportunity as the means can be secured. Another excellent plan for elevating them would be to send off a few of the best scholars to complete their education at the East; and I recommend both these plans for your consideration.

THE CROPS.

For several years these Indians have lost nearly all their crops by grasshoppers. One year ago at the annual conference of the Dakota Indian churches, it was resolved that special prayer should be made for the stay of this plague. Many of the American churches united with them in this resolution, and the governor of Dakota, being made acquainted with the fact, was pleased to appoint a special day of prayer for this object. The day was observed with great earnestness by this people. And now it is with profound gratitude I record the fact that the prayers of this people have been heard. The grasshoppers, though often seen hovering around, have been stayed by Supreme Power, and a most bountiful harvest rewards all those who have had faith to labor.

As near as we can estimate, this people will have 4,000 bushels of wheat, 3,300 bushels of potatoes, 2,000 bushels of corn, besides smaller vegetables.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON,
United States Special Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT BERTHOLD, DAKOTA, *August* 23, 1877.

SIR: In accordance with your request, I have the honor to forward you herewith my first annual report, covering the seven months of my administration.

The three tribes, *Arickaree*, *Gros Ventre*, and *Mandan* Indians, belonging to this agency, have generally been very peaceably inclined, and have had the reputation for years of being friendly to the whites, and receiving with a considerable degree of contentment the supplies the Government annually sends to them, and which the agent weekly issues; further than that only a slow progress has been made for these three tribes, numbering about 1,390 persons, since they came under the care of the Government.

The condition and habits of these Indians differ but little from that of other tribes. They are still in their savage state; have but little regard for schools or religious teaching; in some instances bury their dead on scaffolds, the body wrapped in a blanket, with hoe, pipe, or hatchet placed near for use in the spirit-land, and they have to a considerable extent the same religious ceremonies, medicine-dances, feasts, and fasts that they have had for centuries; but the confidence in their medicine-men is slowly disappearing, and occasionally one more intelligent and observing than the others rises above any pleasure or faith in the superstitions of his fathers and seeks the instruction to be found at the meetings of the missionary.

CIVILIZATION: IS IT POSSIBLE?

This is a question that is being asked throughout the country with considerable doubt as to a favorable answer. I came here with the advice of friends with a full determination to advance these Indians to a much higher plane of civilization than they had hitherto occupied, or fully satisfy myself that it could not be done. Having had many and severe obstacles to overcome for the last ten years in missionary work in Minnesota, I expected none the less in my efforts for civilizing these Indians. No great good is ever accomplished without great sacrifice, and toil long continued and patient. Probably nowhere is this principle more completely verified than among the Indians. Obstacles grave and almost insurmountable have been discovered here, but by far the major part of them are due not to the Indians themselves but the system of government they have experienced, and the wretched teaching and more wretched example they have received at the hands of the miserable whites with whom they constantly come in contact. Some efficient and practicable means should be used by Government to prevent the demoralizing influence of these men, of all classes of society, from the vilest tramps, who secrete themselves in the Indian village for lust, to those of outward respectability who have no higher motive than "making money."

But with these obstacles we find many encouragements. The willingness of these Indians, both men and women, boys and girls, to work far exceeded my expectations, whenever the same inducement was held out to them that was held out to white men. Here, then, was hope, and it was determined to push this important help to civilization.

Men and women were aided, as far as possible, to put in a variety of crops for themselves. Some of the ground was plowed for them with agency teams, which they carefully prepared afterward, and planted each for himself. Hundreds of acres which the agency could not plow were prepared and planted with the hoe alone.

A large tract of bottom land, hitherto cultivated, was submerged during planting-time by the Missouri, diminishing the acreage somewhat from last year. This was still more diminished by the departure of a large number through fear of small-pox, which appeared within sixteen miles of this post, and it was feared, at one time, that the crops of the Indians would suffer for want of care on this account; but the summons to return, when all danger from mall-pox was passed, was promptly heeded, and the growing crops received immediate care,

and, notwithstanding the diminished acreage, the yield of all kinds of produce will be larger than usual, having escaped the grasshopper pest which so often devastates this country.

Besides the farming interest, many Indians have extended their labors in the direction of wood-chopping on both sides of the Missouri for 50 miles, and I estimate that Indians have cut, for the agency and themselves, at least two thousand cords of wood during the year.

MANUFACTURE OF BRICK.

It was early ascertained after my arrival that a new and more permanent branch of industry was needed to furnish employment to the many Indians who come begging for work. Accordingly, permission was received from the Department, on my recommendation, for trying the manufacture of brick, and a skilled brick-maker was engaged to examine all the clays in the vicinity of the agency, who reported, after repeated trials, the impossibility of making good brick from any of the clay. But, being unwilling that so important a branch of industry should be given up, I urged him to try again. The result of his labor was so encouraging that I decided to proceed with the manufacture of a kiln of 50,000 as soon as arrangements could be made.

About the middle of June work was commenced by a foreman and his assistant, and a large number of Indians. The labor, at first encouraging, yielded scarcely any reward owing to the difficulty in overcoming the effect of the alkali and quicksand; but after repeated trials a clay was found which has produced a superior brick. The Indians worked in the clay far better than was anticipated, and with skilled direction I think they will be able, another year, to manufacture brick for their own houses, which they very much need. The plan now is, with the approval and co-operation of the Department, to get the Indians out of their damp and dirty hovels into a new town made of wood and brick of their own manufacture, each family to have a lot of from 4 to 10 acres, according to willingness and ability to cultivate thoroughly. A few may be induced to locate on larger farms, provided they can be convinced that their old enemies, the Sioux, will not despoil them of the fruits of their labor—a difficult thing to do so long as Sitting Bull remains unpunished within 150 miles of their village.

THE SCHOOL.

Owing to the necessity of occupying a room in a private house for school, and the absence of a large number of Indians during the summer, the number of scholars in attendance has not been large, but most of the time there has been as many as could be conveniently accommodated in so small a room.

The teacher has been faithful in her endeavors to teach, but has labored under the difficulty of communicating instruction in three different languages. To obviate this somewhat, and also the petty annoyances arising from the mingling of the children of three different tribes, the new school-house, 28 by 56, just erected, has two rooms, with folding-doors. The Gros Ventres and Mandans, who can understand the Dakota language, will occupy one room, and the Arickarees the other.

The building will be ready for occupation as soon as the desks can be purchased and put in position, and the painting done. Another teacher should be employed at once, who can speak the Dakota language, and I would earnestly recommend that funds be appropriated for that purpose.

NEW BUILDINGS.

There have been erected during the past summer a new barn, 22 by 400 feet, which the Indians are now filling with hay at the rate of about 15 tons per day; a new issue-room, 22 by 120 feet, and a school-house, 28 by 56 feet, all costing the Government five thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

MISSIONARY LABOR.

Rev. Charles L. Hall, missionary of the American Board, has labored faithfully and efficiently during the past year. The attendance upon his ministry by the Indians, although not large, has been encouraging. His visitation of the sick, teaching the young men in school, and his general demeanor among the Indians, is not only winning their confidence, but proving an efficient help to the agent in the work of governing and civilizing them.

Mrs. Hall, understanding the Dakota, is a very efficient helper in any plan which has for its object the highest good of these tribes.

In conclusion, I would say that I am not discouraged yet, but firmly believe that, in time, with proper sacrifice and toil, these Indians may be slowly advanced to the position of good citizens of this Government; and one of the most efficient helps to this end will be an act of Congress making them such, subject to all the laws and privileges of white people.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. H. ALDEN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

LOWER BRULÉ AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 24, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in office circular of July 10, 1877, I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report of the condition of the Indians under my charge:

In obedience to office-letter of August 21, 1876, I assumed charge of this agency on September 5, 1876, relieving my predecessor, Thomas A. Reily, who transferred to me all the public property in his possession. I found that he had removed most of the subsistence-stores and other property to the location selected by him at the mouth of American Creek for the site of the new agency, and at which place the new buildings had been erected; on the 18th September, 1876, I removed everything (two buildings excepted) from the old to the new location, thus abandoning the former entirely as an agency.

The *Lower Brulé Sioux* Indians, who are attached to this agency, have always been estimated as numbering 1,800 persons, but upon taking a census of those present at the agency in December last, I found only 1,056 persons. Since then a few have returned home from Spotted-Tail Agency, so that on July 1, when I corrected my census-roll, I found that there were 1,160 here, and 146 persons whose names appeared on the December roll were reported as being at Spotted Tail agency, making in all 1,306 persons accounted for. It is claimed by the chiefs and headmen of this tribe that nearly 700 persons belonging here are now, and have been for several years past, living among the Upper Brulé Sioux at the Spotted Tail agency, Nebraska, and they are very anxious that these Indians should return home. Therefore, I would respectfully recommend that necessary steps be taken to have them brought back to their proper agency, as, so long as they remain where they are, it will be difficult for me to prevent others from joining them.

The general conduct of the Indians has been orderly, peaceful, and quiet, and there have been no complaints, that I am aware of, made against them by any of the white settlers living in the vicinity of the agency. This fact I regard as being an improvement on their part, as the Lower Brulés have for years past had the name of being a wild and restless band; but my experience among them convinces me that they are both willing and ready to settle down to the white man's way. There are few of our Indians at the agency proper, the greater portion of the tribe being located on White River; four of the bands at the mouth, and five up the valley of that river.

During the spring and summer thirty new log-houses have been erected in these camps, the Indians doing all the work, with the exception of putting in the doors and windows, which was done by the agency carpenter, this being the only expense that was incurred by the Government in their erection. I have also finished in the same way twenty houses, which were erected years since by the Indians, but never occupied by them for the want of doors and windows. Fifty good cook-stoves have been given to those Indians actually living in houses. Logs are already cut for many more houses, but our Indians find great trouble in hauling them to the different camps, having so few wagons among them. I trust that in a few years this entire tribe will substitute the log-cabin for the cloth lodge now used by them.

The Indians living at the mouth of White River, and those in the camp near the agency buildings, are about the only ones that have done any farming, they having had fields opened for them several years since. Quite a number planted little patches here and there, which they prepared with the hoe, so that altogether I estimate that about one hundred acres were planted with corn, potatoes, and other seeds, and from the present appearances of our fields, I feel sure that unless the grasshoppers visit the agency again this summer, our Indians will gather a larger crop than they have done for years past; this is the first year that they have raised potatoes, and although few of them planted any, yet they seem pleased to know that they are able to raise them. As I was unable to do any plowing this spring, owing to the fact of my not having any oxen until it was too late, many of the Indians who would have planted were unable to do so. I shall open fields in each camp this fall, and trust that all will be able to plant as much as they desire to, next spring.

The greatest drawback to our Indians farming to any extent is the fact that they are entirely without oxen, wagons, harness, plows, and other farm-implements, and they complain bitterly of their "Great Father" for not giving them these articles, especially as they hear of Indians at other agencies receiving them, and they are constantly asking me, "Why cannot we have them?" and when I urge them on to work, their reply is, "How can we work without anything to work with? Give us what we need, and you will see what we can do." I feel this is true to a great degree, as it is utterly impossible for them to do much work so long as they are without proper means to do it with. I would recommend that such necessaries as cattle, wagons, harness, and the various farm implements be given to them, and I do not hesitate to say that the result will be very gratifying, and during the coming year more work will be done here than ever has been accomplished before. I believe the Brulés are now inclined to the ways of civilization, and that by kind and considerate treatment much can be achieved in another year. On the other hand, if they do not receive some encouragement from the Government they will become entirely discouraged, and will not try to aid themselves.

This being a new agency, I found much work to be done, and only a few employés

allowed to do it with. At the time I assumed charge, in September last, nothing had been done by my predecessor except to remove the property to this point, which, with his limited force of men, was all that he could do. Although very late in the season to procure hay, I succeeded in getting a sufficient quantity to carry our animals through the past winter. Such as I did get was of a poor quality, and was found in the ravines near the agency. Most of the buildings being entirely new, were in good condition. Those removed from the old agency—four in number—I found unfinished and really unfit for use; but, with such material as I have had at my command, I have completed them so as to be of service as shops and stables.

Two buildings yet remain at the old agency. These are constructed of cottonwood, and are in a fair condition, and, if removed, could be made of service here. Permission was granted last fall for their removal, but so late that it was impossible to do so, except at a great cost; therefore I waited until this summer, and just as I was about to do this work by contract I was ordered to suspend action until further orders. Having only one warehouse at this agency, I find it a very difficult matter to protect all the property intrusted to my charge. I would recommend that either the buildings above referred to be removed, or new ones erected in their place. I have, in a special report to the Department, stated all my reasons for this recommendation.

I have been unable (for the want of a proper building from which to issue) to carry out the instructions regarding the new system of issuing rations to heads of families instead of to bands. I am anxious to do this just as soon as possible, as I believe it is the only true mode of issuing to Indians, as each person would receive his equal share; whereas, in the present way, many, and especially the old and sick, go without.

A cattle-corral, 150 by 300 feet, has been built by the agency employés, aided by a few of the Indians. This is constructed of logs, and will do very well until I am able to build one of sawed lumber. In connection with this corral I have set up a pair of Fairbanks' standard scales, and am prepared to weigh all cattle received at this agency.

In November last a school was opened at this agency, under charge of the Rev. H. Burt, missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The attendance has been good, the average being 25 from that to the present time. Such of the children as have attended regularly have made good progress in their studies. These Indians are favorably inclined toward the school, and many of them have shown a lively interest in the work, and seem to be anxious to have their children instructed. Two school-houses, 20 by 30, were erected by the Government in June last, and as yet have not been occupied; one in the camp at the mouth of White River, the other at Standing Cloud's camp, about 7 miles from here, on White River.

In June last a fine church-edifice was commenced at this agency and completed in July. This building was erected by the mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and is 20 by 40 feet. Regular services have been held here each Sunday by the Rev. Mr. Burt, in the morning and afternoon in Dakota and in the evening in English.

The general health of these Indians has been good during the past year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant.

HENRY E. GREGORY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

RED CLOUD AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
August 25, 1877.

SIR: In accordance with instructions relative to annual reports of Indian agents, I have the honor to submit the following:

I first saw this agency on the 27th day of June last, and on the 1st day of July relieved Lieut. C. A. Johnson, acting United States Indian agent under the military administration of affairs at Red Cloud. I found about 6,700 Indians camped within a radius of two or three miles from the agency, including the northern band of *Arapahoes* and Crazy Horse's band of wild *Northern Sioux*, and ten or fifteen lodges of *Cheyennes*.

Owing to the disturbances that have lately occurred in this country, and the necessity for military interference, the occupation of the Black Hills country by miners, and the anticipated change of the location of their agency to the Missouri River, the Indians keep up a fever of excitement; but, notwithstanding, I find them generally disposed to be quiet and orderly, and whatever may have been their desires and hopes, and however great their final disappointment, they have accepted the situation with considerable grace, and express their determination to henceforth "travel the white man's road," (Crazy Horse is an exception, and will be mentioned hereafter,) and should the new agency be fortunately situated in reference to agriculture and stock-raising, I believe a large number will try and do something for themselves. Many of them are now trying to cultivate patches of land along the little streams adjacent to the agency. Some of them have used their hands for shovels and hoes, and have shown them to me worn and bleeding. My acquaintance with them has been brief, and I find no records of the past in this office to assist me in making out the accompanying statistics, nd to furnish me other useful information.

It appears to me, where these Indians are now located, that there is little opportunity to improve them in industry and morals; nor do I think there has been any improvement in either respect during the last year, and for the following reasons: There is not enough tillable land to cultivate. The seasons are generally too dry, and irrigating impracticable.

The active military operations during the past year have brought them under more wholesome restraint, and driven them toward civilization, but are not expected otherwise to improve their morals.

The settling of the Black Hills and country beyond has opened a highway through the agency, and a large number of people are coming and going, making it impossible to prevent traffic in ardent spirits, arms, and ammunition, horse-stealing, &c.

The agency is not on the reservation as now defined, but in the State of Nebraska, under whose present legislation and the decisions of the United States courts we are unable to bring criminals to justice, and we are for all practical purposes without civil law.

The expectation on the part of the Government of moving the agency has deterred those having in charge more particularly their educational and Christian management from commencing operations. Bishop Hare informs me, however, that he will provide a school without further delay; which will be very satisfactory to the Indians, and, I believe, will be well attended.

If the Government, when it moves this agency, should be fortunate enough to find them good land, wood, water, and grass, they will, with proper assistance, most undoubtedly, as I said before, try to help themselves. Even though the effort on their part may not be very energetic at the start, it will be a movement in the right direction, and a great satisfaction to the Government and the friends of the service, as well as relief to tax-payers, to know that the thousands of idle people they are now compelled to support, are even slowly working their way from pauperism to independence. If the people would reflect on the fact that the Sioux were a few years ago a powerful, independent, self-sustaining nation, and have been brought to poverty by the loss of their country and the destruction of their game, they would certainly have charity enough to be patient, if they knew the work of reconstruction was radical and certain, and a prospect of relief in the future.

When I arrived at this agency, I found Crazy Horse and his band, consisting of about 1,100 people, encamped two miles north of the agency; he has in his band Little Big Man, and several other noted chiefs. Crazy Horse manifests a sullen, morose disposition; evidently a man of small capacity, brought into notoriety by his stubborn will and brute courage. His dictatorial manners, and disregard for the comfort of his people, have caused dissatisfaction among them, and his want of truthfulness with the military department has rendered him unpopular with the leading men of his band, who have drawn off from him, and say they are determined to carry out their promise with General Crook, and their original intention to obey orders and keep the peace. All the other Sioux bands are doing well, and it seems hardly possible that they will ever take up arms again.

About 1,100 Arapahoes under Black Coal are attached to this agency, and camped in the neighborhood; they are most thoroughly subjugated, peaceable, and obedient to every order; they will submit to almost anything rather than go to their southern agency, believing they will all die in a few years in that miasmatic country.

Regretting the limited opportunity for making a more full and complete report, I am,

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES IRWIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SISSETON AGENCY, DAKOTA,
September 4, 1877.

SIR: I have this day turned over to my successor all of the property in my possession belonging to the United States, and also property belonging to Indians stored in the Government warehouse or otherwise under my charge, and have therefore the honor of submitting this my final report of operations at this agency since it has been under my charge.

I assumed the duties of this agency May 4, 1875, relieving Rev. M. N. Adams. I found the affairs of the agency in an embarrassed condition, growing out of difficulties between the agent and Indians, and also from the failure of the Department to provide sufficient competent help to systematize and successfully administer the complicated business of the agency.

I found the system of issuing supplies to Indians on account of labor performed or produce delivered under way here; found ledger-accounts opened with Indians who had debits and credits; found them charged on a memorandum day-book in single entry with supplies received and credited, with labor performed, &c., but as the books were months in arrears, it was impossible to tell the standing of the Indians, or the condition of accounts, from them, and it was not until the following fall, when the accounts had been closed, and the system changed to a double-entry system and new ledger-accounts opened, that the business of the agency was fairly started.

Accounts are kept with the United States Indian Department and with each individual Indian who is able-bodied, and the strictest care taken to make no issue until the Indian has *credit*. These books are balanced semi-annually, and the Department accounts closed each fiscal year. Any officer visiting this agency can, by a few hours' examination, determine the status of the agency, and ascertain the standing of the Indians who labor. I recommend the continuance of this system here, and respectfully suggest that my successor should be allowed an additional clerk or office assistant to enable him to keep the business up. The position of store-keeper and bookkeeper have heretofore been filled by one person. The work to be done is more than sufficient for two persons, and my successor should be allowed an additional $800 for pay of employés, so as to secure the services of a thoroughly competent person.

Monthly census-rolls, showing the number of families, the number in the family, and the goods and supplies issued each month, have been kept by me, and are left as agency records. The preparation of these lists, their correction and comparison each month, involve much labor, but they are necessary to enable the agent to properly distribute the supplies on hand, to discover the absence of Indians, &c., and serve to protect him in case any question is raised as to the distribution of supplies. I consider this a valuable feature of our accounts here, and recommend its continuance here, and its introduction at the other Indian agencies.

In addition to this, a warehouse-ledger, giving name and quantity of articles received and issued, is kept, accounts being kept in the name of the articles, as flour, pork, &c. This ledger should be balanced weekly, but owing to the pressure of work on hand it has been impossible.

I suggest that, in addition to your regular weekly supply reports, it would be well to have a weekly report covering all articles received and issued. These reports to be verified by the receipts of the individuals receiving the supplies, and accompanied by the certificate of the storekeeper that the supplies were actually and *bona fide* issued to the person named by order of the agent or authorized clerk. This would add to the work, but a competent, industrious storekeeper could do it. By adopting this system, any irregularities in issues or loss of supplies could easily be detected.

Receipts for all supplies issued by me since I have been here are on file in the agency office, and constitute a portion of the records thereof, and as such turned over to my successor. Bills of goods purchased and paid for by me are itemized in full in the cash-book, and bills paid by certified vouchers itemized in the journal day-book, all being posted to proper ledger-accounts. Property on hand is shown by warehouse-ledger, and by office, smith, miller, carpenter, and manual-labor-school inventories. The triplicate copies of quarterly accounts I retain for my own protection.

The disposition of these Indians is still friendly, and their temper under present distressing circumstances admirable. I cannot too highly commend their fortitude and patience in enduring hunger waiting the arrival of supplies. The turbulence and insubordination prevalent under my predecessor's administration have disappeared.

The enforcement of the policy of dealing with *individuals*, and not recognizing tribal relations, and ignoring chiefs, is generally acceptable to the people, but is bitterly opposed by the recognized head chief here. * * * He deserves well of the Government for his attitude in the outbreak of 1862, and for what he has done by way of example for this people; but to allow him or any other Indian to exercise authority, decide the proper interpretation of treaties, or determine how and to whom to issue supplies, would be suicidal. * * * My successor should be sustained by all the influence and power at your command in breaking away from chiefs and headmen, and in rewarding individual merit. The system of requiring agents to take the receipts of chiefs and headmen for all goods and supplies received and issued should be abandoned, and the individual receipts of the parties receiving the goods substituted. The practice of taking their receipts adds greatly to their importance. It enables them to dictate terms often, and places the agent at their mercy. On two or three occasions, Gabriel Renville and other men he controls have refused to sign vouchers when the goods were issued, because he wanted them issued to relatives and friends who were not justly entitled to them. The sentiment of the people in each case compelled him to sign the vouchers. You can readily see that if you desire agents to cease the recognition of chiefs, you must devise some methods of making agents independent of them in obtaining vouchers for property returns. I commend this subject to your earnest consideration.

I cannot part with these Indians without urging upon you to secure a modification by Congress of that provision of their treaty which makes the plowing, fencing, residence upon for five years, and the cultivation of fifty acres of land a condition of receiving a patent for 160 acres. After a careful study of the history of the treaty, and having learned something of the character of the white men who were chiefly instrumental in making the treaty, viz, James R. Brown and Benjamin Thompson, it is my deliberate judgment that they intended to prevent Indians obtaining patents, and this is the accepted opinion among intelligent Indians and others cognizant of the facts. If it is right to give title to intelligent white men after five years' residence, erection of houses, and no stipulated number of acres under cultivation, is it just to establish such a burdensome prerequisite for an Indian ignorant of industrial arts? With the limited resources at their command, not one in fifty can comply with its provisions.

I respectfully recommend that when an Indian has built his house, fenced, plowed, and put ten acres in crops, he receive a patent for forty acres, and for every additional ten acres he receive a patent for forty more, until he becomes possessed of one hundred and sixty acres. The fear that no title could be acquired to land here is the cause of the homestead movement from this reservation, and unless there is a modification of these rigorous requirements, many, if not a majority, of the Indians here will seek homes under the "homestead act." I do not deem this advisable. If crops were sure, and not liable to devastation by "hoppers," the movement might be encouraged. Now they must either be sustained by the Government or become pensioners on the bounty of frontier settlers scarcely able to sustain themselves. I sincerely trust that you may consider these recommendations favorably, and secure requisite legislation from Congress.

Another subject of importance is the preparation of laws and regulations for their government, as provided for by the tenth article of the treaty. Here again the phantom chief and headman is an obstruction. The people want the laws, and want to elect their own officers. The present headmen will consent to the laws if they enforce them. Last winter I prepared for them a code of regulations, which the people would have accepted, and which might have been in force now, if my health had not failed me and obliged me to drop the subject. The matter should receive immediate and careful attention.

I found upon assuming this agency about seven hundred acres of land cultivated by Indians; to-day there are over two thousand, and it might have been five if the seed could have been furnished. During my administration every able-bodied Indian, whether with or without a family, has been located on a claim, and been started in securing a home.

All have been induced to abandon tent-life and live in houses. Most of the heathenish rites and dances have been abandoned voluntarily. Their dead are buried in coffins and put into the ground, not hung up in trees or laid on poles, exposed, as formerly; in short, there has been a "breaking away" from old customs, and a turning to the genial, enlightening influences of Christian civilization. The *work* of the agency is well advanced. All the hay for the year is cured and stacked at the agency, having been hauled some six miles. All the annuity supplies have been brought up, excepting some 5,000 pounds not yet arrived at Herman. Contracts for all articles needed throughout the year have been made, and await your approval for shipment.

To Mr. Hooper I transfer the work of harvesting the grain now ripe. The work of the agency was never in a better state of forwardness, and Mr. Hooper, with the increased facilities for doing work afforded him by the new warehouse, starts his official career under most favorable auspices. I bespeak for him your warmest sympathy and continual support. Difficulties will come up, Indians will be dissatisfied, disappointed contractors complain, thievish white men will stir up strife, and he will be assailed on every side, and unless assured of your confidence and support, his life will be a burden. He comes to no life of luxury, but to one of incessant toil and anxiety, where the most unremitting care and inindustry are not appreciated; to a life of suspicion and constant aggressiveness, and if not warmly encouraged by you he will be apt to give up in despair.

Finally, in leaving the agency to engage in other pursuits more congenial and profitable, I desire to extend to you my thanks for the courtesy and consideration shown me, and to assure you of my appreciation of the high sense of justice you have shown in all matters relating to this agency and to myself. I have broken myself down in health in endeavoring to honestly and faithfully discharge my duties, and I leave the service with the knowledge that, though my administration has not been free from mistakes, it has been honest, thorough-going, and positive, and successful in most respects.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. HAMILTON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SPOTTED TAIL AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
August 10, 1877.

SIR: In obedience to instructions from your office of 10th ultimo, I have the honor to submit the following annual report of the condition of Indian affairs at this agency:

I entered on duty as agent March 3, 1877, in obedience to Special Orders No. 4, from Headquarters Department of the Platte, of January 11, 1877. It is impossible for me to give a correct *résumé* of affairs here for the past year, owing to the fact that during that time the agency has had frequent changes in agents, viz:

First Lieut. M. C. Foot, Ninth Infantry, relieved E. A. Howard; First Lieut. A. C. Paul, Third Cavalry, relieved Lieutenant Foot; First Lieut. Horace Neide, Fourth Infantry, relieved Lieutenant Paul; and the latter was relieved by myself. While I do not think the Indians have suffered by these frequent changes, still, a permanent agent can, as a rule, work to

greater advantage; and I anxiously look forward to the time when I shall be succeeded by one who will make the management of these Indians his permanent business.

As is well known, Indian affairs in this section have been very much unsettled during at least half of the past year, owing entirely to the late Indian war. Last winter's campaign closed with the punishment of the Cheyennes, and in February last General Crook succeeded in inducing Spotted Tail to go out north with about two hundred and fifty of his subchiefs and headmen on a mission of peace to the hostiles.

Spotted Tail found large camps of the hostiles on the Little Missouri and Little Powder Rivers, and through his earnest efforts and continuous councils he succeeded in inducing them to "bury the hatchet" and come into the agencies. He returned here on April 6, after an absence of over fifty days, and announced that his mission undertaken and carried out in midwinter, through hardships and sufferings from cold and hunger, had been successful; that one hundred and five lodges, crowded with the late hostiles, would soon be here. (He had previously succeeded in sending in about twenty-five lodges which he came across on his way out.) On April 14 the late hostile camp arrived, and numbered by actual count nine hundred and seventeen souls, under Roman Nose, Touch the Clouds, Red Bear, and High Bear.

This was the first break in the firm ranks of the hostiles, and Spotted Tail felt assured that the Cheyennes would soon come into Red Cloud, and that Crazy Horse with about two hundred lodges would not be far behind. These predictions have all been verified. The Indian war has been ended. All the hostiles came in except a remnant under Lame Deer and Fast Bull of perhaps sixty lodges of Minneconjous and Sans Arcs who refused to accept terms of peace. But I venture the prediction they will be drawing rations at some agency inside of sixty days. Nine lodges of these Indians surrendered here on the 24th ultimo.

This great result has been mainly accomplished by Spotted Tail. He has, though an Indian untutored and uncivilized, been the means of saving hundreds of lives and thousands of dollars of treasure to the Government. What reward or recognition he is entitled to for accomplishing this grand result I leave for those in power to determine.

NUMBER OF INDIANS.

The number of Indians at this agency is no longer a vexed question. The first *correct* census ever taken of the Indians here was made by First Lieut. M. C. Foot, Ninth Infantry. This census was completed October 26, 1876, and showed an aggregate of 4,775 persons, including whites and half-breeds. Previous to that there had been fed, on paper, 9,170, as shown by the number reported and certified to by Agent Howard, Lieutenant Foot's predecessor.

When I took charge of the agency I regarded Lieutenant Foot's census as my basis; and in support of its correctness I invite attention to subsequent accessions and losses:

Aggregate of census by Lieutenant Foot	4,775
Wabzhazas and other Brulés transferred to agency from Red Cloud prior to May 31, 1877	949
Accessions from agencies on Missouri River prior to May 31, 1877	177
Accessions by surrender of hostiles from the north prior to May 31, 1877	1,372
Aggregate	7,273
Transferred to other agencies prior to May 31, 1877	171
Reported balance at agency, May 31, 1877	7,102

I was satisfied that the actual number of Indians would be within two or three hundred of the above "balance at agency." On the 31st of May last I began, in obedience to orders from Col. R. S. McKenzie, commanding district Black Hills, a census of the Indians here. I mainly completed the count after eight days' constant work, but as there were changes by accessions and corrections, the census was formally closed on the 24th day of July, 1877. The following table shows the result of the count by the different bands. Some changes by transfer to other agencies occurred *before* the final closing of the census, and there has been a slight accession by transfer to this agency *since* the closing of the census; all such changes are noted separately in the table.

Abstract from census-roll showing number of Indians now at Spotted-Tail Agency.

Designation.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Brulés	651	984	914	888	3,437
Wahzhazas, (Brulés)	166	214	223	185	788
Loafers, (Brulés and Ogallallas)	357	530	486	406	1,779
Sans Arcs	102	177	113	120	512
Minneconjoux	124	159	106	100	489
Uncpapas	3	9	1	5	18
Mixed Indian blood	58	107	97	115	377
Whites*	25	....	....	....	25
Total	1,486	2,180	1,940	1,819	7,425
Accession by transfer from Red Cloud since census	4	3	3	4	14
Grand total	1,490	2,183	1,943	1,823	7,439
Losses by transfer to other agencies from July 17 to August 10	34	56	44	44	178
Remaining this date	1,456	2,127	1,899	1,779	7,261

* These whites were living with the Indians at time of treaty of 1868, and are lawfully intermarried among the Indians.

It is well known that more Indians are now at this agency than have ever been here before.

It will thus be seen that all these Indians belong to the Sioux Nation, and are divided into the following tribes, or bands, under the chiefs set opposite:

Brulés.—Spotted Tail, Two Strike, and Black Crow.
Loafers.—Swift Bear and White Thunder.
Wahzhazas.—Red Leaf and White Tail.
Minneconjoux.—Touch the Clouds and Roman Nose.
Sans Arcs.—Red Bear and High Bear.

Though my duties have been multitudinous and harassing in the extreme, still these Indians have given me scarcely any trouble. Being subject to military authority myself, I have had the advantage of the full and hearty co-operation of the same, and the results have been most gratifying. My authority has been respected because there was tangible support right at hand. The subordination of the Indians has been satisfactory; they have remained at the agency, acquiesced in agency ways, and contented themselves with their games, sports, and occasional hunts in the immediate vicinity of the agency. I have attempted no new experiments, but have felt justified, under the circumstances, in confining myself to two principal objects: keeping them well supplied and peaceable. I have sought by kindness and firmness to win their respect and confidence.

They still maintain their tribal organizations, though not with the strength and influence of former years. These tribal ties are loosening, which augurs well for the future. Individualism is becoming more marked and should be encouraged. Aside from this I note but little change or progress toward civilization, except in the matter that some two or three hundred families are disposed to agriculture; but even here most of the work devolves on the squaws. Their civilization is still remote. They should be localized by families, and tracts of good ground set apart accordingly, and the desire of a number to live in houses should be gratified. Then the lack of individual effort to accumulate property might, in many cases, be overcome. They will never fully appreciate property until they *earn* it themselves. Treaties and agreements cause these Indians to regard themselves as an independent nation. They should realize and be made to feel that there is an irresistible power to which they must succumb. They respect *power*, otherwise they are only tractable when it suits their caprice, or self-interest is gained. The Indian sets his face against civilization; he tends to war, and this tendency is encouraged by repeated forgiveness whenever he engages in hostilities. There are so many treaties and agreements filed on top of each other that it is difficult to even *remember* them. Well-meaning philanthropists are ever ready to palliate and excuse every barbarous outbreak among Indians, and to condemn almost every punishment inflicted by the military. They seem to judge almost everything from the Indian stand-point of justification, and then too often make promises to the Indians that are visionary, impracticable, and difficult, if not impossible, of fulfillment.

I submit the following recommendations:

1. Break up large agencies.
2. Separate as far as practicable the Indians who are willing to work from their indolent companions, and secure the former good farming tracts, and make them inalienable.
3. Give to the industrious Indian every needful assistance, so as to distinguish him in a marked manner from the indolent; give the latter the *minimum* and the former the *maximum*.
4. Make every Indian amenable to law, and punish him the same as a white man, for murder, theft, polygamy, bigamy, and all other crimes. Have judicial officers accessible to

and having jurisdiction over the agencies. Make the Indian feel and know his subordination to the power of the Government, and to this end *force*, quick, keen, and decisive, should be used whenever necessary.

5. Do not *force* the Indians to become scholars. First endeavor to make them industrious: and the principal schools they should now have should be industrial schools, so assisted and developed that industry and education would go hand in hand. The advantages should thus be made so apparent to the Indian mind that parents now reluctant or indifferent to send their children to school would soon be anxious to have them share in advantages so manifest.

The Indians have a religion of their own, adapted, as they think, to their present condition: and in my opinion but little progress can be made in changing this until they become more settled, industrious, and civilized. Whenever and wherever practicable, the Indians should be consulted as to what religious denomination they would prefer.

The churches have a wide field for their work, but, in my humble opinion, no denomination whatever should have the exclusive designation of the agent for the Indians. The fact that a man is a churchman should entitle him to no more preference in appointment to the office of Indian agent than to any other office. If I mistake not some of the appointments made at the solicitation of religious denominations have been notably unsatisfactory. Honest, practical business-men of solid worth should be selected, and their salaries increased commensurate with their duties and responsibilities. I do not believe an honest Indian agent can support himself and family on the meager income of $1,500 a year; the result is he is regarded as a thief from one end of the land to the other. The fact of being an Indian agent too often carries with it an odium and suspicion not easily overcome, however much undeserved.

AGRICULTURE.

In view of the proposed removal of this agency to the Missouri River last June, I did no' encourage the Indians to plant very extensively. On the recommendation of General Crook and under the belief that the removal would not be made until fall, I thought best to do something in the matter. To my surprise I found that about one hundred and fifty lodges, or heads of families, were anxious to plant small patches of ground, varying from one-half to three acres each. I purchased seeds to the amount of $170.05, and hired plowing to the amount of $663.78. The Indians made their own fences, and several of them did their own plowing. Some of them, notwithstanding the disadvantages incident to this section, will get a fair return for their labor. All that was planted at Government expense I had measured, and it footed up 146 acres; other ground, plowed by Indians, I estimate at 54 acres, making a total of 200 acres cultivated by *Indians* this year, as against 300 acres *reported* last year, though I am told by those who know that *two acres have been planted this to one last year*. I consider the money paid in this direction judiciously expended. I think whenever an Indian will work he should be encouraged by all means.

EDUCATION AND MISSIONARY WORK.

As this work has been under the exclusive control of the Rev. William J. Cleveland, missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, I invite attention to his report in relation thereto which is as follows:

"*Education.*—There is but one school building—the property of the Government—located at the agency proper. Three teachers, one male and two female, have been employed in the work of teaching during the year. The building will accommodate but 75 at one sitting, and, though centrally located, is too far from a large portion of the people for their children to attend school. It is manifest that such a limited provision is altogether inadequate to the work of education for an Indian tribe who number over 7,000. At times, when the Indian camps were near the agency, the school has been overrun, and at others but poorly attended, the whole number enrolled being nearly, if not quite, 400, while the average attendance for the year has been but 85. Its work has been to diffuse a little instruction among a large number, rather than to carry along a particular set of scholars to proficiency. It was deemed inadvisable, among these people and under the circumstances which exist here, to limit the number of scholars, and therefore, in order to accommodate the large numbers given above, the boys are taught in the morning and the girls in the afternoon, giving to each class but a half-day session of three hours. The children are bright, and generally learn easily, but have to be instructed individually, and not in classes, thus making the work of the teacher slower when the numbers are large.

"It should be understood, also, that the attendance of Indian children upon schools is altogether voluntary, no compulsion being used either at home or from any other quarter to insure their regularity. Consequently but few of those enrolled have been regular at school for any length of time.

"The large number who have taken advantage of this school, and the gratifying results under so many disadvantages, seem to indicate that the time has come when five or six additional schools should be established at points within 15 miles of the agency, so that all

children of suitable age could be accommodated. Ample provision for all and compulsory attendance would be still better. Two boarding-schools, one for boys and one for girls, would be well patronized if the means could be obtained for their support.

"*Religious.*—There is one mission-house and chapel, the property of the Protestant Episcopal Church, located at the agency proper. The missionary in charge and three lady helpers constitute the working force of the mission. Divine service, both in the English and Dakota languages, has been held on each Sunday during the year. The congregation, averaging perhaps 100 for the year, are chiefly made up of half-breeds and white men who have married Indian women.

"A Sunday-school for children is held every Sunday afternoon, with an average attendance of nearly 100. The regularity of the scholars here is much greater than in the day-schools, and a large portion of them have committed to memory the Apostles' Creed, the Lord's Prayer, and the Ten Commandments, with many verses of Scripture and hymns. The singing-schools, one in English and one in Dakota, were held weekly during the winter and very largely attended.

"The work, both educational and missionary, has only been in operation for two years. The beneficial results of both are manifest, and often spoken of by those who lived on the agency before it enjoyed these advantages. The uncertainty of these Indians remaining where they are, and the constant expectation of orders for the removal of the agency for the past year and a half, have prevented the building of branch stations, and development of the work in other ways, in order to reach the Indians in their camps."

CRIMES.

On 17th last March the body of a white man, named Towers, who had been murdered, was found near the agency. The military authorities took charge of the body, and to this day it is not known whether the murder was committed by whites or Indians.

About two months ago (June 10) a mail-carrier, named Fosdick, was killed on the Kearney road to Black Hills, about 30 miles northeast of agency. This murder was thoroughly investigated by Lieutenant Schwatka, United States Army, who informs me that it must have been the work of white men—probably horse-thieves.

Since last fall these agency Indians have had stolen by the Black Hills horse-thieves about 400 head of ponies. No recoveries or recaptures of these ponies have been made. The hills afford a ready market for stolen stock, and an Indian's chances of recovering any of his property taken there amount to nothing, as was demonstrated some time ago. Steps have been taken by the military authorities to stop this thieving, which I am glad to say have resulted satisfactorily. On the 26th of July a white man stole 28 ponies belonging to the Indians. He was overtaken by an Indian named Crazy Hawk, who recovered all the ponies, and owing to the youth of the thief (about 20 years old) spared his life. The thief was subsequently arrested and is now held by military authorities here. Whether he will be punished by the courts remains to be seen.

These are all the crimes that have come to my knowledge. It is impossible for me to state in my statistical report the number of Indians and whites killed during the year, as that occurred during a state of war remote from this agency.

This section of country seems to be entirely beyond the realms of law. The agency is in an unorganized county in Nebraska, and the State authorities have never, to my knowledge, taken cognizance of a single offense committed in this vicinity. The United States district attorney for Nebraska (or the district in which it is located) informed me that he could take cognizance of but few offenses or crimes affecting Indians, for the reason that a decision of the United States district judge held that this, being in the State of Nebraska, was not Indian country, and hence the United States court had no jurisdiction. Thus it is that crimes go unpunished and a premium put upon their commission. The State courts do not and the United State courts will not enforce laws here. I have heard that there is a contrary decision of the United States Supreme Court which would reach just this case; if so, it shall be put in practical operation. Were it not for the presence and co-operation of the military authorities there would be no restraint upon evil-doers whatever.

STATUS OF WHITES AND MIXED-BLOODS.

It seems pretty clear that the Department recognizes mixed-bloods as generally entitled to the rights of full-blood Indians; this should carry with it corresponding restrictions. While many of them are industrious and conduct themselves properly, others are indolent, get drunk whenever they can get whisky, do nothing whatever, and will not so long as they can be fed and clothed at the expense of the Government. It seems to me that they (able-bodied males) should only receive aid from the Government when habitually engaged in working for themselves; also when they voluntarily remove from the reservation or from among the Indians, they should thereafter be debarred from sharing in the gratuities from the Government.

The status of the whites living among the Indians is even more anomalous than that of the mixed-bloods. It appears that the Department has consented that all those whites who

were living among the Indians at the time of the treaty of 1868 shall receive annuities and rations so long as they conduct themselves properly. If that is adhered to, it should only be on the condition that such whites be lawfully married to the Indian women with whom they have been living and by whom they have had children, and upon the further condition that they be habitually industrious. No white man who has come among the Indians and taken an Indian wife since 1868 should be permitted to receive supplies. I have excluded all such.

The Department says, "Intermarriages of whites among Indians should be discouraged." That can only be done in two ways: 1st. Remove from among the Indians all whites who are not now married to Indian women. 2d. When an Indian woman of mixed or full blood hereafter marries a white man, let her adopt *his* condition and debar her and any children that may be borne of such marriage from all supplies or assistance whatever from the Government. As it is, bad white men can come among the Indians for a brief period and leave one or more illigitimate half-breed children to be thrown upon a generous Government for clothing and food. These evils, slow and insidious at first, are fast becoming of such magnitude that they will soon have to be met and controlled. Right here is where some wholesome laws are needed—not only *passed*, but enforced with all justifiable rigor.

These and kindred matters are of such importance that I desire to invite attention to the following views communicated to me by the Rev. Wm. J. Cleveland, missionary at this agency:

"Looking to the elevation of these people (Indians) from their present state of barbarism to that of fellow-citizenship with ourselves, the question of marriage in general, and especially of the intermarriage of whites with them is one which cannot be regarded as unimportant. There is no civil law touching this subject, (or indeed scarcely any law whatever in force on this agency.) The whites who settle among the Indians being for the most part not of a class who have the elevation of themselves or any one else at heart, without much regard for proper conduct toward their fellow-men or fear of God, feel and rejoice in this absence of law very much as an escaped prisoner does in freedom from chains. They accept the Indian customs as a state of license, in which they may indulge, without fear, their evil passions; beget children for the law-abiding tax-payers of the States to support; live themselves in great measure on what the Government provides for the Indians, and when justice pursues, or the whim takes them, leave their families and go to repeat their villany on another agency or in some other corner of the world. I do not refer to all the whites among the Indians. There are a very considerable number to whom the above cannot be applied without great injustice. There are instances, however, of white men not even taking Indian women in the Indian fashion, but living with them on trial or in the grossest fornication. It follows, too, that by many of the whites, bound by no law which they fear—the marriage relation, though solemnly and lawfully entered into, is lightly regarded. Instances of desertion are frequent; men leave their wives and children and take other women at will; parties separating by mutual consent and contracting other marriages, or living in licentious connection with each other, their children left homeless. From these and like causes the number of vagabond and mixed-blood children on Indian agencies is very large.

"The half-breeds, as they are more numerous, are, in all these respects, worse perhaps than the whites, after whom they take example. There is no way for residents of this agency to obtain license to marry, neither is there any authority here, or in this vicinity, which can grant a legal writing of divorcement, though just cause for divorce may be known to exist.

"To correct these evils, and to teach these Indians what is the custom of marriage and divorce among civilized people, some laws should be enacted and enforced which will control these matters among the whites and mixed-bloods who reside among the Indians."

My apology for treating this matter at such length is, that its great importance demands more than a mere passing notice.

MEDICAL TREATMENT.

Dr. Mills, agency physician, says:

"There has been a decided improvement in all the Indians belonging to this agency, in abandoning their own medicine-men and the increase of confidence in the agency physician, submitting themselves to all manner of surgical operations, which one year ago they could not have been prevailed on to submit to. They now call on the agency physician in midwifery, and are doing away with their superstitions and mysterious incantations, only practiced by their medicine-men for purely selfish intents—getting ponies for beating the drum, shooting ghosts, and driving away evil spirits; this they call making medicine. They seldom, if ever, administer internal remedies; when they do, they chew roots and rub the patient with the pulp thus moistened with the medicine-mans saliva. Their treatment is to strip the patient entirely naked and put them in a close lodge where the smoke from burning cedar boughs, is thick enough to strangle a well person."

INDIAN SOLDIERS.

The enlistment last April of 80 Indian soldiers, by the military authorities, to be employed as scouts, and to be used as a police force in and around the agency, has in a great measure proven of considerable benefit. This may be an auxiliary step toward civilization, and if

these Indian soldiers were put under careful and judicious training of some one greatly interested in the matter, and well fitted by inclination and education for this work, it might be the means of enforcing self-government among the Indians under the laws of the Government.

SUPPLIES.

The allowance of flour, corn, bacon, beans, beef, sugar, coffee, soap, soda, salt, and tobacco, established by the Department, is quite ample for the subsistence of these Indians. I have endeavored to give the full allowance in all cases. At one time last spring I was much hampered by reason of the fact that a freight-contractor, named D. J. McCann, delivered here only 165,000 pounds corn out of 356,000 pounds that he received; what he did with the balance of the corn remains to be determined. This same man, McCann—had a flour contract for several hundred thousand pounds of flour, and he failed to fill this contract. It is to be hoped that such men will be forever debarred from having anything to do with handling Indian supplies, and that just punishment will overtake them for their misdeeds. Had it not been for the prompt action of the Department in meeting these derelictions, by purchasing in open market, these Indians would have suffered.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, I desire to say that the elevation of these Indians to anything like a satisfactory degree of civilization is a problem of very difficult solution. The great work will require the strictest honesty and integrity of those having charge of the Indians, with the devotion of many years of patient labor, together with the most careful and delicate management—under a thorough and well-devised policy not subject to change with the incoming of every new administration. Above all things should the Indian be made to respect the power of the Government. The indulgence of sentimentalism, the spasmodic efforts at reform, and rash and ill-advised experiments can only result in disappointment or disaster.

The first few years of good work under even the most advantageous circumstances may not bring forth results wholly satisfactory; but by persistent and well-directed effort the time may come within the next generation, when the Indian will fall-in in the rear of the march of civilization, and thus be no longer an impediment in its way to be swept aside and destroyed.

Respectfully submitted.

J. M. LEE,

First Lieutenant Ninth Infantry, Acting United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENCY, STANDING ROCK, DAKOTA TERRITORY,
August 23, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this, my first annual report since I became connected with the Indian service. I arrived here on the 27th of last November, and on the 1st day of December following relieved Capt. R. E. Johnston, of the First United States Infantry, who was in charge of the agency on my arrival, receipting to him for the Government property in his possession that he turned over to me. Before and after assuming charge, Captain Johnston very kindly gave me information concerning the agency and its workings that was valuable to me in forming my plans for future action.

CENSUS.

Immediately after I entered upon the discharge of my duties, I made a careful enumeration of all the Indians here, and found that we had by actual count 2,394 souls. During the winter and spring we had accessions that increased our rolls to 2,590 in the month of April; but by a census taken on the 1st of July I found that quite a number of our people had left the agency without my knowledge or consent, thereby reducing our count at that date to 2,249. Since the last census enough of the absentees have returned to make the actual number of Indians at this agency at this date 2,305, divided as follows:

Bands.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Lower Yanctonnais	208	286	274	768
Upper Yanctonnais	106	180	176	462
Uncpapas	121	181	211	513
Blackfeet	140	182	240	562
	575	829	901	2,305

From the best information that I can obtain I think there are from 800 to 1,000, and possibly a greater number of Indians at other agencies who belong to our tribes and have heretofore lived among and drawn rations with them.

Last fall when the Indians received information here that the Seventh United States Cavalry was coming to this agency to relieve them of their arms and ponies, many of them became greatly alarmed and fled in terror to other agencies, no doubt with the belief that by so doing they would save their horses and guns, which they considered as property of inestimable value to them. The greater portion, if not all, of such Indians have been enrolled at the agencies where they took refuge at the time referred to; and notwithstanding they have only considered themselves temporarily located there, and, as we have been informed by some of their friends here who have visited some of them, that they have repeatedly requested and made strong appeals to the agents to permit them to return home, their requests have been refused, and they are still, very much against their will, compelled to remain away from their relations, friends, and home, which is causing much complaint among our Indians here, many of whom protest against such treatment of their people, and unhesitatingly say that the Government is not doing its duty in not ordering these absentees sent home.

If the friendly Indians that properly belong to this agency were all here, I think it would greatly conduce to the happiness and contentment of our several tribes, and would enable us to a great extent, if not entirely, to do away with the annoying practice of issuing passes to visit friends and relations located elsewhere, which to refuse, under existing circumstances, would not only be unkind, but might create feelings of dissatisfaction among our people that would produce very bad results. The subject of consolidating the various Indian tribes, thereby uniting relations and friends, is an important one, and should receive the earnest and prompt consideration of the Government.

AGRICULTURE.

Very remarkable progress has been made in this branch of industry. Last spring we had 600 acres of new land broken and 200 acres of old land plowed. All of the old land and about 200 acres of the new has been cultivated this year. The Indians appear very much delighted with having plenty of land to cultivate in future, and have shown a determination to work their farms this season to the best of their ability. Having an unusual amount of agency work to do this summer, and our employé force being limited, we have not been able to render as much assistance to the Indians in their farming as we would have liked to have done.

The absence of the grasshopper this season has inspired our people with strong hopes that next year their labors will be rewarded with better results than they have been this, although they are well pleased with this year's crop. They seem anxious to do everything they can to better their present condition, and with proper teaching and encouragement I have great hopes of seeing many of them at no very distant day capable of producing from the earth a sufficient quantity of food to not only surprise but elicit the admiration and praise of all unprejudiced white men. We estimate the crop raised by Indian labor within 15 miles of the agency this season, but a small portion of which has yet been gathered, as follows: 8,000 bushels of corn, 2,500 bushels of potatoes, 800 bushels of other vegetables. Besides, they have cut about 100 tons of hay and chopped 160 cords of wood, which, taken in the aggregate, may be considered as quite a respectable showing for a race of uncivilized people that have lived all of their lives in ignorance of how to work so as to obtain even a meager supply of what was necessary to subsist themselves. Should next year be as favorable for farming as this has been, I feel confident that the crops raised by the Indians will be four times as large as the one soon to be gathered.

None of our Indians have plows, and but very few have wagons, or horses suitable to work in them if they had them, consequently they can do but little yet in the way of plowing or moving their crops after they have matured. Two of the head chiefs, (John Grass) Peji and (Two Bears) Mato-nonpa, purchased this summer for each of their bands a mow-

ing-machine, paying for them with their beef-hides, which is certainly commendable, and shows a desire on their part to become the possessors of farming implements that will be useful. These people are yet uneducated in the use of their machines, but as they have watched their use in the hands of white men, and handle theirs with great care and remarkable judgment, they will no doubt be able to use them to good advantage next year.

RELATIONS.

The system of issuing rations to the heads of families is a most excellent one, and has worked very well at this agency, but as it entails a very considerable increase of labor on our employes on issue-days, I would recommend the appointment of an assistant storekeeper, who could be employed in other useful service about the agency when not engaged in the issue-room. Notwithstanding we issue rations regularly every week, and in strict conformity with the published regulations of the Indian Department, constant and bitter complaints are made by the Indians about the insufficiency of them. They have voracious appetites, and to measure the requirements of food for an Indian by that of a white man is a grievous mistake. I have known many of our people to draw their regular rations weighed out liberally on a Monday morning, that would not have an ounce of food in their tepees on Friday night, having eaten the entire week's rations in five days. Such persons are obliged to pass the remaining two days until they get another issue without food. unless their friends should share what little some of them might have left with them, or they can induce us to give them a little flour, bacon, or hard-bread. I certainly think that an increase of 25 per cent. should be made in the present authorized list of rations, and would recommend such increase.

BUILDINGS.

The contract for the erection of a portion of our new agency buildings, to be constructed of brick, has been entered into, and the contractor is now busily at work with a strong force of men, which will doubtless be increased as the work progresses and the men can be employed to advantage. These buildings are to be completed by the 15th of November, and when finished will afford us the much-needed facilities for storing and protecting the Indian supplies and annuity goods which are now stored in buildings that are unworthy of the name of warehouses. We have nearly completed fifty good substantial log houses, 16 by 28 feet, for the Indians, all of which will be ready to occupy in a short time. The erection of more such houses would please these people very much, as a great many of them would prefer to live in a house heated by a stove upon which they could cook their food, than to exist (for it can hardly be called living) in a small tepee, which in winter affords but little protection from the severe cold and violent winds.

ANNUITY GOODS AND SUPPLIES.

As yet we have not had any time or opportunity to make an examination of the annuity goods and supplies recently received by us, but as soon as we get into our new buildings we will make a careful examination of them and submit a special report in relation thereto.

SCHOOLS.

When I assumed charge here I found one school in successful operation, which has been continued with an average attendance of twenty-five scholars. During the extreme hot weather it was impossible to enforce very regular attendance of the children, but we expect to see the school-room crowded in the early part of September.

On the 1st of May we opened a boarding-school for boys, under the charge of the Benedictine Fathers, who have labored with untiring zeal to make it a success, and I am gratified at being able to say that with the poor facilities afforded them they have accomplished all that could have been expected. This school has in regular attendance thirty boys, all of whom are greatly attached to the reverend gentlemen that have them in charge, and are making rapid progress toward civilization. About four hours in the day are devoted to study, four hours to work in the garden, and the remainder is given to recreation. All of these boys have had their hair cut short and are dressed in citizens' clothing, which their teachers procured for them, as the Government supply had not reached us at the time these children expressed a willingness to abandon the blanket and leggings and dress like white boys. The boarding-school is the only practical one for the education and civilization of Indian children. By that system the child is removed from the influence of the parents, where it can in time acquire, not only the rudiments of an English education, but can be taught many of the habits and customs of civilized life, and be shown by example that labor is honorable and conducive to happiness and not degrading.

If we had ample and convenient school accommodations we could have 100 or more children constantly in attendance. The three reverend gentlemen that are stationed here, viz, Rev. Abbott Martin, Rev. John Chrysostom, and Rev. Hunt Jerome, are all very superior,

talented, and cultivated gentlemen, and it is something very remarkable to see three such persons devoting their lives in an isolated place like this to the advancement of the condition of a race of people who do not seem to appreciate the value of their labors. These good men have rendered me very great assistance in controlling and governing the Indians, and when they are provided with suitable quarters to enable them to consummate their plans for educating and christianizing them, I am confident that they will do much more for their benefit than they have yet done, as their minds seem to be entirely absorbed in studying out what will promote the welfare of these people the most; their attention, however, is now being devoted more particularly to the children, believing as they do that there is a bright future in store for them. The adult Indians can, by good counsel and kind treatment, be induced to live in harmony with each other, and peace with white men at the agencies, and perform some labor; but I think it very doubtful about many of them ever learning to speak the English language, or adopting but very few of the habits and customs of civilized life.

SANITARY.

The general health of our Indians during the past year has been good; the mortality among them I do not think was any greater than is shown in many towns and villages in the States containing a white population equal to that of our four tribes of Indians. The prevailing diseases here in the summer are conjunctivitis, diarrhea, and dysentery, and in winter bronchitis and rheumatism. When sick they generally apply to the agency physician for medicine, which, when given to them, they take away with promises to use it as directed by the physician; but their attachment to and confidence in their medicine-man is so strong that they frequently cast the physician's medicine aside, without even tasting it, and resort to the treatment of their own doctors, whose skill is very deficient in the treatment of diseases of an unusual and malignant character.

To give these people proper care in sickness a hospital should be erected near the agency, where not only the sick could receive such treatment as the nature of their diseases might require, but the old and infirm could be carefully attended to there, many of whom die, without our knowledge, from neglect.

MORALS.

The morals of these people are as good as could be expected, having lived all of their lives in heathenism. There is no more stealing, fighting, or other unlawful conduct among the tribes under our charge than probably exists or might be seen in many ignorant white communities; but I regret to say that polygamy, as with most heathen people, is quite common, but with the instructions they are constantly receiving from the priests we hope soon to see a radical reform in this deplorable practice. Prostitution is confined to a very few depraved women, who willingly place themselves in the power of low, degraded white men, who are temporarily employed on the reservation, and some of the soldiers at the garrison, whose self-respect and morals are of a very low order.

SQUAW-MEN AND HALF-BREEDS.

This class of persons is more numerous at this agency than we would wish, and frequently occasions us much trouble. Many of them speak both the English and Sioux languages, and are therefore very dangerous characters, as they are constantly poisoning the minds of well-disposed Indians with bad ideas, and prompting them to make not only unreasonable but unjust demands of us. Some of the squaw-men are employed by the traders, and hay and wood contractors, and receive quite as much compensation for their labor when they work as our employés do, and as but very few of them are legally married to the Indian women that they call their wives, I would respectfully suggest that they either be compelled to marry their women, and support them and their children with the products of their own labor, as white men should do, or leave the reservation.

CUTTING OF WOOD.

The cutting of cord-wood on this reservation by white men to fill Government contracts and supply steamboats has provoked a very bad feeling among our Indians. They have in council denounced the Indian Department for not issuing a peremptory order prohibiting all wood-contractors, or their employés, from going into our already much depleted forests to cut down the timber at such places and in such quantities as suits their own convenience without any compensation to the Indians. They insist that they could cut all of the cord-wood that would be necessary to supply the requirements of both the Government and the steamboats, and the benefit arising therefrom should inure to them and not to white men who have no interest in their welfare. They further say that the quantity of wood annually being cut at and near the agency by white men has become so great that they (the Indians) have serious apprehensions that they will be compelled to go a great distance in a few years to

procure fuel. I have heretofore called the attention of the Department to this subject in special communications, and trust that it will receive such consideration as its importance demands before the chopping of wood commences this season.

MILCH-COWS.

The two herds of milch-cows that we expect will arrive here in a few days for distribution among the Indians, will receive our prompt attention, and I think I may predict that when these cows have been distributed their possessors will watch them carefully, and attach great value to them. As the severity of this climate in winter might be too great for some of this stock to endure without shelter, I would respectfully recommend the erection of rough log-sheds for their protection from the cold cutting winds and violent storms which are of frequent occurrence here.

EMPLOYÉS.

Our force of employés is too small to properly perform the actual necessary service required to be done, and notwithstanding they work constantly and faithfully, yet many duties are neglected that should be promptly attended to.

THE MILITARY.

The post attached to this agency have at all times cheerfully afforded us such assistance as we required, and have in no way interfered with us in the proper discharge of our duties. The most friendly relations exist between the officers at the garrison and myself. The commanding officer, Lieut. Col. W. P. Carlin, has been particularly courteous and kind to me, the acknowledgment of which it gives me great pleasure now to make.

Referring to the accompanying statistics, which have been prepared hastily in consequence of the pressure of other duties, and very short notice that I had to forward them in,

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. T. HUGHES,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

YANKTON AGENCY, DAKOTA,
August 23, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit my sixth annual report of the condition and progress of the *Yankton Sioux* Indians of Dakota Territory.

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS.

By an actual count of the tribe, I find that there are on this reservation at the presen time 2,182 Indians and half-casts. This is an increase over any previous year, to be ac counted for from the fact that during the past year the people have been unusually healthy exempt from epidemics of any kind; and also from the fact that the Yanktons, who have been absent from their reserve for years, are now beginning to return home again—moved to do so because they see the great advantage of living in peace and quiet, and of acquiring the habits of industry.

CONDITION AND HABITS.

To one living constantly among these people, and struggling daily to improve and advance them, their condition and habits seem to change but little and slowly. From others however, who come among them only from time to time, we are constantly told of their improvement and progress. Less of the pure Indian dress and paint is seen, fewer tepees or lodges, more good and substantial log-houses and stables, better tilled and larger fields, herds of cattle in place of the heretofore omnipresent pony, hay-stacks, pig-pens and chicken-coops, begin to make the Indian homes resemble more and more the white frontier settler's home. The migratory habit, so strong among these people, is gradually giving way, and as home-duties increase will ere long entirely disappear. To bring this about soon, I would here earnestly recommend the breaking up of—

VILLAGE LIFE.

As long as Indians live in villages they will retain many of their old and injurious habits. Frequent feasts, community in food, heathen ceremonies and dances, constant

visiting—these will continue as long as the people live together in close neighborhoods and villages. Many of the Yanktons are now moving out from the neighborhood villages upon claims or lands of their own, and I trust that before another year is ended they will generally be thus located upon individual lands or farms. From that date will begin their real and permanent progress.

To have this done quickly, permanently, and justly, there should be furnished this agency at as early a day as practicable a plot of the survey made, and a form of title to be given to the head of every family who shall locate his claim and make certain improvements upon it. Also, as many of these people are destitute of means to begin an independent home with, I would suggest the propriety of aiding such beginners with cattle and agricultural implements, for without such aid it is next to impossible for any one, particularly an untaught Indian, to make a beginning on a woodless and desolate prairie.

CATTLE-RAISING.

During the past two years I have made earnest efforts to introduce cattle-raising among these people. From time to time in former years, cattle had been given to these Indians, and as constantly had been killed off. Daily complaints came to me that a cow or an ox had been killed. I used all the means in my power to prevent this from continuing, but for a long time without avail, until in despair I called a council of the whole tribe, and, with the aid of the missionaries, succeeded in passing a set of laws and regulations, carefully prepared, for the protection of the cattle yet remaining, and for all cattle that should come into our possession in the future, making all the chiefs and headmen of the tribe sign it, and agree to assist me in enforcing it. Every man who received a cow or ox from the date of the passage of the law, has signed the agreement. So far, I am pleased to say, this plan has worked admirably; no cattle, as far as I am informed, have been killed on the reserve for upward of two years, without my permission, and small herds of work-oxen and milch-cows, with their young, are now to be seen in every band of the tribe. A great interest has sprung up among the people with regard to this industry, and whereas a few years ago an Indian would turn away in disgust from a dish of milk offered to him, now quite a large number not only keep cows, but regularly milk them, and some even make butter.

As this reservation is particularly well adapted to cattle-raising, and as the Yanktons now will care for cattle, work them, milk the cows, raise the young, and put up hay and stables for winter use and protection, and as they have not for many years past received any cattle as a gratuity, although remaining constantly friendly and on their reserve when many of their friends were on the war-path against the whites, and urged them to come with them, and as cattle-raising is in itself a powerful means for settling and quieting the people, I earnestly recommend that a number of cows and oxen be given to these people, both as a reward for past good conduct and as an incentive to further efforts in industry and peaceable life. If this can be done soon it will be but a short time ere these people will have cattle enough to furnish their own beef.

AGRICULTURE.

This is another subject of great interest and importance as regards this reserve and these Indians, as the land belonging to them is peculiarly adapted to all kinds of grain-culture, particularly wheat. During the last three years I have opened up a new agency-farm of 260 acres, on the high plateau lands, of which the reserve is principally composed, and where farming had never been tried. Of this farm 100 acres have been broken during the present season. We have just harvested 120 acres of wheat that will yield between 25 and 30 bushels per acre. We have besides 35 acres of corn, and 5 acres of potatoes, promising to give as good crops. The old agency farm being unfit for other crops, I have this year used it for barley, and have harvested a crop that will yield, when thrashed, about 40 bushels per acre.

From the result obtained of this experiment plateau farm, I feel confident that, with ordinary good grass and exemption from the grasshopper plague, that now seems to have passed away, we can soon produce wheat enough to give bread to the entire tribe. In order, however, to do this, at least 500 acres of the plateau land should be broken up during next season. This can be done by the Indians and regular Indian employés of the agency for a very small sum, not to exceed $1 per acre, provided plows are furnished. This farm of 700 or 1,000 acres can be cultivated by the Indians themselves under the direction of the agency-farmer, the workers being paid either by the agent in cash from the annuity funds of the tribe—the best way—or in grain when harvested. Thus this farm will not only give bread to the tribe, but will also be to the Indians a school of agriculture and a great source of employment. Indians cannot become successful farmers until they have been taught by one who has had experience in western farming. The proceeds of this year's farming—about 200 acres—will give about one-third of the flour required for the tribe for one year, grain for agency stock, and potatoes for use and planting. If 200 acres can produce this much, it can readily be seen what we could do with a farm of 1,000 acres.

SHEEP CULTURE.

This department of our work progresses favorably. The sheep we now have are acclimated and are doing well. The herd now consists of 1,055 sheep and lambs. This herd, exclusive of 300 this spring's lambs, produced this year a fleece of over 3,000 pounds of excellent wool, now on hand. With this beginning it will take but a few years ere we will produce wool enough to clothe this entire tribe.

There is now an estimate for funds before the Department to enable me to build a small factory, when we can, with Indian labor, manufacture our own clothing from the wool produced on the reservation, so introducing an additional and important industry among Indians, and utilizing the wool we raise instead of selling at low prices and at great expense of transportation. The wool on hand this year would make the linsey required by the tribe. If next year no misfortune befalls us, we could make the linsey and flannel, and the following year linsey, flannel, and satinet. As the expense of building and machinery, there being on hand a good engine, will not amount to much more than $2,500, I trust I may be allowed to begin this work, so important to this people, this fall and winter, so as to be prepared to weave in the spring. I shall need no additional white superintendent for this work, as my present engineer is able both to construct the building and to instruct and superintend the weaving.

WILL INDIANS WORK?

The question "Will Indians work?" I feel we can answer in the affirmative, as far as the Yanktons are concerned. The entire work of this agency is performed by Indians and half-casts. Besides doing all the work on their own farms, consisting of over one thousand acres, building houses and stables, making fences, breaking new lands, cutting wood for agency mills and shops, and for sale to steamboats on the Missouri River; cutting and stacking hay for all their horses and cattle, I find no difficulty in procuring good workmen from among them to do all the regular agency work. Under the superintendence of the agency engineer the following industries are conducted entirely by Indian workmen taught their trades during the last three years: One grist and saw mill, steam-power, with circular saws, turning-lathes, iron and wood; planing-machine; corn-mill; one tin-shop, where all the tinware used by the tribe is manufactured; carpenter and blacksmith shops; slaughter house and issue-rooms. These two last mentioned are directly under the care of the agent.

The work required to be done is extensive in all departments. A population of over two thousand people, unaccustomed to the use of white men's implements, yet all using more or less of them, gives constant employment to all our shops and mills and other places of work. Again, under the direction of the agency farmer, all outside and farm work is done. This embraces all kinds of labor. In winter, the care of stock—horses, cattle, and sheep—hauling wood and logs to agency mills and shops, straw and hay for stable use, building sheds and stables for stock. In spring, plowing and planting the farm of over 200 acres, and assisting Indians who have no means to help themselves with, mending roads and fences. In summer and fall, the care of corn-fields, breaking new lands, harvesting grain, and cutting hay, besides other work too multifarious to enumerate. All this work is done by these Indians, and well done. During the great heat of the past harvest season the men have worked from twelve to fourteen hours per day, and are yet continuing to do so in the hay-field. I can, at any time, hire at least two hundred men of these Indians who would gladly work in this manner and never complain of it as a hardship. I am daily importuned by them for work, and it is an unusual thing for one either to strike for higher wages or quit before he is discharged. If for some years to come we can thus employ these young men under capable superintendents, the time will come when they will do well without them. Indians, who three years ago were seen lounging about in gay blankets, full feather, and paint, are now to be seen, in white men's clothing, behind the plow and cultivator, and cutting grain and hay with reaper and mower.

SCHOOLS AND CHURCHES.

The work of the school and church goes quietly on among these people. Large numbers of children are daily taught the rudiments of our education. There is no want of intelligent effort on the part of superintendents and teachers, and no want of capacity on the part of the pupils. That regular and constant attendance which alone will accomplish fully what is desired is as yet wanting with many, but will in time be brought about. Some action should be taken as soon as practicable to enforce attendance of all children of a proper age at some one of the schools on the reservation. The influence of the Christian teacher and minister among these people is very great. They are yet in many things far removed from the high standard held up before them by the Christian church. Yet we see, from day to day, changes for the better, gradual advancement, which, if continued, will in time make the red man, what many of them now are, Christians in every sense of the term. During the past year the attendance, both at school and church, has been much larger than ever heretofore. If it is the determination of this Government to civilize the Indian, too

great encouragement cannot be given to schools and churches among them. Without the aid of these the Indian will, in spite of all other aids and appliances, forever remain what he is, or even become more degraded. The work of moral purification and elevation so much needed belongs peculiarly to the school and church, and without this elevating and purifying influence among these people no real advancement can be made.

LEGISLATION.

As an aid of no small importance to the work of schools and churches, I would most respectfully recommend legislation for the Indians. I believe the time has come when many of the tribes now living peaceably on reservations should be protected in life and property by the law of the land; should be amenable to that law in all respects. At the present time many practices prevail injurious and pernicious to the last degree, and will so continue until prevented by law. So long as this is the case great hinderance to progress of all kinds will exist. Many of the Sioux tribes are yet unfit for this step, but I feel sure that the Santee Sioux of Nebraska, the Yankton Sioux of Dakota, and other like tribes are both fit and earnestly desire to be taken under the protection of the law of the land.

INJURIOUS PRACTICES AND PROSPECTS.

Among these, one of the most prominent is the constant habit of these people to go armed. Revolvers, guns, and swords of all kinds are constantly seen in the hands of these people. As the Yanktons are at peace with all their neighbors, white and Indian, I cannot see the necessity or propriety of thus being constantly armed. I believe it would be for their welfare to have these arms, useless and cumbersome, exchanged for good axes and plows.

Another matter which I fear may work to the injury of the Yanktons, is the proposed removal of Spotted Tail agency to this immediate neighborhood. To bring these people into close contact with a much larger tribe of Indians, yet comparatively in their wild state, will, I fear, have on them a very serious influence, and may destroy much of the good thus far accomplished.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN G. GASMANN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT HALL INDIAN AGENCY,
Idaho, August 15, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following annual report for the year ending this date:

Up to the morning of the 7th instant, at which time an incident occurred which will be hereafter mentioned, the past year has been a very quiet and peaceable one with the Indians under my charge. There have been no contentions among themselves; and the whites in the vicinity have made no complaints to me of wrongs perpetrated by them.

NUMBER OF INDIANS.

Last fall, previous to issuing the annuity goods, an accurate census of all the Indians present was taken, as follows: *Bannocks*, 212; *Shoshones*, 845. I estimate that fully 450 were absent at the time in the buffalo country and on the road to and from the grounds.

SUBSISTENCE.

As will be remembered, 1,362 Indians were fed during the previous winter upon a supply of rations barely sufficient for one-half that number; and in view of that fact, and on the supposition that the quantity of subsistence would not be increased, very many went away for the winter, preferring to take their chances in the buffalo country. As so many of them were absent last winter the supply of food was ample; and the weather being very mild they were more successful in hunting in the mountains near the agency than at any time since I have had charge.

INDIAN FARMS.

Seventy families, embracing 450 persons, engaged in farming operations for themselves this spring, an increase of 36 families [over those] thus engaged last year. They have cultivated 240 acres of land, of which 190 acres were seeded with grain and 50 acres with potatoes and other vegetables. Of this number, 26 families located on Bannock and Meshaw Creeks, 30 miles southwest of the agency. They have broken up new land, dug irrigating ditches, built corrals, fences, &c. All of the Indians worked hard in putting in their crops. They

had a very good stand of grain and vegetables, and would have had a good harvest had it not been for the grasshoppers, which commenced hatching out about the middle of May. By the 1st of June the ground was literally covered with them, and they commenced their ravages upon that portion of the crop outside of the large irrigating canals, completely destroying 75 acres of grain at Ross Fork, and nearly all on Bannock and Meshaw Creeks. That portion of the farm inclosed with the canal escaped the young 'hoppers, but when the large swarms of flying ones came in July our water-ditches were no protection. The Indians fought them as best they could; still the damage done was very severe. The crops are estimated as follows: Wheat, 600 bushels; oats, 100 bushels; potatoes, 4,500 bushels.

Although the Indians are somewhat disheartened at this small result of their labors, none of them are entirely discouraged, and are already enquiring of me what provision has been made for wagons, harness, implements, &c., for another year.

THE AGENCY FARM

consists of 35 acres, divided as follows: Wheat, 7 acres; oats, 18 acres; potatoes and garden, 10 acres.

The size of the agency farm was considerably reduced this year. I thought it best to give the lands to the Indians to cultivate for themselves; and besides, the funds allowed for pay of employés is too small to do any farming at all. The increased number of Indian farmers, with the constant watching of their crops and repairing of their implements, requires all the attention of the employés during the cropping season. The same remarks regarding ravages by grasshoppers apply to agency farm, except that no portion of the whole crop was entirely destroyed. The crop is estimated at 70 bushels wheat; 300 bushels oats; 1,200 bushels potatoes; 50 tons hay.

BUILDINGS, REPAIRS, ETC.

A wagon-shed, 20 by 40 feet, has been built of pine logs; and a tool-house, 20 by 30 feet, has been erected from lumber taken from two old buildings. It is much too small for the purpose, but will answer until such time as we can build a better one. A good substantial barn-yard corral of logs was put up early in the spring, and 700 yards of wire-fence made around a portion of agency farm. The old log buildings put up when the agency was first established are constantly needing repairs. It would be economy to tear them down and put up substantial frame buildings.

The Indians to whom the 15 milch cows were issued in May last, have built substantial pole corrals, and the farmers have put up 700 rods of fence of the same material.

A six-ton cattle scales has been added to the conveniences of the agency, and by this, together with a thorough repairing of the slaughter-house, and the arrangements for killing, dressing, &c., the labor of preparing beef for issue is reduced one-half, and the mode of doing it is much improved.

The physician's house, which was attached to the agent's house, has been removed to a more convenient and pleasant location, and a kitchen added.

MILLS, ETC.

I am now engaged in the erection of a water saw-mill near the timber in the mountains. The saw-mill attachment of the steam-mill will be moved, and a turbine wheel purchased with funds from miscellaneous receipts. The project can be carried into successful operation without additional expense to the Government.

The flour-mill, shingle and planing mills are in good condition.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I have to report a very serious affair which occurred here on the morning of the 7th instant. Robert Boyd and Orson James, both freighters, were shot by a young Bannock Indian, and severely wounded, the former in the neck and the latter in the back—both flesh-wounds. The men were immediately taken in charge by the agency physician, who has been untiring in his efforts for their comfort. At this writing they are both improving rapidly. The Bannocks had been rather restless for several days previous to this occurrence, partly in consequence of the Nez Percé war, and partly because of a rumor that troops were coming to fight them. On the morning of the shooting a tramp came to the trading-post, stating he had been driven in by hostiles. The Indians, supposing that the Nez Percés were near the agency, made hurried preparations to go in pursuit. During the excitement a Bannock Indian shot the two teamsters as above mentioned. The headmen of both tribes denounced the shooting, and promised that the murderer should be arrested and severely punished.

For sanitary condition of agency, I respectfully refer you to report of physician inclosed herewith.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. H. DANILSON,
Acting United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE INDIAN AGENT NEZ PERCÉ INDIANS,
Lapwai, Idaho, August 15, 1877.

SIR. In compliance with the requirements of the Department, I respectfully submit the following as my annual report on matters pertaining to this reserve.

Since my last annual report was made, some of the wild, roving Indians have abandoned their former mode of living and taken farms on the reserve, planted their crops, and are now harvesting them, and, after retaining enough for their year's supply, will have a surplus for sale.

The Indians who have been living on the reserve for some years have steadily advanced in civilized pursuits, as can be readily seen by any one who takes an interest in Indian advancement. There are many who ridicule the idea of civilizing and christianizing an Indian, and by word and deed oppose anything of the kind. Such are opposed to the Indians receiving any consideration whatever, but would like to see the whole Indian race exterminated, making no distinction between good and bad Indians.

The Indians living at Kamiah and vicinity have made the most progress in civilization of any of the Indians on this reserve. The secret of this is, that said Indians are located 25 miles from any settlement of whites and about 75 miles from Lewiston. The Indians in question seldom leave their homes, except when called away on business. The increase in cultivated acreage at Kamiah and vicinity during the past year amounts to about 800 acres. They have good crops of wheat, oats, corn, and all kinds of vegetables, and the surplus will be greater than any previous year. The surplus is packed in to the mines and disposed of to miners and settlers, the Indians receiving cash for the same. They generally do their trading semi-annually, in the spring and fall, at Lewiston, returning home as soon as they have got through with their business.

It has been remarked by several Army officers, who have visited Kamiah since the outbreak among the non-treaty Indians, that it is the most prosperous Indian settlement they have ever seen. Some say it compares favorably with the best Indian farming in the Indian Territory. I have always avoided exaggeration in my reports, thus giving no person or persons a reason to expect to see more than can actually be seen when coming here as inspectors or otherwise. Col. E. C. Watkins, inspector Indian affairs, will probably make a full report concerning affairs on this reserve. I venture the assertion that no tribe of Indians can be found who have made the progress that these Indians have made during the past six years.

The Indians living along the Lapwai Creek and tributaries have made commendable progress, also those of other portions of the reserve, but not so much as the Indians at Kamiah and vicinity; the cause of which is that they are nearer Lewiston, and are more under the influence of bad and designing white men.

As regards educational matters, I have to say that, up to the time of the breaking out of hostilities, the schools were in a good condition, the scholars having made encouraging progress; but when the first reports of hostilities came in all was excitement. It was like a thunder-bolt out of a clear sky, so unexpected. The Kamiah school was closed about the last of June, and employés brought to Lapwai, as Kamiah was in great danger, being only about 20 miles from where the Indians (hostiles) were most of the time.

The scholars belonging to the Lapwai school were kept here, but, owing to the excitement, their minds could not be kept on their studies; hence they were instructed only in industry, such as gardening by the boys, and sewing and general house-work by the girls; and all employés (male) were formed as a guard, and employed in doing guard-duty and attending to the general work at the agency. Those not employed during the day stood guard during the night.

It had been my intention to keep both schools open throughout the whole season, in order to keep the children away from their parents and the influence of those who do not live as the more civilized do. My idea was, by keeping them under the care and influence of the matrons and teachers continually, they might be advanced the more rapidly in speaking English, which is a very difficult thing to do. They will read and write the English language very readily, but it is a hard matter to get them to speak it.

Most of the girls can and do make their own dresses and underclothing, and render considerable assistance in general house-work. The large boys can plow and do general farm-work very creditably.

Four of the young men who have been receiving instruction under Miss S. L. McBeth, teacher in the day-school at Kamiah up to July 1, 1877, visited Portland, Oreg., and Puget Sound country during the month of June last. It was the first time that any of them ever saw a town of more than 1,000 or 1,500 inhabitants. They were much pleased with what they saw while traveling from point to point. During their stay in Portland the four men were examined by a committee appointed by the "Presbytery of Oregon," and licensed to preach to and teach their people. They were well received by all with whom they met, and received some quite flattering notices in the daily papers published in Portland. They made short addresses before large audiences in the Presbyterian church in Portland, also at Olympia, Wash. Their visit has been of great benefit to themselves and their people, as they have brought back to their people information concerning the number and enterprise of the whites, of which to a great extent they were ignorant, and what is told them by these four men is received with more credence than if coming from others than their own people. They can

converse in English, translate Nez Percé into English, English into Nez Percé, write in both languages, &c.

There are two full-bloods working in the shops; one at Kamiah, filling the position of carpenter at that place, receives $300 per annum salary; the other is in the blacksmith-shop at Lapwai, and receives his living and clothing. The carpenter—*i. e.*, the one at Kamiah mentioned above—can build a common box-house, make sash, doors, window and door frames, chairs, tables, &c.

As to the number of houses built during the past year, I cannot report many. Some five log and one box are all the houses that have been erected by the Indians, assisted by the carpenters, during the past year, and they were put up during last fall. Had it not been for the outbreak among the non-treaties there would have been quite a number of houses erected during the past summer and coming fall. In fact, as soon as logs can be sawed at the mills preparations will be made looking to the putting up of several houses.

In regard to the mills, I would report that at Lapwai the saw-mill has undergone a thorough repairing, and in a few days will be completed. However, during the past year we have not been able to do any sawing of logs.

The grist-mill, also, has been repaired and raised, and both are now in a very good condition, or will be when new bolting-cloths are put in, which I have asked permission to do. The mills at Kamiah are in need of some repairs and machinery. In the way of repairs, the boiler needs a thorough overhauling, and of machinery, the grist-mill ought to have a smut-machine. As soon as I can save enough from the limited and meager appropriation for "repairs of all agency buildings, providing the shops and mills with tools, materials, and machinery, &c.," I will ask for the necessary authority to make said repairs and purchase said machinery.

The appropriation referred to is entirely too small. Up to July 1, 1874, said appropriation was $3,800 annually; since then it has been only $1,300 per annum. From said $1,300 I have to purchase tools and materials for two blacksmith-shops, two wagon and plow maker and carpenter shops, and materials and machinery for two grist and two saw mills. It can be readily seen that the appropriation is inadequate.

The sanitary condition of the tribe is very good.

At the councils held last spring by General Howard and myself with Joseph's and White Bird's bands of Indians and other small bands, all appeared to be satisfied with the settlement agreed upon. They agreed to move on the reserve by a certain time, had selected the lands upon which to locate, but on the very day that they were to go upon the lands selected—all having left their old or former homes and moved their stock and families to the borders of the reserve—a party of six from "White Bird's" band commenced the murdering of citizens on Salmon River, thus bringing on another Indian war. As soon as the war broke out the Indians living on the reserve, with but very few exceptions, and those living outside, immediately took sides with the whites, and rendered valuable assistance to the Army as scouts, carriers of dispatches, keeping the different commands informed as to the movements of the hostiles, and in furnishing horses. The exceptions referred to above were non-treaties. I do not know of a single Christian Indian having left his home and joined the hostiles.

The Indians at Kamiah, under James Lawyer, head chief of the tribe, guarded the Government property at that place, and when the hostiles were fighting within 25 or 30 miles of Kamiah, he formed a company of his Indians and brought the employés of that place to Lapwai, although the hostiles were liable to hear of their move and fall upon them at any time. The Indians removed many articles from the buildings at Kamiah and hid them in their grain-fields, fearing that the hostiles might burn the buildings or sack them. Said articles have since been returned.

The religious interests of the tribe have not decreased. Last May Rev. John R. Thompson, of Olympia, Wash., made us a missionary visit, spending some three weeks with this people, and preaching at Kamiah and Lapwai. During his stay he received into the Presbyterian church 12 men and 18 women, and baptized quite a number of children.

In conclusion, I would say, taking into consideration the unsettled state of affairs, I have no reason to feel disheartened at the progress made by these Indians during the past year, nor at the present condition of the reserve and its Indians. They have done well, and are deserving of great credit.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

JNO. B. MONTIETH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,
CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE AGENCY,
Darlington, Ind. Ter., August 31, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with Department instructions, I have the honor to submit the following as my sixth annual report of the condition of the service at this agency, being for the year ending August 31, 1877.

STATISTICS.

The following table will show the number of Indians—men, women, and children—now at and belonging to this gency, and the number of families into which they are divided:

Name of tribe.	No. of families.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
Cheyennes	427	522	820	957	2,299
Arapahoes	289	563	553	650	1,766
Northern Cheyennes	193	238	313	386	937
Total at agency	909	1,323	1,686	1,993	5,002
Cheyenne prisoners at Saint Augustine, Fla					28
Arapahoe prisoners at Saint Augustine, Fla					2
Arapahoe prisoners at Moundsville, W. Va					1
Total number belonging to agency					5,033

On October 11, 1876, the greater portion of the Indians left the agency on their usual buffalo-hunt, accompanied by William E. Malaley, agency employé, as my representative, and a small detail of troops from Fort Reno, Indian Territory. During the early part of the winter they were very successful in securing an abundance of buffalo for subsistence on the Beaver and Wolf Creeks, southwest of Camp Supply. The greatest mistake made by the Indians was in loading themselves down with the robes taken from the "killing" in the latter part of October and November, when the shortness of the fur rendered the skins almost valueless. Later in the season the Indians generally concentrated on the Wolf and Main Canadian, where many of them remained until the latter part of March, 1877, when they were requested to report at the agency, where the major portion of them arrived about the 1st of April.

About mid-winter the pony herds of the hunting parties were "raided" on by the common curse of this country, horse-thieves, who kept up their depredations with great vigilance and success until the last Indian had left the plains, leaving some of them without a pony, who were obliged to trust to their friends for transportation to the agency. Mr. Malaley, with his detail of three men, was powerless to protect their herds from the thieves, and only succeeded, after unceasing efforts, in recapturing a small portion of the stock stolen from them. In all, about 160 animals were taken from them, and a very low estimate would be $25 per head, which would make the loss $4,000. Of the above loss Mr. Malaley recovered 44 head, at $25—$1,100; thus leaving a loss to the Indians of $2,900. The majority of these stolen animals were passed through the regular channel via Dodge City to the western portion of Kansas, and disposed of to innocent parties, or are being held by members of the "gang" Quite recently I have information that three valuable animals, the property of Interpreter George Bent, stolen as above set forth, are now in Deadwood, Wyo., being driven to a grocer's delivery-wagon. Such losses are very discouraging to these Indians, and is but a repetition of that old story that brought on the war of 1874.

Since the Indians returned to the agency but three raids have been made on their herds, and they of very recent date. On the 16th instant three of the "original gang" made a dash on an Arapahoe herd, and secured 16 choice ponies. The owners soon discovered their loss, and took the trail, which led in the direction of Little Salt Plains, on the Cimarron River. The thieves, on being overtaken, concluded "discretion the better part of valor," abandoned their booty, carrying their saddles on their backs. Should these people be permitted to go on the plains the coming winter, they should be accompanied by at least 25 good troops and one commissioned officer. After five months of hard riding and persistent efforts in all kinds of weather, traveling over 4,000 miles, Mr. Malaley brought in only one horse-thief, with whom he had slept on the ground, chained fast to himself for 21 nights, in order to prevent his escape.

The collection of robes by the Indians themselves during the winter was about 7,000, for which they have received in trade about $5 for each robe. In addition to the above source of income, the traders have purchased from white hunters in Texas 15,000 buffalo skins, which have been placed in the hands of the Indians and tanned, for which they have received an average of $2 cash, and the saving to the Government in subsistence is—

7,000 robes at $5	$35,000
15,000 robes to dress at $2	30,000
	65,000

I think I can safely say that the Indians have appreciated the opportunity offered by the traders to earn the means to supply the deficiency in the rations issued to them, and I know there has never been so little complaint of hunger since my connection at this agency as the past summer.

INDIAN FARMING.

Under the management of head farmer J. A. Covington, the Indians were advised and induced to disband to a greater extent than ever before, particularly the Arapahoes, and each begin an individual enterprise in farming; and receiving authority from the honorable superintendent of Indian affairs to assist them in breaking small parcels of land, I gave notice that I would only break land for such as would agree to break a like parcel for themselves. The exceeding heavy rains of May and June and the subsequent dry weather prevented the breaking of as much land as I had desired; yet we have made a beginning, and next year may hope for something more than sod-corn.

Number of acres plowed by Indians, (new land)	123
Number of acres plowed by Indians, (old land)	222
Number of acres plowed by contractor, (new land)	102
Total acres plowed	447

All of which was planted to corn, pumpkins, and melons, and promises a moderate yield.

I am gratified to note a decided advance made by these Indians in their appreciation of the rights of individual property. Left Hand, an Arapaho chief, made this point very emphatic in a recent speech, which was in substance: "I havë worked hard all summer breaking ground, building fence, planting and cultivating corn, melons, &c., and now lazy Indians hang around my camp and eat me poor:" and in proportion as they labor themselves they will learn the cost and appeciate the value of what they may have and the necessity of individualizing their efforts.

OTHER INDUSTRIES.

About the 1st of July, by authority from the honorable superintendent, 325 head of stock cattle were purchased, and divided equally between the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, with a view of assisting them to establish small herds to be cared for by themselves, and with the object of placing them on a basis that will eventually lead to self-support and self-reliance. And in this connection I am convinced that these people can better turn their attention to grazing than to farming extensively; and in order that the above cattle might be placed in the hands of deserving persons and that the Government might be partially compensated for the same, I hinged the distribution of them along with the CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY, and with each of the 40 wagons gave an equal share of them.

In this connection I desire to express myself as highly gratified with the promptness with which our law-makers and government officials have responded in making way for directing the energies of these people. The proposition as set forth in my last annual report, that the Indians should be allowed the privilege of transporting their own supplies from the nearest railroad point, was decided as being out of order last year, but provision having been made or such enterprise this year, it is my pleasure to report that 40 wagons complete were purchased by the honorable superintendent, and on the 19th ultimo the Indians in charge of J. A. Covington and William E. Malaley—employés—left this agency with 160 head of their best animals, arriving at Wichita, Kans., (a distance of 165 miles,) on the 25th of same month. Three days were required to set up the wagons, and on the 28th ultimo the train left Wichita loaded with about 65,000 pounds of supplies, mostly sugar and coffee, arriving at agency on the 10th and 11th instants, with everything in "good order and condition." On the 16th instant the train left the agency on its second trip, and on the 24th were reported at Wichita, taking on other supplies. This scheme, although considered very novel by some and impractical by others, has from its first inception been regarded by me as being entirely practicable, being backed by a foundation of right and supported by a who esome inducement and opportunity to engage in some commendable industry. In the disposition of these wagons great care was taken to place one or more in each band, so that no one band could say that, "We do not like to haul your rations," and for the further reason that if it becomes necessary (and I hope it never will) to say, "Your rations are at Wichita; if you want them go haul them," would only be felt by such persons as refused to work for their own interests. The enterprise has so far advanced now as to demonstrate the fact that Indians can transport their own supplies, and that, too, with their own teams, the Government advancing the wagons and harness. The coming spring we expect to have saved to the Indians and Government 40 wagons and 80 sets double harness in good condition for other use. The only obstacle that I have met with in this enterprise is the query, "Why are not the Wichitas, Kiowas, and Comanches required to do the same?"

MANUAL-LABOR BOARDING-SCHOOL.

This school has been conducted under the management of John H. Seger the past year, and with gratifying results, as will appear from the annexed report of Mr. Seger, from which will be seen that improvements have not only been made in letters, but also in adapting

themselves to many industrial pursuits with satisfactory results in the way of gain, which is the just reward for industry.

Including former investments in young stock, and increase thereof, and embracing the past year's investments of funds derived from sale of surplus produce, and for compensation (in part) for services rendered in supplying places of white employés at mission, the school children now own 171 head of cattle and 40 head of stock hogs, which, at a fair valuation, are worth in cash $1,882; and the indications are now favorable for a fair yield of corn, &c., from the present year's crop, which consists of 120 acres corn and 10 acres garden and other truck. The mission herd is now so large that it requires the services of two boys all the time, who are supplied from the school-room by detail. Mr. Seger, with the assistance of his older Indian boys, is now placing in stack 60 tons of excellent hay for Government stock the coming winter; and, in addition to this, is also placing in stack about 15 tons for private animals about the agency at the rate of $5 per ton, the school-boys receiving the pay therefor as encouragement for their labor. Since July 1, two of the older school-boys—Dan Tucker and Ah-tuck—have been employed by me as herders. Dan Tucker having acquired sufficient knowledge of letters and figures to be able to read and understand orders given by me, enables him to fill a responsible position, and render himself generally useful, not only to himself, by drawing wages, but also to the Government and to the tribe by a practical example of "you can now see that it pays to go to school and to learn how to work;" and that those who put forth their best efforts are the first to be trusted and benefited.

Eight years of experience in operating Indian schools has convinced me that a mere literary education, without the more important element of industry, is but time poorly spent; and as we cannot expect this generation to obtain a livelihood from their knowledge of letters, a practical knowledge of industrial pursuits will be worth much more to them when they arrive at manhood and womanhood and embark in life for themselves, than to neglect the industrial with a view to becoming proficient in literary knowledge; but the two should be equally developed, in order that most good may result therefrom.

By authority of the honorable superintendent a contract was let in last month for the erection of an addition to the present mission building for the special purpose of having larger dining-room facilities, and with a view to taking in an additional number of children, and it is our intention, as soon as the building is complete, to increase the number to 140 pupils; the additional children (about 30) we wish to secure from the Northern Cheyennes, who recently arrived at this agency. In this way we hope to secure their loyalty to all the interests of their new home. Cut Finger, an Arapahoe chief, says: "We want our children educated in the school, and also in your religion."

The annuity goods for Cheyennes and Arapahoes consisted, as usual, of blankets, blue cloth, calico, jeans, axes, hoes, pans, &c., but were not delivered at the agency in time to be issued before the Indians left for their winter's hunt, and consequently were left in store (except a small issue to a few who remained at agency) until April 25, 1877, when they were issued to the heads of families, on presentation of the family ration-check, in the presence of Col. J. K. Mizner, of Fort Reno, who had been detailed for that purpose. This manner of issue was not very highly appreciated, nor approved at first, by some of the chiefs and headmen, who have usually made the distribution by bands, after having first remembered themselves. I think, however, that the justness and fairness of the distribution so commended itself to their better thoughts as to convince them that the less said on this subject the better it would be for them; and the same may be said of the distribution of the weekly ration.

It is quite a loss to a chief or band of soldiers to be shorn of the "lion's share" of the rations to feast upon, and to see the ration-check go into the hands of the squaws, and they walk up to the issue-counter and receive their weekly allowance, and hear us tell them to "take it to your own lodge and eat it yourselves." At first we seemed to lose the hearty co-operation of a portion of the chiefs, but the method was so highly approved by the common people that all were forced to admit its fairness and fall into line with their approval. This very system of issuing rations has a greater tendency to break up bands, old customs of feasting, &c., at the expense of others than any other means yet adopted by the Department; and the question very naturally comes up in the minds and in the expression of the chiefs and soldiery, What honor is there in being a chief if we have no say in the distribution of annuities and subsistence, and to receive no more than the common people?

TEMPERANCE.

I say "temperance," because I have not known of a single case of drunkenness by any member of the tribes under my charge during the past year; and owing to pretty strict rules on this subject having been enforced in the past, but little intoxicating drink has been introduced on the reservation. My purpose now is to arrest and place in the guard-house every white person (citizen) found intoxicated on the reserve; and if repeated, to send them beyond its limits, and notify other agents of my action.

EMPLOYÉS.

The employé force at this agency has not been sufficient to carry on the necessary work and to render the needed assistance in teaching the Indians how to work During the past spring I agreed to assist in the building of ten houses for Indians, they to perform a portion of the labor, the balance to be done by employés. Since then the Department has reduced my force of employés two, (teacher as laborer and miller as assistant farmer,) and it will be impracticable to perform the necessary work for their construction with present employés. One of said houses has been completed, and one other begun, but suspended on account of employés being discharged. Covington and Malaley are now with the Cheyenne and Arapahoe Transportation Company, and must of necessity continue with it until about November 1. Taking into consideration the addition of 937 more Indians from the north, increasing the number to be cared for to 5,002 persons, I urge the necessity of more employés, or we shall surely fail on some points.

SANITARY.

Soon after the Indians returned from the chase, in April, measles broke out in an opedemic form, and notwithstanding the faithful and unceasing care and medical attention of our worthy agency physician, L. A. E. Hodge, the "badge of mourning" is worn by the heads of almost every lodge in the two tribes. Out of 113 children in school 74 were down with measles at one time, thus converting the school building into a hospital and the teachers and workers into nurses; and as a happy result, under the skilled supervision of Dr. Hodge and the faithful attention of all the school-workers, every child was restored to health. In this we gained a very important point with the camp Indians, demonstrating the advantage of our manner of treatment over theirs, and the superiority of warm houses over that of the damp lodge in sickness. One family of five children were all taken off except one, who was in school. The Arapahoes say they lost 136 children and the Cheyennes 83 during the epidemic. Since that time the health of the Indians and employés has been comparatively good.

NORTHERN CHEYENNES.

These people, 937 in number, arrived at this agency on the 5th instant, Lieutenant Lawton, Fourth United States Cavalry, in charge. They first reported to Col J. K. Mizner, of Fort Reno, and after enrollment by families and the adjustment of some other matters on the 6th instant, were formally transferred to my charge on the 7th, and placed in camp with the Cheyennes of this agency, where a general time of rejoicing and feasting was kept up for several days. In council, these Indians assure us that they have come south to join their relatives and friends, where they hope to live in peace. Their connection with this agency has been so short that I have not yet been able to fathom the *under-current*, (there is always an under-current,) yet I have noticed a marked difference in their manner of accepting the situation. Those of this agency are disposed to accept the Department regulations and requirements with confidence and cheerfulness, while those from the north do not hesitate to make unreasonable demands. The family ration-check was a great obstacle to them at first, and in order to control the distribution, some of the chiefs and soldiers compelled all the women of their bands to pour the issue in one general pile again, and after taking the "lion's share," distributed the remainder among the common people. On this occurrence I found it necessary to make known Department regulations, and impressed them with the necessity of carrying them into effect in the future, which has been complied with. The Cheyennes of this agency say that some of these northern friends "talk and act foolish," but they think they will soon become satisfied. It is not singular that we should find among them a feeling of distrust, as it is but a very short time since they were in open hostility to the whites, and many of them are now mourning the loss of sons and brothers in battle, and others are suffering from wounds received in battle against the whites. It will require time, firm and just treatment, to win their confidence, and when this is gained, I shall expect progress.

RELIGIOUS INTEREST.

The mission children have been convened regularly each Sabbath, and after the usual exercise of opening have been divided into ten classes, and a suitable teacher put in charge, whose aim has been to teach them the truths of the Bible and our religion in such a way as seemed best adapted to their understanding. We have also had in regular attendance about forty camp Indians, who have been instructed by our faithful co-worker John F. Williams, agency blacksmith, whose piety and knowledge of their language render his services in this direction very acceptable, and I trust effective; and although we see but little fruit just now, yet I have faith to believe that "bait" is now being scattered that will eventually attract many souls into the "Gospel net." In this connection, I desire to say that we have been

encouraged and strengthened by the presence and comforting truths of the gospel from our friends Elkanah Beard and wife, ministers of the Society of Friends, and also the Rev. S. S. Hanry, who has been sent among us as the missionary from the Mennonite Church.

CONCLUSION.

Laying down as a general rule for the government of my words and actions a *desire* to promote the welfare of these Indians by inducing them to earn their living in some way, thus becoming producers instead of consumers, and acknowledging the support and forbearance of my superiors in office, and acknowledging the mercy and goodness of our Heavenly Father in watching over myself, family, and the many interests of this agency during the past year, and with the prayer for the continuance of his blessings,

I am, very respectfully,

JNO. D. MILES,
United States Indian Agent.

Hon. WM. NICHOLSON,
Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kans.

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHOE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 24, 1877.

SIR: Concerning the manual labor and boarding school under my care, I respectfully submit the following:

School opened October 1, 1876, after a partial vacation of three months; soon numbered 113—all we could accommo ate. Three teachers were employed in the school-room, under whose care the children made rapid improvement. At the close of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877, each scholar in school could write his own name and print his lesson; 9 who began the alphabet learned to spell and read the lessons on four charts; 86 who began in the chart class were advanced to the first reader; 16 of this number were advanced from first to the second reader. The furthest advanced in arithmetic work in denominate numbers; 28 work in the first three and 8 in the first four rules of arithmetic. They have acquired much general knowledge, such as speaking English, counting money, days of the week and months, scriptural texts, &c.

We have paid great attention to industrial interests, and have been encouraged by what has been accomplished in this department. We have children that can do almost every kind of work carried on at the agency or in the school. We have tried to have every employé a teacher in every sense of the word, both by precept and example. The baker taught children to bake; the cook taught them to cook: the seamstress taught sewing; and the matron and assistant matron taught general house-work. The children have also been taught to take care of milk and make butter; one girl about 13 years old has cut and made 20 dresses; three girls understand running a sewing-machine; one boy does the butchering and cuts the meat for the school; one boy works in the bake-room, and bids fair to master the trade; one boy feeds Government stock, another takes care of the hogs and hauls water, and one works at mending shoes and harness; others milk and herd cows; and so on, till all the work is done. At present some of the boys are working on the new addition to the school building, lathing, attending the mason, and hauling stone and sand. Since October 1, we have paid the children $400 for such work as took the place of white employés. They have expended the money as judiciously as would white children of their ages. The girls have purchased with their earnings 200 yards of calico for dresses, 16 yards black alpaca, 10 yards white cotton cloth, 6 shawls, 5 pair shoes, 9 head of cattle, 1 colt, and one trunk. The boys have purchased 120 yards of cloth for shirts, 2 pairs of boots, 4 hats, 12 pairs suspenders, 1 trunk, 2 saddles, 4 suits of clothes, 7 head of cattle. and 1 horse. They have brought many delicacies for their friends in camp who were sick and in need; such gifts were highly appreciated.

From their crop of 1876 they realized $1,002.25. This has been exchanged for stock, as follows:

27 head of cows, at $15 per head	$405 00
6 two-year olds, at $12 per head	72 00
53 yearlings, at $7 per head	371 00
1 bull	24 25
1 colt	10 00
40 stock hogs	100 00
Total	$1,002 25

One Cheyenne woman tanned robes and traded them for 25 two-year old heifers, and gave them to her daughter, one of the school children.

Amount of stock owned by school children at present is at follows:

Realized from crop of 1875.	38 head, including increase, worth	$400 00
Realized from crop of 1876.	87 head, including increase, worth	872 00
Presented by parents	29 head, including increase, worth	290 00
Bought with their wages	16 head, including increase, worth	160 00
Colt	1	10 00
Stock hogs	40 head, including increase, worth	150 00
Total	211	$1,882 00

The boys also have 120 acres of corn under cultivation, and 10 acres of potatoes, broom-corn, sugar-cane, pea-nuts, melons, and a good variety of vegetables. They are entitled to one-half the crop for cultivating it. There will be a good yield.

In the way of improvements, we have transplanted (that are doing well) 80 peach-trees, 7 cedar, 6 plum, and 40 shade trees, and two grape-vines; have broken 20 acres of sod; have rebuilt the bake-oven, and put in a 150-barrel cistern.

The new addition, when completed, will add materially to our room and convenience for accommodating children.

With tendering you my sincere thanks for the aid and support you have given us in the work,

I am, very respectfully,

JOHN H. SEGER.

J. D. MILES,
United States Indian Agent.

KIOWA AND COMANCHE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 15, 1877.

SIR: I have the pleasure of submitting the following as my fifth annual report of the affairs of the agency under my charge:

I believe the year past has been one of advancement in the road of civilization by the Indians of the agency, many of whom have evinced a willingness to cast aside many of the customs which characterize the wild Indian, and assume in their stead those of the white man, which, as far as we had means to do with, we have endeavored to encourage.

The season being unfavorable, the yield of crops the past year was not as large as the previous year, but it did not discourage or dishearten them from trying it again, which was proven by the fact of the number of those anxious to raise corn during the present year being an increase over any time before, and the number of acres of corn planted this being greater than any previous year. A part of the present year's crop gives promise of a good yield, though the abundant rains at the time it should have been worked prevented a proper cultivation, and will very much lessen the amount of produce. Five years' experience and observation satisfy me that this is not a good agricultural district, and cannot be relied upon for farming purposes, hence some other means than farming must be looked to for the Indians to become self-supporting, which, from the adaptation of the country and climate, and peculiar fitness of the Indians for stock-raising, must be found in a pastoral avocation, to which they seem to be naturally suited.

The cattle issued to them last year by the military, purchased with funds for which the surrendered Indian horses had been sold, were taken good care of. A remarkable circumstance connected with the handling of the cattle referred to is the fact that in a few days after receiving them, at which time they were wild and dangerous to go among on foot and were handled by white men only on horseback, they could herd them on foot without trouble, at night-fall drive them in among their lodges, where they would lie down as quietly and contentedly as if raised amid such surroundings. They were all anxious for cattle, and I am quite well satisfied will take good care of all given them by the Government. They appreciate very highly those which I was privileged to issue to them in July, consisting of 260 heifers one year old, 90 heifers two years old, and 10 cows and calves.

I hope means may be provided for a yearly issue to them of several hundred head of stock cattle until such a time as their herds may have become of sufficient size to make it no longer necessary to increase them by issues, the natural increase being great enough to furnish them a large proportion of their meat-rations. If the Government would issue to them yearly $12,000 worth of stock cattle—heifers two years old preferable—for four years, the increase by the fifth year would be almost sufficient to supply the necessary beef-rations, the annual cost of which now amounts to as much as the aggregate of amounts named; and thus the annual appropriations could in a few years be very materially lessened, and the Indians be put upon a much nearer self-supporting basis. This I believe to be a matter worthy of the recommendation of the Indian Bureau.

SCHOOL.

Our school opened in October and continued through June with as full an attendance as the capacity of the house would admit, those attending being nearly equally divided as to sex and proportioned between the three tribes, the Kiowas having a few more than their proportion, and the Comanches falling behind. The school has been in charge of Alfred J. Standing, under contract. The children have made good progress, learning as fast as at either previous term. The report of condition of school, as submitted by A. J. Standing, is forwarded herewith, and attention called to a recommendation contained therein for the establishment of a training-school at some suitable point in the central superintendency for the benefit of the Indian children thereof. I believe good results would follow the establishment of such an institution.

The impossibility or impracticability of collecting all the children of one agency into one boarding-school is apparent to any one; hence, while a part are enjoying the benefits of such institution, a very large majority are necessarily deprived of them; and with only that one avenue of learning open to them, many must grow up, as their fathers before them, in ignorance, and without that training necessary to make them a better people. To meet this difficulty, I would locate them in districts, dividing the Kiowas into three districts, the Comanches into four, and the Apaches into one, building for each district a small school-house, which need not cost more than six or seven hundred dollars; for each district a man and wife and a teacher—the man to instruct in the art of farming and caring for the stock, his wife to teach the women the duties peculiar to a good housewife, and the teacher to instruct the children in a day-school. An order should be issued by the Department requiring all children between certain ages to attend the schools. This would do away with the necessity of a very large and expensive building for a boarding-school, which, however, should be continued for the benefit of the more advanced scholars, and would in a few years furnish all the teachers required for the district schools. Several of the Indians who have children in school have told me they are very anxious for their children to get an education sufficient to become teachers among their own people.

INDIANS ATTENDING RELIGIOUS MEETINGS.

It is very gratifying to note the fact of the continued interest manifested by the regular attendance of a large number of Indians at the religious meetings, and the anxiety manifested by some of them to learn more of the white man's road in that respect. A church organization (not denominational) formed by the attaches of the agency admitted one Comanche chief as a member, who, it is believed, fully realized the importance of the step he was taking, who, in speaking of it afterwards, said, while laying his hand upon the Bible, that he had thrown the Comanche road aside, never to take it up again; that he desired from thenceforward to walk in the road pointed out by that book, believing it was the road which would not only lead him to more happiness here, but to a better world after leaving this; said he felt grateful to Washington for sending persons to his country to teach him and his people of such a road, the knowledge of which he believed would make them a better and happier people. Quite a number expressed themselves glad of the opportunities given them of learning about the Great Spirit's ways as taught in the book which we had given. I am well satisfied of the fact that Christianization and civilization should go hand in hand, and that a civilizing policy which presumes independence of Christianization will be much slower and more uncertain than where it leans upon that which subdues all evil and creates anew. A fine field of labor for the true Christian missionary is found among the wild Indians, where confidence is easily gained, and no idols are found to knock down. But their elevation must necessarily be slow; they are no exception to mankind of other races, whose elevation has always been by slow and painful processes, but it will reward steady, honest labor among them. I believe I can safely say the last few years have witnessed a very decided change for the better among them, evidenced by their general deportment, their uniform good temper, and willingness to listen to, and do what is required of them; a desire to adopt more and more of citizen's dress, to do which a few years ago required as much nerve as to go into battle, as the one trying it had to run the gauntlet of the jeers and insults of most all of his tribe; now so many of them are adopting the white man's dress, in whole or in part, that it is becoming too common an occurrence to invoke much remark.

During the year a few restless spirits among the Comanches ran away from the camps near the agency, seeking again their old haunts on the plains, some of whom have been killed by soldiers, others not finding it as congenial as in former years, or influenced by the little already learned of civilized life, voluntarily returned to the agency, saying they preferred to come back and suffer punishment in the guard-house rather than remain out and having to live as does the wolf, and surrendered themselves for whatever punishment might be inflicted upon them. In one instance I took two young men, who came in and surrendered to me, up to the post, where they were confined in the guard-house for one month as a punishment for violating the rules of leaving the agency without authority.

Horse-thieves still continue their depredations upon the Indian herds, the number stolen

the past year being only less than former years because of much smaller herds to steal from. Several important captures of thieves have been made, who have been sent to Fort Smith for trial. The great distance to that point and cost of going, as well as the time required in making the trip and attending courts, make it difficult to get witnesses to go. Persons whose evidence would be important in convicting the guilty keep the matter to themselves rather than be compelled to go as witnesses, where the expense and time required would be a pecuniary loss to them.

A United States court should be established in the Territory at some point nearer and more easy of access by the southwestern agencies than it is now.

In connection with this matter I would again respectfully call attention to the fact of the small punishment prescribed by law for stealing from an Indian compared to that for stealing from the Government or a white man—one year being the extent of the law for stealing from an Indian, even though the number stolen may amount to a herd of fifty head. This law should be changed, increasing the time to three or five years' confinement.

The law should also be so amended as to punish one Indian for crimes against another. As it now is, we had an instance where a man who is of mixed blood stole several head of stock from a Comanche Indian. He was captured, but could not be punished for the offense for want of law. For the same reasons, half-bloods or persons of mixed blood can violate the law, or rather introduce liquors into the Indian country with impunity, so far as the punishment by law is concerned.

HOUSES.

The decision of the Department to build them houses has been very gratifying to the Indians, a very large majority of whom are anxious to become the possessors of houses of their own, and settle down and live like white people, ready, as they express it, to put on the white man's clothing, and in all things adopt his ways as soon as, like him, they can live in a house. Houses should be built for them, they being required to help as far as they can, and in all things their perfect willingness and anxiety for a change of manner of life taken advantage of as rapidly as possible, and I believe by so doing the future peaceable welfare of these Indians can be assured.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

Attention need scarcely be called again to the location and condition of the agency buildings. Every annual report for the last seven years and many special reports in the time from the agents have spoken of the bad location and poor and inadequate condition of the buildings. A number of special commissioners have also reported on the importance and necessity of a change of location and better buildings, and still the same old story remains to be told.

Last summer every attaché but one of the agency was sick from malaria in some of its forms. I was myself a great sufferer from malarial fever, resulting in complete paralysis, from which I have not yet fully recovered. There are good healthy locations on the reservation, where both good wood and water can be found. To some one of them the agency should be removed. This matter was so clearly and fairly explained by the Hon. E. A. Galpin, chief clerk, from actual observation of himself and Superintendent Nicholson, that we hoped the necessity shown by him for it would cause the immediate removal to some better locality, and in fact did cause a commencement of arrangements; which, however, were for some cause suspended, and another patch upon patch has to be added to the old commissaries.

Speaking of the report referred to, I desire to express my concurrence with the recommendations therein. Much good is accomplished by the visits of the proper officers to the agencies, officers who are interested in the work, who come with a willingness and desire to assist by their counsel in the welfare of the agency both in the correction of abuses, if any exist, and encouragement of that which seems worthy of commendation. The visit of Superintendent Nicholson and the Hon. S. A. Galpin, chief clerk, referred to, will ever be gratefully and kindly remembered by both agent and employés of this agency, coming as it did at a time when such a visit was needed.

In conclusion, I have to say this will probably be my last report, as broken-down health, from the malarial influences already referred to, compels me to sever my connection with the agency, which I do not without a good deal of regret as well as some satisfaction; regret at parting with a people with whom I have passed through some very dark seasons, and whose peculiar situation and circumstances have interested and entwined themselves around my sympathies until my whole nature has become interested in them and their future welfare, whom I believe now, with proper care, will advance to that point in civilization which will relieve the Government of any anxiety on their account, and make them a happier people; some satisfaction, because I believe, by the help of my faithful employés, it is my privilege to leave them in a much better state than I found them a little more than four years ago.

To many of my employés I am much indebted for their faithfulness and assistance in working with the Indians and trying to carry out the policy of the Government. A part of the employé force have been with me ever since I assumed charge of the agency. Of the number, D. O. G. Given and Frank Maltby have resigned their positions, the former to commence the practice of his profession, the latter compelled by broken health to change to a different climate. Both deserve honorable mention for the manner in which they have discharged the duties assigned them. The others, as well as those who have more recently become so connected, I take pleasure in commending for faithfulness and integrity, and recommending them as worthy of the position they hold.

The Friends of Philadelphia Yearly Meeting have been especially kind and thoughtful about the interest of the agency and Indians, sending articles and material of several hundred dollars' value for benefit of school and presents to Indians.

I desire to acknowledge the courtesies and assistance given me by the Indian Bureau and superintendency, and I should not neglect to acknowledge the greater debt of gratitude to Him who has sheltered and protected us through all the time.

I am, very respectfully,

J. M. HAWORTH,
United States Indian Agent.

Dr. WILLIAM NICHOLSON,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kans.

OSAGE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 20, 1877.

In presenting this my second annual report it gives me pleasure to refer in terms of commendation to the *general* good conduct of the tribes under my charge.

OSAGES.

It is true that individual cases of insubordination and lawlessness have appeared among the members of both tribes during the year, but contrasted with the condition of the Osages less than two years ago, when, at the request of their late agent, a force of military was quartered at the agency to protect life and public property, the year just closed has presented no claims for depredations committed against citizens outside the reservation for settlement, and the Indians generally have been quiet and law-abiding. Considering the past reputation of this tribe, as given it by the adjoining country, and not altogether unmerited, and taking into consideration their savage propensities. their early teaching that thieving, plundering, murdering, scalping, and like pursuits, are in accordance with the wishes of the Great Spirit, and that in accordance with the extent of these achievements here will be their reward in a future world, it is cause of gratitude unfeigned that the Osages have kept the peace for eighteen months. It is noteworthy that with a reservation bordering on the State of Kansas for nearly fifty miles, no depredations against citizens of that State have come to my knowledge. Horses, the property of Indians, have been stolen from the reservation by citizens, and two arrests have been made on account thereof, the parties being now held in custody awaiting trial at the next term of court to be held at Fort Smith, Arkansas, some two hundred miles distant from the agency. No retaliation that I am aware of has been attempted during the year, and a general good feeling seems to exist between the Indians and citizens of the border, contrasting somewhat with the open hostility manifest a few years since, when the Kansas militia was called into service in almost every border town to fight Indians, and even a party of peaceable Osages crossing the line of their reservation would have carried consternation through Southern Kansas.

We now witness the opposite extreme. Invitations are sent to the Indians to give entertainments in the State, and their trade is solicited by the merchants most earnestly. Great promises of fair dealing and cheap goods are held out as inducements, the better class of merchants being desirous to secure the trade legitimately, not realizing the necessity of confining Indians to reservation bounds in accordance with Department rules. This class is composed of high-minded, honorable men, who have no intention of violating law themselves or of leading Indians to do so, and could they see "the end from the beginning" would offer no inducements to Indians to leave their reservations. These are the men of property, and usually intelligent and influential, and as such are under heavy bonds to maintain peace on the border.

There is another class of *irresponsible* traders and dealers in whisky who infest the border, and offer their inducements, more potent with Indians than bread or clothing, and whatever slight advantage might be gained in dealing with the first class under other circumstances, the two necessarily go hand in hand in leading the Indians from the reservation, and must share in the responsibilities for results. The demoralization to Indian tribes consequent upon the liquor-traffic among them, gives grave apprehensions as to the propriety of *too* friendly relations between Indians and whites. The masses of full-bloods are not sufficiently

advanced to discriminate between good and bad, when applied to their pale-faced brothers, and mixed-bloods who know better, for a paltry consideration will clandestinely lead a whole band to the neighboring State, acting as middle-men, aid them to dispose of their surplus ponies, investing largely of the proceeds in whisky, sending them home demoralized, dissatisfied, and well prepared to breed dissatisfaction throughout the tribe.

An Indian outbreak may be expected to follow a persistent border liquor-traffic, in which case the middle-men above referred to will be found offering their services to the military as scouts. The first move will jeopardize the property and lives of the "merchants," enabling them at this stage to see the "end," so carefully veiled from their vision in the start, and they and the Indians are alike made sufferers as the result of an illegitimate border traffic. But few instances of this trade have been reported during the year, and it is but fair to presume that a full understanding of its tendencies, on the part of the citizens of the border, would cause its discountenance by the better portion thereof. And I have here to acknowledge material aid from citizens of Che-tau-qua County, in discovering violators of the law, in recovering stolen property, and in the arrest of horse-thieves.

Agriculture.

The provisions of law restricting the employé force at the several Indian agencies precludes the possibility of rendering the necessary aid to the Indians under my charge in this important branch of civilization. The Osages have plenty of money, without direct appropriation, to advance them herein, as rapidly as their nature, habits, and condition will allow; and no more potent means of advancement, save education, can be applied than assistance in agriculture. Agricultural implements are needed, but to be rendered beneficial the Indians must be taught how to use them, and it is impossible to teach them without the employment of skilled labor.

If the application of any means whatever be allowed at the discretion of those immediately in charge, in my judgment it should be that of a competent employé force, properly scattered over the reservation, to aid the Indians in opening farms, raising and securing crops; and yet Congress practically cuts off this important branch of the service by direct legislation, thereby extending the time of ration-issuing to Indians, and postponing the day of their self-support. I feel confident that the system of subsisting Indians, so expensive and objectionable, fostering idleness and laziness, can be practically abolished in a few years, so far as the adult able-bodied Osages are concerned, and they made self-subsisting, provided proper aid be rendered them through efficient skilled labor as indicated.

The requisite quantities of garden and other seeds were distributed to the several bands seasonably for planting, and, (save such assistance as could be rendered to individuals located near the agency,) thrown upon their own resources, the Indians, manifesting a zeal hardly common to their kind, despite the wet weather of the early season and the millions of grasshoppers infesting the country, planted the same, and many of them have, at this writing, good prospect of fair success. It must not be understood from these remarks that all have engaged in agriculture. On the contrary, Indians are possessed of natures very similar to those of white people—a few taking the lead in important moves, while others fall into line from year to year.

Blanket Indians have during the year asked for assistance beyond my means to supply. They have been encouraged to part with their surplus ponies for agricultural aid, and in many instances have paid for services rendered in this way. Considerable plowing has thus been done at the private expense of individual Indians.

In preparing the following table of statistics, I regret the want of proper understanding on the part of the canvasser of the Little Osages and half-breeds on the Cana to make proper discrimination between the improvements and crops of the former, who are full-bloods, and those of the latter. Other bands will appear separately in the table. It must be borne in mind that although nearly all the families in the tribe have been visited by reliable employés to obtain the subjoined data, yet, so far as present year's crops are concerned, the statistics are only estimated, and an unfavorable season for maturing the same may very materially change the result from present figures. It will also be observed that the table embraces no chickens belonging to the Little Osages and half-breeds on Cana, and the number of buildings owned by these are embraced in one column, regardless as to whether the same are dwellings or outhouses. This difference also arises from failure of canvasser to make report sufficiently in detail. The aggregate number of swine appears large, and I am apprehensive that some of the Indians, in giving in their lists while the hogs were in the woods, may have overcounted, or, possibly, may have counted small pigs for hogs. If such errors were committed, the canvassers had no means to correct them.

Table of statistics.

Band.	Acres.						Number.											
	Under fence.	Corn.	Wheat.	Oats.	Millet.	Beans.	Cattle.	Ponies.	Mules.	Swine.	Chickens.	Wells.	Buildings.	Fruit-trees.	Bushels corn, (estimated.)	Bushels wheat, (estimated.)	Dwellings.	Out-buildings.
Big Chief's band	53	53	...	...	...	...	...	549	...	137	182	...	...	12	1,000	...	1	...
Joe's band	195	192	...	...	...	...	...	301	5	47	133	1	...	45	4,000	...	2	...
Big Hill band	90	85	...	...	...	...	...	174	...	26	75	...	...	...	1,200	...	1	1
White Hair band	183	174	...	...	...	½	...	253	...	185	257	...	...	...	2,500	...	...	...
Black Dog band	11	10	...	...	...	...	...	206	...	75	135	1	...	...	150	...	1	...
Tall Chief band	62	62	...	...	...	...	...	196	...	13	66	...	...	...	900	...	...	...
Wa-ti-au-ka band	29	25	...	...	...	...	...	56	...	27	47	...	...	5	250	...	1	1
William Penn's band	66	47	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	87	48	4	...	...	900	...	6	2
Hominy band	136	116	...	...	...	½	...	122	...	91	91	10	...	30	2,000	...	12	5
Clammore band	72	56	...	...	...	...	...	80	...	63	71	7	...	10	800	...	9	3
Saucy Chief's band	464	280	25	...	...	3	20	219	...	283	446	18	...	348	4,500	250	20	19
Beaver band	377	256	...	...	...	2	44	257	...	458	459	22	...	744	5,000	...	29	23
Total full-bloods	1,738	1,356	25	...	...	6	64	2,498	5	1,492	2,010	63	...	1,194	23,200	250	82	54
Lower Bird Creek half-breeds	804	428	...	...	...	¼	458	103	...	946	1,327	19	...	997	12,000	...	21	57
Little Osages and half-breeds on Cana	2,289	1,859	414	16	8	...	524	351	9	1,935	...	27	103	1,773	40,000	3,855	...	...
Total	4,831	3,643	439	16	8	6¼	1,046	2,952	14	4,373	3,337	109	103	3,964	75,200	4,105	103	111

In examining the foregoing schedule the casual observer may suppose that the Osages are already self-subsisting, and in fact, compared with other plains Indians, they do perhaps receive less than half-rations; but it must be remembered that while the aggregate corn prospectively raised is large, the greater portion is the property of comparatively few members of the tribe, and those wild Indians, who for the first time raise a crop, are as ignorant as to the proper method of taking care of it as others who have done nothing are as to how to raise it. They have no proper places to store it, and the ponies and pigs must have an equal share with themselves in the roasting-ears. Thus a good field of corn is not unfrequently consumed and destroyed even before maturity. The Osages are encouraged with prospective success, and with proper care will improve from year to year.

Government.

The Osages in many respects differ from other Indians of the Indian Territory. They are more j alous of each other, and of those who have care of them. Each chief seems jealous lest some other should outrank him, and hence the difficulty of governing the tribe through the chiefs, and in some instances the chief fails to control his own immediate band. Another year's experience proves the wisdom of the course adopted on taking charge of the agency, in the selection of an executive committee, consisting of governor, chief counselor, and business committee of five, making seven persons selected from among the leading men of all the different factions. These seven men, regardless of character, are recognized as the representative men of the tribe, and through them its business with the agent and Government is transacted. By agreement with the tribe in council assembled, these officers draw from the tribal funds the following-named salaries: Governor, $500 per annum; chief counselor, $400 per annum; and each of the five members of the business committee, $300 per annum.

It is to be confessed that the government of the Osages, even through this council, is no light task; they themselves are not always reasonable in their demands, and it is frequently hard to satisfy them of the justice of the requirements of Government, and even harder to satisfy their people through minds convinced against their will; and yet through them I have been able to reach and govern turbulent spirits in the tribe, to discover and punish offenders, and recover property stolen on the reservation, to recover and restore to its owner a mule stolen from a citizen of Kansas before I became their agent.

The biennial election of these important officers of the "Osage government" is a matter of great interest to the tribe. Already candidates are in the field, some eight months in advance of the election, and but for the right reserved to the agent to remove for cause, the temptation to some to betray all into the hands of particular friends might be hard to overcome.

Rights of membership in the tribe.

It is extremely difficult to determine, at all times, who have rights in the tribe, and who have not. As a rule I believe it to be well settled that none save those with Indian blood, and those others for whom provision has been made by treaty or law of Congress, can be admitted to rights in the tribe. Those adopted on account of marriage have usually been allowed a residence during good behavior without acquiring vested rights. These last, in cases where marriage has been accomplished for the sake of home and property, and another class with so little, if any, Indian blood as to be hardly traceable, are, perhaps, as fruitful of trouble in the Indian country as all others combined, not solely because they are determined to make disturbance, but having been educated among whites they go into the Indian country not to be governed as Indians, and, being obedient to the law themselves, to assist by example in governing their new associates, but having been recognized as citizens in the States, they are not slow to impart their ideas of what should constitute an Indian government to members of the tribe, who embrace these new theories, which not unfrequently mean anarchy, as eagerly as does the Christian take hold of the truths of the Bible. Some of the so-called "mixed bloods" claim rights in several tribes at one time, when probably all the Indian blood of the several nationalities combined, upon which rights are claimed, would not exceed one-sixteenth; such persons are usually more boisterous in their demands than full-blood Osages, and may not unusually be found among the middlemen heretofore referred to in sustaining an illicit trade on the border.

The good of the service requires some law of Congress, or some Department regulation, governing tribal membership. The question should be settled whether a white person with one thirty-second part Indian blood, or even less, is entitled to recognition and rights within the tribe equal to those of the full-blood Indian; and if so, in how many tribes can such a person claim at the same time, and what test shall be applied to determine to which of two or more tribes the party rightfully belongs; also, can a person be a citizen of the United States and be a member of an Indian tribe at the same time.

The half-breed Osages.

are generally competent to manage for themselves, and might properly be allowed to withdraw their respective shares of tribal funds, and possibly their proportion of realty, after which of course their rights within the tribe would cease. If thought advisable, the realty might remain for the present in common, and be jointly occupied. The advantage to be derived from a division of funds are, first, it would throw all those competent to do for themselves upon their own resources, giving them the means to do for themselves, and take away that suicidal humiliating dependence upon Government for daily subsistence and clothing: and secondly, it would remove a fruitful and ever-present cause of jealousy, real or imaginary, on the part of the full-bloods toward those whom they regard in many respects as their superiors, and hence believe them to be taking undue advantages of their opportunities to secure large shares of benefits to themselves in distributions made to the tribe. I would recommend this division of interests only on request of the half-breeds, competent to judge and manage for themselves, and consent of the Indians.

Education.

The Osage boarding-school has been conducted with marked success during about seven months of the year, with an enrollment of about one hundred and seventy pupils; average attendance during the last three months one hundred and forty. The progress of the children has been good. Like most other tribes, the Osages are averse to sending their daughters to school, and hence the predominance of boys, as shown by my monthly reports. It has been found difficult to create sufficient interest in education *alone* to induce many parents to part with their children for any considerable length o time; but partly on account of clothing furnished, and partly to insure a better supply and quality of food, together with other persuasives used, the tribe has responded to my demand for children to about the capacity of our school-building: and the children when once in school, as a rule, are not particularly anxious to leave, and, unless adverse influences are brought to bear, are soon made happy and contented. Instances have frequently occurred when parents have called for their children and the latter voluntarily declined to accompany them. They are generally orderly and well behaved, and many of them are unwilling to avail themselves of the vacation during hot weather. Others, of course, are turbulent and troublesome, and well calculated to create disturbance in school. Such characters not unfrequently receive encouragement from older heads than themselves, from disorganizers outside anxious to create disturbance within the school; but under the kind treatment, firm and even hand of the managers, the institution has grown beyond the usual size. Large, unruly boys have been subdued and made law-abiding; good discipline has been introduced and enforced, and education seems to be gaining in popularity throughout the tribe. The school should be kept in operation (with vacation in hot weather) from year to year, and a system adopted that will place every child, male and female, of suitable age, (during a portion of each year,) in school.

Dissatisfaction.

exists among the Osages on account of a provision in their treaty with the Government, made in 1865, wherein it was provided that certain proceeds of the sale of a part of their reservation be applied to the civilization of Indian tribes throughout the United States without distinction. Upon careful inquiry, I find no member of the tribe who claims to have understood the interpretation as given in the treaty; all claim to have accepted this provision to apply exclusively to beneficial purposes for the Osages, and my knowledge of the nature, character, and wants of Indians, especially the Osages, their extreme poverty at the time, and absolute need of all their available means for their own support, leads me to conclude that they were overreached, that they did not, understandingly, make this large contribution, aggregating many thousand dollars, to the support of other wards of the Government; but, be this as it may, of the sum realized from said provision not a dollar has been reappropriated for the benefit of these forced contributors, while the language of the treaty, questionable as it seems, really does embrace the Osages, in common with other tribes, as recipients thereof.

These people also claim to have been overreached in a more recent act of Congress, (passed in 1870,) wherein provision was made for the disposition of their entire diminished reserve in Kansas. This law gives (without consideration to the owners) to the State of Kansas every 16th and 36th section of land for school purposes. This grant amounts to nearly four hundred thousand acres. The Indians are not disposed to question the right of the General Government to extend educational aid to the newly-settled States of the West, but they do question the propriety of such magnificent donations, made by a great Government to a wealthy State at the exclusive expense of a weak, dependent tribe of Indians, themselves the wards of said Government.

I recommend the careful examination of these causes of disaffection to the Department, in the hope that application may, in due time, be made to Congress for such remuneration as the result of said examination shall indicate to be proper.

THE KAWS,

although occupying a separate reservation from that of the Osages, and having a separate agency, talk the same language, and are supposed originally to have belonged to the same tribe. They are decreasing in numbers from year to year. Disease contracted with dissolute whites before their removal to the Indian Territory permeates the tribe, and seems to be incurable. In this respect their case is less hopeful than that of the Osages.

They support an excellent school, with a regular attendance of about fifty scholars, the larger proportion of whom are boys, the daughters, in many instances, being given away in marriage while mere children.

The Kaws are cultivating more than their usual acreage this season, and are doing considerable toward self-subsistence during the summer months.

They suffer, in common with the Osages, from horse-thieves, and on account of illicit whisky traffic. They would undoubtedly be benefited by adoption with the Osages, to which latter tribe they are indebted for their present reservation, with no available means to cancel said indebtedness. Adoption by and residence with the Osages would not only relieve them of the indebtedness referred to, but would in my judgment promote their interests physically and benefit them generally. The Kaws are opposed to this consolidation chiefly because it would necessitate a relinquishment of tribal organization, and the headmen would consequently be reduced to the rank of ordinary Osages, without special position. The Osages favor the adoption as the best and only sure means of obtaining compensation for the present Kaw reservation. Aside from the sentiments of the tribes in interest on this subject, the Osage reservation is large enough for both, leaving one hundred thousand acres or thereabouts now occupied by the Kaws, with good agency-house and school-buildings, for the accommodation of some other Indian tribe.

The remarks generally and needs of the Osages apply with about equal force to the Kaws, and need not be repeated. The latter are, however, in some respects further advanced in civilization than the former, and, as a rule, know better the use of agricultural implements; but their dissolute habits, above referred to, and consequent lack of energy, together with want of economy, seem to take from them the force of character which, in other tribes, gives hope of ultimate high attainments in civilization. Their children, of both sexes, should be kept in school, and their daughters, as well as those of the Osages, should be prohibited from marrying until of suitable age. The practice of giving away their daughters in marriage while mere children should receive the severest condemnation.

Having herein set forth to some extent the condition of the Indians under my charge, I submit the following recommendations as essential to their advancement in civilization:

1st. That Congress be asked to pass a law prohibiting traffic with Indians in any sort of intoxicating liquors, either on or off their respective reservations.

2d. That the rights of membership in the various Indian tribes be defined, and that provision be made by law for ridding the Indian country of that class of men (whether possessed of Indian blood or not) who persist in leading the Indians off the reservation, while it is the policy of the Government to confine them within reservation bounds.

3d. That the provision of law limiting the employé force at an Indian agency be repealed.

4th. That similar appropriations and allowances as were made for the present year be continued, and that entire discretionary power as to the manner of using the funds be vested with the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

5th. That a United States court be established in the Indian Territory, or that the northern part of said Territory, including the Osage and Kaw reservations, be attached to the district of Kansas, and that at least two efficient deputy marshals be located at the Osage agency, and one at the Kaw agency.

In conclusion, I may say that, notwithstanding the many obstacles to civilization continually confronting the work, the condition of both these tribes is unquestionably improving, and while the work of Indian civilization is not the mere work of a year, but rather of an age, the problem grows perceptibly easier of solution from year to year.

Very respectfully,

CYRUS BEEDE,
United States Indian Agent.

WILLIAM NICHOLSON, Esq.,
Superintendent Indian Affairs, Lawrence, Kans.

PAWNEE AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Eighthmonth 16, 1877.

I present herewith my first annual report of affairs at this agency, which must necessarily be incomplete, as I only arrived here Fifthmonth 11, last, taking charge on the 16th.

This reservation contains probably enough good arable land for the needs of the tribe, with abundant pasturage and fire-wood, and considerable saw-timber several miles from the agency, that near having already been cut.

The agency is centrally located on Bear Creek, eight miles from the Arkansas River, where a ferry is maintained, over which we receive a weekly mail from Coffeyville, Kans., and until recently most of the agency freight.

The agency buildings are quite numerous, but not all well suited for agency purposes. They are mostly of logs, roofed with cottonwood shingles, with outside stone chimneys and fire-places. Ten houses are occupied by the better class of Indians, and six by employés. The old mess-house and commissary are of logs, built stockade fashion, and the saw-mill, stable, school-house, and several dwellings are sided with rough native lumber, unpainted. A stone office, with dwelling attached, is the only thoroughly good building at the agency.

The saw-mill is in fair condition. The engine is entirely too light for the boiler and the work it has to do. A grist-mill for corn, at least, is badly needed to grind the present crop. There is an apparently excellent water-power near the agency, but, from my experience and observation with water-power, I do not think it would be best to attempt to utilize it.

Two of the bands are yet living near the agency; the other two have moved to the breaking which has been done for them, two miles northwest and three miles southeast, respectively. The proposed locations of the other bands are west of agency eight and ten miles, respectively, and I expect them to move there the coming spring.

Their condition is much the same as of all village Indians I have known. Nearly all wear the blanket, and a great deal of dancing and gambling is done. Probably about two-thirds of them live in cloth lodges, and the rest in large sod lodges, containing several families each. Their habits are many of them filthy, and, without doubt, this, with the poor protection from the weather and the radical change in climate, has been the cause of many deaths. There are at present many suffering from chills and fever, and some other malarial diseases, but as yet not many serious cases, and I trust we shall be spared the terrible mortality of a year ago. The physician informs me that the Indians come after medicine at the beginning of the chills much better than formerly, and seem to realize the necessity of breaking them up on the start.

Four Indians are employed as apprentices and teamsters, and are doing good work.

The principal crop raised this season was corn, which was good, and a large part of it is now secured. There were but few potatoes planted, which yielded moderately well. About six hundred and fifty acres have been broken this season in four localities, one for each band. A small part of it was planted in sod-corn, but has not yielded much.

The Indians have set aside five thousand dollars of their annuity in cash for the purchase of oxen, implements, &c. I trust they can soon be bought, and fall plowing commenced. I propose to keep the fields now broken for those who still stick together, and wish to break smaller ones for those who will move out by themselves and try to do something alone.

It has been promised them that if they get out, hew, and lay up the logs for a house, and draw logs to the mill for joists, roof, floor, &c., shingles, windows, doors, &c., will be furnished them. Several have done this and are waiting for me to do my part, which I hope soon to be able to do. I have roofed two houses with hard-tack boxes, and have enough for one more, but they are poor trash.

To fulfill the law requiring able-bodied male Indians to labor, I told them they must fence their breaking before the money or goods would be distributed, and they have now been at it about a month. They labor under many disadvantages, and it goes rather slow, but I think they will get it done in time. One band is now half done what they are to do.

The two day-schools were well attended, but probably not over one-third of the children of proper age have been in school. I am informed a contract for a manual-labor school building, to accommodate eighty children, has recently been let by Superintendent Nicholson, and hope one may be opened as soon as possible, for more school accommodations are badly needed.

A Sabbath-school is maintained, which is attended by most of the whites, a large part of the school-children, and generally a few adult Indians.

The scouts who were enlisted last autumn to operate against the Sioux have returned. I fear their going may be the cause of trouble between them and the Cheyennes, who were then with the Sioux, but have since moved to this Territory.

While the scouts were at Hays City, Kans., *en route* home, after being mustered out, a white man, who erroneously thought one of them was trying to break into his store, shot at him several times, inflicting wounds from which he died in the post-hospital at Fort Hays. I am informed the civil authorities will investigate the case at the term of their court held in October. Meanwhile the man who shot him shot another man shortly after, and is now in jail for that offense, and will probably go to the penitentiary for it.

Five of the scouts also went out to near Grand Island, Nebr., and stole six horses. They got to the agency with two, which I am keeping till the owner comes for them, and the guilty parties were sent to Fort Reno for sixty days in the guard-house. These are all the crimes by or against Indians that have come to my knowledge.

Very respectfully,

CHAS. H. SEARING,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE OF PONCA INDIAN AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Quapaw Reservation, August 25, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit my first annual report since my connection with this agency; and in submitting it I must necessarily be brief upon many important points, owing to the short time that I have been connected with this people.

The removal of the *Ponca* Indians from their old reservation in Dakota to Quapaw reservation, Indian Territory, has been the most important event of the past year connected with this agency, and, with the matters incident thereto, will form the principal subject of this report.

In obedience to instructions received from the Indian Office, I left Hillsdale, Mich., on the 24th day of April last, arriving at Columbus, Nebr., on the 28th, at which place I had expected to find Agent Lawrence with the Ponca tribe of Indians *en route* for their new home in the Indian Territory. In this I was disappointed, as Lawrence arrived on the same day with only 170 of the tribe; more than three-fourths of the tribe having refused to leave their old reservation in Dakota, stating, as reported to me, that they preferred to remain and die on their native heath, in defense of their homes, and what they claimed to be their rights in the land composing the reservation upon which they were living, than to leave there and die by disease in the unhealthy miasmatic country which they claimed had been selected for them in the Indian Territory.

The detachment of Indians that came with Agent Lawrence went into camp near Columbus, awaiting the arrival of Col. E. C. Kemble, United States Indian inspector. Colonel Kemble arrived on the 30th, and, after consultation with Lawrence and myself, ordered that on the following day I should take a transfer of the detachment and Government property, and that he, Kemble, would take charge of the same and conduct the train through to the Indian Territory, and that I should return to the old Ponca reservation and bring forward the refractory portion of the tribe.

In compliance with these instructions, early on the morning of the 1st of May, 1877, Agent Lawrence transferred the detachment of Indians and Government property over to me, and I took formal charge of the same; and in further compliance with said instructions, on the 2d of May, in company with Agent Lawrence and the clerk and interpreter of the agency, I left Columbus via Omaha and Yankton for the old Ponca agency in Dakota, at which place we arrived May 5th. The next day being rainy, and the Indian village distant about nine miles from the agency, I did not see but few of the Indians, and those were morose and not at all inclined to be communicative.

On the morning of the 7th, the chiefs, headmen, and soldiers of the tribe began to assemble at the agency, and at ten o'clock, about two hundred having congregated, I called them together in council. I opened the council by addressing the Indians upon the subject of my mission among them; telling them kindly, but firmly, what the Government required of

them, and what my orders were in the premises, and what I should expect them to do. They listened to me with marked respect, and before I had finished talking I noticed that the defiant, hostile expression which they had shown had softened, and I was confident that I had made a good impression upon them. At the close of my remarks I was responded to by the following chiefs: White Eagle, Standing Buffalo, The Chief, Cheyenne, and others of the headmen and soldiers. They said that they had listened to my words, and that they were good, and that they had decided to follow me to the new home selected for them by their Great Father at Washington. On the following day I had another council with the Indians, with like effect as before.

On the 9th, I went to Springfield, Dak., and secured transportation and supplies for their removal and subsistence, which occupied my attention until the 14th, on which day I returned to the agency. During my absence, one or more of that class of disreputable white men who infest the immediate vicinity of nearly every Indian agency, and who are ever in the way of promoting good order and discipline among the Indians, and who are the bane of all good government, had poisoned the minds of the Indians, and endeavored to persuade them against leaving the reservation; and I found that all the good which had been accomplished at the council of the 7th and 8th had been controverted and destroyed, and that the work had to all be done over again; the Indians being even more hostile and defiant than ever.

On the 15th, I held another council, which was largely attended by the chiefs, headmen, and soldiers of the tribe, and which was of more than four hours' duration. At this council the Indians maintained that the Government had no right to move them from the reservation, and demanded as an inducement or equivalent for them to give up the reservation and move to the Indian Territory, first, the payment to them by the Government of the sum of $3,000,000; and, second, that before starting, I should show to them the sum of $40,000, which they had been told had been appropriated by the Government for their removal. To all of which I replied positively in the negative, telling them that I would not accede to nor consider any demands that they might make, but that I would take under my consideration reasonable requests that they might submit touching their removal, and, as their agent, do what I could for them in promoting their welfare; that I demanded that they should at all times listen to my words; that they should go with me to their new home, and that they should, without delay, give me their final answer whether they would go peaceably or by force. The Indians refused to give answer at this time, and the council closed without definite results, and the Indians dispersed with a sullen look and determined expression.

On the following morning, however, May 16, they sent word to me at an early hour that they had considered my words and had concluded to go with me, and that they wanted assistance in getting the old and infirm, together with their property, over the Niobrara River, which was much swollen by the rains and at a low temperature. I at once employed from the young men of the tribe a suitable number for the purpose, and at five o'clock p. m. had the entire tribe with their effects across the river, off the reservation, and in camp in Nebraska.

It was a hard day's work, the river being about forty rods wide, and the current so swift that it was found impossible to move the goods across in any other way than by packing them on the shoulders of the men, the quicksand bottom rendering it unsafe to trust them on the backs of animals; even the wagons having to be drawn across by hand. The agency property having been crossed on the 14th, we were now happily ready for a forward movement so soon as the transportation could be arranged.

A severe thunder-storm occurred during the night of the 16th and heavy rains prevailed during the day and night of the 17th, rendering it impossible to make any further preparation for breaking camp. During the 18th the weather was cloudy and cold, with occasional showers, but final preparations were completed for leaving the Niobrara and commencing our long march the following morning.

For two or three hours before day-break on the 19th it rained heavily, making a dreary prospect for a start, but at nine o'clock the clouds began to lift, and at ten o'clock I gave orders to break camp, which was quickly responded to by the Indians and employés, and in a short time the train was wending its way up from the river's bank over the bluffs and toward the south, and I was pleased in the thought that the removal of the Poncas was now a settled fact, and that the same had been accomplished without serious outbreak or trouble, notwithstanding hostile appearances matters connected therewith had occasionally taken. We marched 12 miles to a point on Ne-wa-ches-ka Creek, and there went into camp. The following day it rained heavily during the forenoon, and, it being Sunday, we remained in camp. During the day an Indian child died.

Journal of the march.

May 21.—Broke camp at seven o'clock, and marched to Crayton, a distance of 13 miles. Roads very heavy. The child that died yesterday was here buried by the Indians, they preferring to bury it than to having it buried by the white people.

May 22.—Broke camp at seven o'clock, and marched to Neligh, a distance of about 25 miles. The day was cool, and, the road being high and comparatively good, the travel was made without much inconvenience.

May 23.—The morning opened with light rain, but at eight o'clock a terrific thunder-storm occurred

of two hours' duration, which was followed by steady rain throughout the day, in consequence of which we remained in camp. During the day a child died, and several women and children were reported sick, and medical attendance and medicine were obtained for them.

May 24.—Buried the child that died yesterday in the cemetery at Neligh, giving it a Christian burial. Broke camp at ten o'clock and marched about 8 miles, crossing the Elk Horn River about two miles below Oak Dale Village. Were unable to cross at Neligh, the road being about two feet under water and the bridges being washed away. The road was fearfully bad, and much time and labor were expended in making the road and bridges at all passable over the Elk Horn Flats, where the crossing was effected.

May 25.—Broke camp at half-past six o'clock, and marched 20 miles, to a point on Shell Creek. No wood at this place, and none to be had, except what little had been picked up and brought in by the teams. Weather cold, damp, and dreary. The Indians during the day behaved well and marched splendidly.

May 26.—The morning opened with a heavy continuous rain, which prevailed until ten o'clock. Broke camp at eleven o'clock, and marched 8 miles farther down Shell Creek, when it again commenced raining, and we went into camp. The evening set in cold and rainy, and no wood to be had, except what was purchased of a settler.

May 27.—The morning opened cold, with a misty rain. Rain ceased at half-past seven o clock, and we broke camp at eight, and marched 8 miles farther down Shell Creek, when, a heavy thunder-storm coming on, we again went into camp. Several of the Indians were here found to be quite sick, and, having no physician and none being attainable, they gave us much anxiety and no little trouble. The daughter of Standing Bear, one of the chiefs, was very low of consumption, and moving her with any degree of comfort was almost impossible, and the same trouble existed in transporting all the sick.

May 28.—Last evening I gave orders to break camp at five o'clock this morning, intending, if practicable, to reach Columbus before night, but a heavy thunder-storm prevailed at that hour. Broke camp at seven o'clock; marched 7 miles, when we came to a slough, confluent to Shell Creek, which was only made passable after two hours of active work in cutting willow brush and bringing a large quantity of wheat straw from a distance of thirty rods, with which we covered the road thickly. After crossing the slough we marched to a point on Shell Creek and camped, having made about 14 miles during the day.

May 29.—Broke camp at seven o'clock, and crossed Shell Creek; for about 5 miles the road led over a divide and was quite good, but in coming down on the flats, which extended for five miles between the Bluffs and Columbus, we found the roads for the entire distance almost impassable, owing to the many deep, miry sloughs which cross the road, and the general flooded and yielding condition of the soil aside from the sloughs. Teams had to be frequently doubled in order to get the wagons through. The difficulties were finally overcome, and the train marched into Columbus at two o'clock, and went into camp on Soap Fork, having made a march of about 10 miles, the march of 5 miles across the flats occupying about seven hours. Major Walker, who had accompanied us from the Niobrara to this place with twenty-five soldiers under orders from the War Department, took leave of us and returned to Dakota.

I remained in Columbus until June 1 for the purpose of obtaining necessary supplies and having needed repairs done on wagons, harness, &c. Broke camp at eight o'clock and marched 10 miles crossing Platt River Flats, over which we found the condition of the roads about the same as over the flats north of Columbus.

June 2.—Broke camp at seven o'clock, and marched 17 miles, going into camp near Ulysses. Roads in bad condition.

June 3.—Had some trouble in getting started. Broke camp at eleven o'clock, and marched 8 miles. Went into camp on Blue River. Many people sick, one of whom was reported in a dying condition. Had bad roads, and rained during the afternoon.

June 4.—Broke camp at six o'clock. Marched 15 miles, and went into camp on Lincoln Creek, near Seward.

June 5.—Broke camp at seven o'clock. Marched 14 miles, and went into camp near Milford. Daughter of Standing Bear, Ponca chief, died at two o'clock, of consumption.

June 6.—Remained in camp all day for the purpose of obtaining supplies. Prairie Flower, wife of Shines White, and daughter of Standing Bear, who died yesterday, was here given Christian burial, her remains being deposited in the cemetery at Milford, Nebr., a small village on Blue River.

In this connection I wish to take official knowledge and recognition of the noble action performed by the ladies of Milford in preparing and decorating the body of the deceased Indian woman for burial in a style becoming the highest civilization. In this act of Christian kindness they did more to ameliorate the grief of the husband and father than they could have done by adopting the usual course of this untutored people, and presenting to each a dozen ponies. It was here, in looking upon the form of his dead daughter, thus arrayed for the tomb, that Standing Bear was led to forget the burial service of his tribe, and say to those around him at the grave that he was desirous of leaving off the ways of the Indian and adopting those of the white man.

Quite a heavy rain during the afternoon. The storm, most disastrous of any that occurred during the removal of the Poncas under my charge, came suddenly upon us while in camp on the evening of this day. It was a storm such as I never before experienced, and of which I am unable to give an adequate description. The wind blew a fearful tornado, demolishing every tent in camp, and rending many of them into shreds, overturning wagons, and hurling wagon-boxes, camp equipage, &c., through the air in every direction like straws. Some of the people were taken up by the wind and carried as much as three hundred yards. Several of the Indians were quite seriously hurt, and one child died the next day from injuries received, and was given Christian burial. The storm caused a delay until the 8th for repairs and for medical attendance upon the injured.

June 8.—Broke camp at Milford, and marched 7 miles. Roads very bad. Child died during the day.

June 9.—Put the child that died yesterday in the coffin, and sent it back to Milford to be buried in the same grave with its aunt, Prairie Flower. Broke camp at seven o'clock, and marched to within 3 miles of Crete.

June 10.—Broke camp at seven o'clock, and marched 1 mile beyond De Witt, where I employed a physician to visit camp and prescribe for the sick. A woman had a thumb accidentally cut off, which caused further commotion in camp.

June 11.—Broke camp at six o'clock, and marched to within one mile of Beatrice. Roads very bad.

June 12.—Broke camp at seven o'clock, and marched to within 2 miles of Otoe agency. Crossed Wolf Creek with a part of the train, the crossing being very difficult; but the Indians worked splendidly.

June 13.—After considerable time we succeeded in building a bridge over Wolf Creek out of drift-timber, and succeeded in crossing the balance of the train. Broke camp and marched 3 miles, and went into camp again near Otoe agency.

June 14.—Water-bound, and had to remain in camp all day waiting for creek to run down. The Otoe Indians came out to see the Poncas, and gave them ten ponies.

June 15.—Still water-bound, and remained in camp all day.

June 16.—Broke camp at seven o'clock, and reached Marysville, Kans., where we went into camp During the march a wagon tipped over, injuring a woman quite severely. Indians out of rations and feeling hostile.

June 17.—Purchased supplies at Marysville, and remained in camp all day. Issued rations to Indians. Several Indians quite sick.

June 18.—Broke camp at seven o'clock. Marched 9 miles, and went into camp at Elm Creek. Little Cottonwood died. Four families determined to return to Dakota. I was obliged to ride 9 miles on horseback to overtake them, to restore harmony, and settle difficulty in camp. Had coffin made for dead Indian, which was brought to camp at twelve o'clock at night from Blue Rapids. A fearful thunder-storm during the night, flooding the camp equipage.

June 19.—The storm of last night left the roads in an impassable condition, and in consequence was obliged to remain in camp all day. Buried Little Cottonwood in a cemetery about 5 miles from camp.

June 20.—Broke camp at six o'clock, and marched 10 miles. Purchased supplies at Blue Rapids, and issued rations in the evening.

June 21.—Broke camp at six o'clock, and marched 12 miles, and went into camp on Fancy Creek.

June 22.—Broke camp at seven o'clock. Marched 15 miles, and went into camp at a fine spring about 8 miles from Manhattan.

June 23.—Broke camp at six o'clock. Marched 11 miles, and went into camp 3 miles southeast from Manhattan. Purchased supplies and got general repairing done at Manhattan. Secured the services of a physician to visit camp and prescribe for the sick.

June 24.—The forenoon was exhausted in getting repairs, settling bills, and in having a physician attend to the sick. Broke camp at one o'clock p. m. Marched 6 miles and went into camp on Deep Creek.

June 25.—Broke camp at six o'clock. Marched to a point about 15 miles farther up Deep Creek. Two old women died during the day.

June 26.—The two old women who died yesterday were given Christian burial this morning. Broke camp at eleven o'clock, and marched 9 miles. Went into camp on a creek about nine miles north of Council Grove. The weather during the day was very warm and the traveling tedious.

June 27.—Broke camp at six o'clock. Marched 17 miles, and went into camp on Little John Creek, above Kaw agency.

June 28.—Broke camp at seven o'clock. Marched 18 miles, and camped on south side of Neosho River.

June 29.—Broke camp at seven o'clock. Marched 7 miles, and went into camp on Dry Creek, near Emporia. Purchased supplies at Emporia, and issued rations to the Indians.

June 30.—Broke camp at six o'clock. Passed through Hartford, and camped about 6 miles above Burlington. A child of Buffalo Chief died during the day.

July 1.—Broke camp at six o'clock. Marched 12 miles, and went into camp. Purchased a coffin at Burlington, and gave the dead child of Buffalo Chief a Christian burial at that place.

July 2.—Broke camp at six o'clock. Made a long march of 15 miles for noon camp, for reason that no water could be got nearer. An Indian became hostile, and made a desperate attempt to kill White Eagle, head chief of the tribe. For a time every male in camp was on the war-path, and for about two hours the most intense excitement prevailed, which was heightened by continued loud crying by all the women and children. I finally managed to get the camp back to near something like its usual tranquillity. As the Indian, Buffalo Track, who commenced the disturbance, had given much trouble in camp on other occasions, I ordered him to leave camp and not return without permission, giving him a pass and subsistence to reach Omaha agency, in which tribe he has relatives residing. He has two brothers, but no family or other relatives among the Poncas.

July 3.—Broke camp at six o'clock. Passed through Iola about noon and purchased supplies. Marched about 18 miles. Weather very warm.

July 4.—Broke camp at six o'clock. Marched 17 miles. Camped on a small stream with plenty of timber about 12 miles from Osage Mission.

July 5.—Broke camp at seven o'clock. Marched 15 miles and camped on Flat Rock Creek.

July 6.—Broke camp at six o'clock. Marched 15 miles and camped on Mulberry Creek. Weather excessively hot.

July 7.—Broke camp at seven o'clock. Weather excessively warm. Marched 12 miles and camped on Cherry Creek.

July 8.—Broke camp at six o'clock. Marched 12 miles and camped 3 miles south of Columbus, Kans., and about 11 miles from Baxter Springs. Weather very warm.

July 9.—Broke camp at six o'clock, passing through Baxter Springs at about one o'clock. Just after passing Baxter Springs, and between that place and the reservation, a terrible thunder-storm struck us. The wind blew a heavy gale and the rain fell in torrents, so that it was impossible to see more than four or five rods distant, thoroughly drenching every person and every article in the train; making a fitting end to a journey commenced by wading a river and thereafter encountering innumerable storms.

During the last few days of the journey the weather was exceedingly hot, and the teams terribly annoyed and bitten by "green-head" flies, which attacked them in great numbers; many of the teams were nearly exhausted, and had the distance been but little farther, they must have given out; the hot weather and flies being particularly severe on the ox-teams. The people were all nearly worn out from the fatigue of the march, and were heartily glad that the long, tedious journey was at an end, that they might take that rest so much required for the recuperation of their physical natures.

As for myself, the removal of the Poncas had been a matter of constant care and solicitude from the time of my first arrival at the agency in Dakota until the camp of the Poncas was finally established on the Quapaw reservation: and while I felt the need of that rest which exhausted nature seemed to demand, I found no time for relinquished effort for that purpose, as the situation at the new agency demanded my constant care and oversight in the supervision of affairs, in getting the Indians quietly settled and wonted to their new home, so as to make their removal the best possible success.

THE SITUATION.

On arriving at the Quapaw reservation I found the first detachment of Poncas, those that were brought through from Columbus, Nebr., by Col. E. C. Kemble, encamped on an eleva-

tion a short distance to the south of the commissary building, and I placed the delegation brought through by myself on an elevation a short distance to the north of the commissary. The Indians are all living in their tents, as no buildings have been built by the Government for their accommodation.

The only buildings on the reservation are the commissary building, situated about 2 miles from the north line of the Territory, and about 3½ miles nearly south from Baxter Springs, Kans.; the mission-buildings about 2 miles southwest from the commissary, and a few log huts occupied by the Quapaw Indians scattered here and there over the reservation, probably not more than twelve or fifteen in number.

I am of the opinion that the removal of the Poncas from the northern climate of Dakota to the southern climate of the Indian Territory, at the season of the year it was done, will prove a mistake, and that a great mortality will surely follow among the people when they shall have been here for a time and become poisoned with the malaria of the climate. Already the effects of the climate may be seen upon them in the *ennui* that seems to have settled upon each, and in the large number now sick.

It is a matter of astonishment to me that the Government should have ordered the removal of the Ponca Indians from Dakota to the Indian Territory without having first made some provision for their settlement and comfort. Before their removal was carried into effect an appropriation should have been made by Congress sufficient to have located them in their new home, by building a comfortable house for the occupancy of every family of the tribe. As the case now is, no appropriation has been made by Congress, except of a sum but little more than sufficient to remove them; no houses have been built for their use, and the result is that these people have been placed on an uncultivated reservation to live in their tents as best they may, and await further legislative action.

The rainy season, which I am informed usually commences in this country from the 1st to the 15th of September, will soon be upon them, and before any appropriation can be made by Congress for the construction of houses, winter will have set in, and they will be obliged to remain in their tents until spring, which will be but a poor protection for their families against the elements.

There is no building for the accommodation of the agent, and he, together with the employés of the agency, is obliged to live in the commissary building, which is also used for storing all agency supplies. This building is 30 by 100 feet; is of balloon frame, inclosed with three-quarter-inch lumber, battened; is not ceiled on the sides nor overhead, except a small portion of the front end, for council-room and office.

SUCCESS OF REMOVAL.

In order to make the removal of the Poncas a success, I believe it to be absolutely necessary to locate them on farms of their selection on the reservation, so far as is practicable; build them comfortable houses in which to live, and furnish them with the means to break the land and for general tillage. I think that in this way the tribe may be made to become self-sustaining in a few years.

The Poncas are a large, well-proportioned and well developed race of people, many of the men being over six feet in stature, and are said to be very good workers.

QUAPAW RESERVATION.

This reservation is a very fine section of country, being mostly rolling prairie, of a rich, fertile soil, and is well watered by fine streams and many magnificent springs. On the western part of the reservation are as fine sulphur-springs as can be found anywhere, and in the same vicinity is a spring known as "Tar Springs," which name is derived from the fact that a substance very much of the nature of tar flows out with the water and covers the surface to considerable thickness. Girting Spring River and other streams is plenty of timber for the use of the reservation for many years. There is plenty of coal found in the western portion, and I am also informed that coal has been discovered east of Spring River, near the eastern boundary of the reservation.

This reservation has many excellent advantages for stock-raising; grazing being good, water abundant, and hay may be secured in almost unlimited quantity, and of excellent quality, at small expense.

THE FARM.

There is an inclosed farm of about 360 acres in the northern part of the reservation and near Spring River, of which 300 acres were planted to corn this spring by the Government, for the benefit of the Poncas. About 60 acres were destroyed by the heavy spring rains, leaving about 240 acres which is in splendid condition, and promises an abundant harvest. There were about nine acres of wheat on the farm, which I caused to be cut and stacked. I have not yet had it thrashed; but it was light straw, and I do not anticipate much of a yield from it.

SETTLEMENT OF TITLE, ETC.

Among the first and most important things to be done, in my judgment, in order to make the removal of the Poncas a success, is for the Government to settle the title of their reservation in them; and to settle with them for their old reservation and other property which they left in Dakota. As the matter now stands, the title to this reservation remains in the Quapaws, no effort having been made as yet to even remove them from it; and the title to the old Ponca reservation in Dakota still remains in the Poncas, they having signed no papers relinquishing their title nor having violated any of the provisions of the treaty by which it was ceded to them by the Government.

These Indians claim that the Government had no right to move them from their reservation without first obtaining from them by purchase or treaty the title which they had acquired from the Government, and for which they rendered a valuable consideration. They claim that the date of the settlement of their tribe upon the land composing their old reservation is prehistoric; that they were all born there, and that their ancestors from generations back beyond their knowledge were born and lived upon its soil, and that they finally acquired a complete and perfect title from the Government by treaty made with the "great father" at Washington, which, they claimed, made it as legitimately theirs as is the home of the white man acquired by gift or purchase. They now ask that a delegation of their chiefs and headmen be allowed to visit Washington for the purpose of settling all matters of difference between them and the Government; and that they may talk to the "great father" face to face about the great wrongs which they claim have been done them.

I earnestly recommend that their request be granted.

CIVILIZATION.

I believe that the most potent agent that can be employed for the civilization of the Indians is the school-room; and I especially recommend that a boarding and day-schoo be established and maintained without vacation at this agency. From my experience and observation, I am led to the conclusion that vacations are detrimental, if not fatal, to the success and prosperity of all Indian schools. After an Indian child has been in school for a few months, and becomes somewhat accustomed to its studies and new surroundings, if then allowed to return to the lodge of its parents, it soon drifts back into its former wild habits of life, and all, or nearly all, the good accomplished in the school is lost. Therefore, I am of the opinion that Indian schools should be kept open throughout the year, and that the children should be kept in attendance as steadily as possible. All other modes for the civilization of the Indians fade into insignificance when compared with the civilizing influences obtained by that thorough discipline and instruction had in the well-conducted school-room. Educate the Indian child, and give him good moral training, and the great problem which has occupied the attention of some of our best men during the past century, of how to civilize the Indian, will solve itself by evaporation.

Many of the Ponca children are as fine types of strong physical and mental character as may be found among children anywhere, and I have been impressed with the earnestness with which they sought instruction from the manners and customs of the white people with whom they came in contact during the late removal. Schools for their training and instruction should be opened at once. They will require all the room now occupied by the Quapaw and Modoc children at the mission, and a day-school besides.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The present sanitary condition of the tribe is as good as could be expected considering the radical change in climate the people are undergoing, and the fatigue and exposure experienced during the late removal. Several are now sick, the prevailing diseases being scrofula, consumption, and bilious fevers, with a few cases of fever and ague, and dysentery.

I would recommend the building and furnishing of a hospital, where the sick may be taken and treated under the personal care of the agency physician. As they are now treated in their tents, they are subject to constant exposure, and from want of knowledge of the ways of the white people in administering medicine, do not take the remedies given them by the physician with any degree of punctuality.

DEATH-ROLL.

During the removal from Dakota to this place, nine deaths occurred on the road, all but the first of which were given Christian burial. These burials were accompanied with considerable expense, but the civilizing influences that they exerted over the tribe more than compensated for the money expended. Hitherto they have been in the habit of burying their dead in true aboriginal style, but now their great desire on the death of a friend appears to be for a respectable coffin, and that the corpse shall be buried after the fashion of white people. Since the arrival here there have been eight deaths, all of which have been given Christian burial with but small expense to the service.

BUILDINGS.

I desire to call your special attention to the urgent need of agency and employé buildings and houses for the residence of the Indian families, estimates for which have been forwarded to the Indian Office. In addition to these a barn and slaughter-house are greatly needed, and I ask that they, as well as the first mentioned, may be constructed at the earliest possible time.

INTOXICATING LIQUORS.

Being situated on the border, and close to Baxter Springs, the most dangerous evil to be dreaded is intemperance. It has been a blighting curse to other tribes in this vicinity, and unless extraordinary measures are taken, the Poncas will surely fall victims to it. They have the natural appetite of the Indian for strong drink, and notwithstanding the safeguards that I have endeavored to throw around them, several have already become intoxicated, having procured the liquor through the agency of a worthless white man at Baxter Springs. I immediately had the vendor arrested under a statutory law of Kansas prohibiting the selling, giving, or delivering of intoxicating liquors to an Indian. On the trial of the case the proof of guilt against the prisoner was made positive, but the court, (justice,) at the request of defendant's counsel, charged the jury that the law was unconstitutional, and that a conviction could not be had against the prisoner for the offense charged, and the jury returned a verdict, under the charge of the court, of not guilty.

The next case of the kind that I have, will be taken into a court where all statutory law shall be held constitutional until decided otherwise by the Supreme Court.

POLICE.

I recommend that a police force, of not less than two Indians, be maintained to guard the reservation against the introduction of intoxicating liquors, and ask that authority be given to employ the same.

EMPLOYÉS.

I have to say that all employés of this agency must be men of sterling character in all that goes to make up honorable, moral manhood, and must be competent to perform the duties assigned them in a manner acceptable, and of substantial value to the service. Profanity or any immoral conduct will be cause for immediate dismissal. All the employés that I now have, I believe to be of the required habits and ability.

CENSUS.

The Poncas now here number 681, embracing 197 heads of families. In addition to these there are 36 members of the tribe stopping with different northern tribes who have not yet reported, but who will probably arrive during the fall.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HOWARD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

QUAPAW AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 24, 1877.

SIR: In accordance with instructions contained in Department circular dated 10th ultimo, I submit herewith my sixth annual report of the condition of this agency for the current year.

This agency is situated in the northeast corner of the Indian Territory, and contains 212,298 acres, about one-half of which is good tillable land; the remainder can hardly be excelled for stock-raising and grazing purposes. A large portion, probably one-third of the agency, is wooded, and all is covered with a luxuriant growth of nutritious grass. It is well watered by numerous streams and rivers; prominent among these are the Neosho and Grand Rivers on the western boundary, Spring River through the center of the northern half, Cowskin River through the southern portion. In addition to these large streams, numerous creeks and branches supplied by living springs are to be found flowing through all portions of the agency; almost all of pure, clear, and cold water. The tillable land (except bottoms along the streams) is nearly all prairie with black loamy soil. The grazing and timbered is mostly high, rolling, and rocky. The timber is not as a rule very valuable, except for rails and house-logs, but little being suitable for manufacturing into lumber.

The tribes constituting the agency are the Quapaws, confederated Peorias and Miamis, Ottawas, Eastern Shawnees, Wyandotts, Senecas, and Modocs. In addition to these there

are a number of Blackbob Shawnees, and Citizen Pottawatomies, who properly belong elsewhere, but who are temporarily residing here.

The *Quapaws*, numbering about 235, occupy a tract of 56,685 acres in the northeast corner of the agency. The majority of the tribe have long desired to remove to the Osage agency, and become incorporated with that tribe; this desire, together with their dissipated habits and the proximity of their present location to the border, has materially retarded their progress. The principal chief and at least half the tribe removed to the Osages over a year ago, and have remained there since.

Early in the spring, in accordance with instructions of Hon. Superintendent Nicholson, I apprised those upon the reservation of the intention of the Government to remove the Ponca Indians to the reservation, and to allow them to carry out their wishes by joining the Osages; this arrangement was entirely satisfactory to a majority of the tribe, but has been bitterly opposed by a few, backed by some unscrupulous, intermeddling whites, who desire, for the advancement of their own interests, to thwart the wishes of the Government. I am, however, of the opinion that the best interest of the tribe will be subserved by the proposed removal. It will be remembered that in the spring of 1875 the tribe entered into an agreement to relinquish about two-thirds of the reservation whenever wanted by the Government. Should they be permitted to retain the remainder, it would be impossible to get any considerable number of them to stay on it, the greater portion having already abandoned their homes. Those that remain have not sufficient energy to keep up a tribal organization and make improvements, none having been made by them the present year, and all their old ground has not been planted; most, however, who remain on the reservation have planted more or less. All the children on the reserve of a suitable age, 25 in number, have been in school during the year, and nearly all regularly. I believe if these children can be properly educated and cared for, for a few years longer, a brighter future is in store for them.

The *Confederated Peorias and Miamis*, numbering about 202, occupy a fertile tract of 50,301 acres. The consolidation of these tribes, so far as their lands are concerned, has been effected, and all uncertainty in regard to their homes removed. The good effect of this has been seen in the energy with which they have engaged in enlarging old and making new improvements. These people are thoroughly energetic and enterprising. They have good houses and barns, and many large farms well stocked with cattle, horses, and hogs. Their children have attended school with regularity, the attendance at the two schools on their reservation aggregating 87.

The *Ottawas of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf*, numbering about 140, have a reservation of 14,860 acres. They are energetic in farming, nearly every head of a family in the tribe having an improvement of his own, ranging in size from a few acres to 160. There has been an aggregate attendance of 36 children at the school for this tribe during the year. Their condition and progress are very encouraging.

The *Eastern Shawnees*, numbering 85, have 13,088 acres. They have some very fine improvements, and are adding to the size of their farms each year. A disposition is shown by some of their leading men which is very commendable. Thirty-one children belonging to this tribe and the Blackbob Shawnees residing among them, have been in school this year.

The *Wyandotts* number about 250, and occupy a reservation of 21,706 acres. They are, as a rule, enterprising and energetic. All are engaged in farming, some of them having fine, large farms with all the conveniences of civilized life about them. They have a considerable amount of stock, some of it of good blood, and many are much interested in improving its quality. They have had 65 of their children in school during the year.

The *Senecas* number 235, and occupy a reservation of 51,958 acres. These people are rapidly acquiring habits of industry and economy, which will soon enable them to compete favorably with the surrounding whites. They have good improvements, and are adding steadily to their size from year to year. The feeling of hostility to education and civilization, to which I have heretofore alluded as existing in this tribe, has almost entirely given way. This is evidenced by the unusual number of their children (46) in school during the past year. They have also shown unmistakable signs of a disposition to more and more adopt the ways of civilization and give up their old Indian customs. I believe this tribe has an unusually bright future before them.

The *Modocs* occupy 4,000 acres of fine farming and grazing land; they number 112. They are actively engaged in farming, and have been quiet and easily managed. All their children of suitable age (32 in number) have been in school almost continuously during the year. I have had 160 acres of new land broken for them this summer, a large portion of which will be sown to wheat this fall. They have this year 30 acres of wheat, 170 of corn, and about 8 acres of potatoes, garden vegetables, &c. Their wheat, though sown late, after the grasshoppers left last fall, has made a very good crop. The corn is excellent, promising as fine a crop as is often seen. I have purchased for them 61 cows and their calves, they already having about 30 head It is my wish to get this tribe engaged in stock raising as much as possible, as I believe their natural disposition and the nature of their reservation are both well adapted to this mode of life. They made during the past winter and spring about 15,000 new rails. There have been no cases of intemperance among them The sickness which has been so prevalent among them since their settlement here appears to have abated to a great extent, and their health during the past summer has been compara-

tively good. They must, however, still be subject to sickness until they can be induced to take better care of themselves. It has been impossible to get them to understand the deleterious effects of exposing themselves to inclement and wet weather unnecessarily; but I think as they continue to advance they will be more careful in these respects.

The stray *Blackbobs*, *Pottawatomies*, &c., who are living here, are not, as a general rule, a very progressive class of Indians. They are, with few exceptions, intemperate, lazy, and thriftless. Three-fourths of the cases of drunkenness that occur within the limits of the agency are among this class, and many of the others are through their influence. There are, however, some honorable exceptions to this rule, a few being industrious, well-behaved men.

Taking all the tribes together, their condition is very encouraging—health has been unusually good, and the season has been more favorable than common. They have worked well during the year; have raised a very large crop of corn, and have made many additions to their improvements. The amount of wheat raised is small. This was caused by the ravages of the grasshopper last fall. There are within the agency (exclusive of the Government farm on the Quapaw reservation, cultivated this year by Government for the benefit of the Poncas,) 6,613 acres of land in cultivation, and 7,909 acres under fence. There have been during the year 763 acres of land broken; 603 by the Indians, and 160 by the Government. The Indians have made and put into fence 123,600 rails, besides about 15,000 made by the Modocs, but not yet put up. They have built 29 new houses, and have 891 horses, 1,254 cattle, 4,256 hogs.

The educational interests of the agency have never been in a more prosperous condition than during the past year; five schools have been in operation nine months each, with a total enrollment, as follows:

Senaca, Shawnee, and Wyandott mission	149
Quapaw and Modoc mission	59
Ottawa mission	36
Confederated Peoria, &c., day-school	56
Miami day-school	31
Total	331

The attendance has been more regular than ever heretofore, and the progress correspondingly better. Orthography, reading, writing, arithmetic, written and mental; geography, physical and descriptive; English grammar, physiology, and history have been taught, and the children in each school have regular daily instructions in the Holy Scriptures. In addition to this, both males and females in attendance at the missions have been regularly taught industrial arts. The boys are employed out of school in caring for stock, milking, and farm and garden work. The girls, in attending to ordinary household and kitchen work, cooking, sewing, cutting garments, &c. They all take kindly to such work, and their parents, almost without exception, are pleased to have them so employed and instructed. The large proportion of females in attendance at such schools (over one-half of the enrollment) is an encouraging feature of the work; when any people among whom the degradation of woman has been so complete as it has been among the Indians, become so far advanced as to consent to and encourage the education of their girls, thus lifting them to an equality with the males, they have taken a very material and important stride toward civilization and Christianity.

The Quapaw and Modoc, Ottawa and Seneca, Shawnee and Wyandott missions are run by contract; the contractor furnishing teachers, boarding, and caring for the children, and receiving therefor $2 per week for the time actually attended by each child.

The Seneca, Shawnee and Wyandott, and Quapaw and Modoc missions, and the Confederated Peoria, &c., day-school are now in operation, having been continued without any vacation at the close of the fiscal year. The Ottawa mission and Miami day-school had to be closed on account of changes in employés at these points. It is the expectation, however, to have them reopened September 1.

The Peorias and Miamis have school-funds sufficient to carry on their schools, but the other tribes have to depend upon the liberality of the Government. I must urge upon the Department the importance of securing ample appropriations for school purposes. There should be at least $10,000 available for the support of the Seneca, Shawnee, and Wyandott, and Ottawa missions. This may seem like a large sum for two schools, but when the number of children educated, and the great good which is thereby being accomplished is taken into consideration, I do not think the amount can be deemed unreasonable.

Religious meetings and Sabbath-schools have been kept at each of the missions and school-houses, and a Sabbath-school and occasional meeting at the agency. These have all been well attended as a general thing, and much interest evinced. A series of union-meetings has also been held at various points in the agency during the spring and summer. These have been attended by large numbers of each tribe in the agency. At the last one which was held on the Ottawa reserve, June 29, 30, and July 1, there were at least 500 persons present. At all these meetings a prominent part has been taken by many of the Indians, and the quiet, respectful attention given by almost all has shown that a deep interest has been awakened in the minds of many in their future welfare.

General temperance work has been done at every opportunity. The habits of the peopl

in this respect have much improved during the last few years. Drunkenness has now become much more rare than formerly, especially among the leading men, many of whom were formerly much addicted to drink. While this is the case, it was never easier for an Indian to obtain whisky than at present. They can at all times command sufficient money, and men are plenty who will sell it to them for the sake of the paltry gain there is in this soul-destroying traffic.

I beg leave to again call the attention of the Department to the necessity of having a law enacted making it a criminal offense to sell intoxicating liquor to an Indian when off his reservation as well as on it. This, together with one to compel any Indian found in a state of intoxication to testify against the person furnishing the liquor, would be of great benefit, both to the Indians and to the whites with whom they come in contact. Without such legislation it will be impossible for those having charge of Indians to effectually break up their intemperate habits.

I am of the opinion that the time has fully arrived when the interests of the Indians of this agency would be best subserved by the allotment of their lands in severalty, with proper restrictions to prevent alienation. By this course the attachment of allottees to their homes will be strengthened, and the inducements for them to beautify and improve them will be increased with the feeling of security in their individual ownership, which can never be had while all lands are held in common.

In conclusion, I wish to acknowledge the earnest and efficient aid which has been given to the cause of Christianity and civilization in this agency by the contractors and employés in charge of the various missions and schools, and also the valuable pecuniary assistance which has been rendered by Friends of Philadelphia and New England yearly meetings.

Very respectfully, &c.,

H. W. JONES,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,
SAC AND FOX AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
August 27, 1877.

In compliance with instructions of circular letter of July 10, 1877, I have the honor to submit the following report of the condition of this agency and the Indians under my charge, in which are included the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, numbering 405; the Absentee Shawnees, 661; Mexican Kickapoos, 317, and the citizen Pottawatomies, numbering about 250; and, after an acquaintance with them for near two years, I can speak with assurance, and it is a source of gratification to be able to testify to their general quiet, peaceable, and friendly disposition, as the year has passed away without any act of violence or bloodshed. I believe the time is not far distant when most of them will cheerfully assume the duties of good citizens in their habits and occupations, as the necessary and inevitable result that must ere long come to them is now dawning with portentous evidences that to them are unmistakable.

The *Sacs and Foxes* have added to their last year's area of cultivated land about 100 acres, and, although a large portion of their reservation is not first quality for farming purposes, their fields are generally located in rich valleys and low nooks; and this, with the favorable season for the growth of vegetation, has enabled them to raise abundant crops for home supply. And while their moneyed annuity enables most of them to live without much care or exertion, a portion of them are improving their opportunity, and are accumulating some surplus property in cattle, hogs, and ponies. Some of them cultivated wheat for a few years, but the long distance to any place where it could be manufactured into flour, and the difficulties attending its cutting and thrashing, and their ill conveniences for preserving it, were such that it did not seem to justify a continuance.

The agency buildings are in good condition, with the exception of the saw-mill and commissary or store-room. I have had such temporary repairs done to the mill during the summer as were necessary to put it in condition for grinding what corn was needed for bread and to do a little sawing; but before it can be relied upon for regular business there will have to be extensive repairs made, as the boiler will have to be replaced by a new one, or have new flues. The machinery of the engine and saw also need considerable repairing. As suitable timber for sawing within convenient distance is scarce, it would seem hardly necessary to do this repairing, unless the mill was also provided with burrs and bolt for manufacturing flour, which will soon be a necessity, and the incentive for cultivating wheat increased.

The building used for storing supplies is insecure, both as a place of safety from theft and keeping goods from being damaged by inclement weather. It is very important that this building should be replaced by another, more substantial and secure, if the necessity for storing supplies is continued.

The Sac and Fox manual-labor school has been attended more regularly during the past summer than at any other time since I took charge of the agency, and commendable progress has been made by most of the children. The school-farm has been well cultivated, the

larger boys helping at all the farm-work. An abundant supply of sweet corn, potatoes, tomatoes, &c., for the use of the mission has been grown, beside the regular crop of corn wheat, and oats.

Sabbath-school has been kept up during the year, and is generally well attended. Three meetings for worship are held each week at the agency, one immediately following the Sabbath-school and one at evening; also one on fourth day (Wednesday) evening. These meetings are generally attended by the employés and a few Indians, beside those connected with the school. The Baptists also hold religious service twice a week at a member's house, about three miles from the agency. They have a membership of 26, and I believe have been instrumental in doing good by extending the knowledge of the love of Jesus and the story of the cross.

Quite a goodly number of the *Absentee Shawnees* are working Indians, doing all the kinds of labor required on an ordinary farm, with which most of them are provided, and the season has been so favorable that large crops of all their common products have been grown. The addition to the mission-building was completed in the latter part of June, but it was considered best not to admit other children at that time, as the warm weather was then coming on, and it seemed necessary to have a short vacation, to allow of the house being furnished and the school-room arranged by enlarging and supplying with new furniture, and the authorized help was not sufficient to admit more children at that time The school opened again on the 20th instant, after a vacation of three weeks, with a favorable prospect for it to be filled to its full capacity soon. The crop on the school-farm this season is excellent, and they have sufficient supply of all common garden-vegetables.

The Sam Warrior band, numbering more than one-third of the tribe, is still west of the Kickapoos, on the north side of North Fork, and the members refuse to avail themselves of the privilege of selecting their land, as provided for in act of Congress approved May 23, 1872.

And in this connection I would also beg leave to call the attention of the honorable Commissioner to the necessity of Congress making an appropriation to pay for losses of property belonging to the Absentee Shawnee Indians destroyed during the late rebellion because of their loyalty, and while they were serving in the Union Army. Said claims having been audited, are now on file in the Department at Washington.

The *Mexican Kickapoos* have done remarkably well, considering their restless disposition. They have increased their cultivated land about one-half the past season, and their crops are good. They now have about one hundred and fifty head of cattle, and from eighty to one hundred head of hogs. They are putting up a much larger amount of hay than ever before, and every indication is that they will comply with the requirements of Government without much hesitancy when they fully understand that *business* is meant with them. They are also abandoning the custom of living in villages, and are scattering out, quite a number having selected their locations, and have been making some improvements on them the past summer in addition to the regular work of tending the home-crop. Some have made rails, broken up and fenced their farms, put up hay, and are getting out house-logs preparatory to building this fall. No houses have been built by them this season, as they have heretofore preferred living in their village "wickeups." Their stirring habits will insure their success and make them apt students of progress, if their superstitious notions and aversion to education could be supplanted by habits of Christianity and civilization.

The thirty-mile-square tract of land upon which the *Citizen Pottawatomies* are located, lies directly south of and adjacent to the Sac and Fox and Mexican Kickapoo reserves. They have made their selections south of Little River, (the Absentee Shawnees north.) They are self-supporting, receiving no Government aid whatever. A school house was built for them two years ago, but, owing to their limited pecuniary circumstances and scattered condition, they have been unable to hire teachers or to maintain a school, and whatever may have been their former condition, they are now objects of charity, and should have some aid for school purposes, as many of them are far advanced in the scale of civilization, and are anxious to have their children educated.

The Sacs and Foxs, and also the Mexican Kickapoos, still keep up the practice of making annual visits to the tribes around with whom they are friendly, for the purpose of exchanging or "smoking" ponies, a practice demoralizing, expensive, and useless, as it inclines to stimulate their nomadic disposition and foster their indifference in regard to the value of property and goods, which are ostensibly gifts, but in reality doubly paid for. This practice, with the absolute authority conferred upon the chiefs, and their great aversion to manual labor, from an idea of its degradation, are among the chief obstacles to civilization with these Indians. But still the increase in their crops, the large amount of hay put up, compared with former years, and a desire to have more land broken, to enlarge their farms, indicate an advance in the rignt direction; and just in the proportion that civilization, education, and general intelligence increase the influence and absolute control of the chief decrease.

I herewith inclose statistical report.

Very respectfully,

LEVI WOODARD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
(Through Superintendent Nicholson.)

OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
UNITED STATES UNION INDIAN AGENCY,
Muskogee, Indian Territory, September 11, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor of submitting this my second annual report as to the affairs pertaining to this agency, which embraces the following-named tribes: *Cherokee, Creek, Choctaw, Chickasaw*, and *Seminole.*

It would be very improper for me to speak of this as a report of "my Indians," because of the manifest fact that during the year just closed more of the time and labor of this office have been given to the adjustment of difficulties and to other business of various kinds in which white men to much the greatest extent have been connected. There is also a large amount of Anglo-Saxon and African blood mixed with that of the Indians.

My work has not been to protect these tribes from cold and hunger by furnishing them with clothing and food—these are not supplied by the United States Government—as much as it has been to protect them in their treaty rights against the impositions and craftiness of dishonest white men. I would not intimate by this remark that there are no real good and honest white men among these tribes. There are very many, but those who are unscrupulous, selfish, unprincipled, and indolent far outnumber them. And while the good and honest white people living here are slow to speak and act against the sins of the country, the latter are bold and reckless in their deeds of corruption; in fact, they control, to a large extent, the political and financial interests of the tribes; and the crimes charged upon the Indians in too many cases may be traced either directly or indirectly to the influence or acts of corrupt, designing white men. These reflections naturally lead me, in this report, to speak of

THE NECESSITY OF GOOD AND WHOLESOME LAWS,

by which to regulate the relations and obligations of the United States citizen and Indian, one with the other. It is a settled fact that the two classes are found here mingled together in all the varied relations of life, and that the proportion of the former to the latter is immeasurably greater than most people living outside of the Territory would suppose. Indeed, they are so equally divided as to numbers, that there exists an absolute necessity for the exercise of such laws as are equally binding upon both.

The Indians in each of the five tribes of this agency have laws of their own by which to govern themselves. By these laws the innocent are protected and the guilty punished; but being made and executed by themselves exclusively, they do not attach to United States citizens. If a white man sees fit, in his depravity, to infringe upon the rights of an Indian, or to violate his pledge or contract with him, he has no redress whatever, as there is no tribunal to which he can appeal for justice. And so also, on the other hand, an Indian may trespass on the granted rights and privileges of a white man by a failure to meet his contract, by public slander, by forcible possession of his property, and in a variety of other respects, and there is no court to which he can appeal for satisfaction. The injured party, whether United States citizen or Indian, may make his complaint to this office, and after a careful investigation I may find the accused party verily guilty and so adjudge him, but here ends the matter, and the guilty party is only encouraged to go on in his evil ways and sin with a bolder hand, simply because he knows there is no law invested with power to punish him for his wrong-doing, or compel him to make compensation for the injury done to others. Such is the dilemma in which Indians and United States citizens are here placed at the present time.

This office is often called upon to know if there is any law by which an Indian can collect a debt of a United States citizen, or a United States citizen collect a debt of an Indian, either by attachment or otherwise. Having never been able to find such a law myself, I decided some months ago to make an example of one case by referring it first to the Indian authorities, and if I failed there, then to refer it to the United States court. It was a case of debt where dishonesty was supposed to be intended. Mr. S. Schable, a Cherokee by marriage, had obtained credit of Mr. John Glunz, of Fort Scott, Kansas, for eighty-one dollars and fifty-three cents' worth of goods. The account was about two years' standing, and Mr. Glunz had failed to elicit any response to the letters he had frequently written to Mr. Schable in regard to his claim. He finally made a request of me to collect his account, and, knowing as I did that Mr. Schable was a man of considerable wealth and engaged in a profitable business, I sent him the account by mail, requesting his early attention to the settlement of the same. An immediate answer by mail was received, acknowledging the justness of the claim, saying, however, "I regret exceedingly that Mr. Glunz deemed it necessary to present his bill for settlement through your office." About a month afterward Mr. Glunz called my attention to the account, and I again wrote Mr. Schable, informing him that if he did not settle the claim before a certain time I should call the attention of the Cherokee authorities to the matter. In answer to this note he said:

> I claim to be a man of lawful age, neither insane nor in my dotage, and fully competent to manage my own affairs without the supervision or guardianship of any Indian agent. That I am a citizen of this Indian tribe certainly gives no official authority to interfere with or direct my private business. As to the implied threat of reference of the claim of Mr. Glunz to the proper Indian authorities for collection, I have to say that I am quite well informed as to how far such authority extends.

Having received this caustic answer, implying that the Indian laws could afford no aid in the collection of the debt, I transmitted the account, with the correspondence, to Judge I. C. Parker, of the United States court for the western district of Arkansas, with the request that he inform me if the account was collectible by any process of law; to which he answered, "I have called the attention of the district attorney to the case, and there are no steps he can take to aid in the recovery of the property."

From the foregoing it may readily be seen how needful it is that some new laws (approved alike by the United States and the several tribes of this agency) be enacted for the better regulation of the relations and obligations that exist here between citizen and non-citizen. But if such laws cannot be created and enforced without the infringement of treaty stipulations and in perfect accord with the wishes of the Indian authorities, I submit the question, as the next best solution of the difficult problem, Would not the establishment of

A UNITED STATES COURT IN THE INDIAN TERRITORY

be practicable? The benefits of such a court to the Indians, located in their midst, would be of incalculable value, in that it would secure more speedily and more certainly the arrest and punishment of the guilty, and probably lessen the expense to the United States Government of prosecuting crime in the Indian Territory. As it now is, with the United States court at Fort Smith, Arkansas, a distance of from one to three hundred miles from the places where crimes are committed, and with no facilities for public travel. and over a rough and sparsely-settled region of country, it is with the greatest reluctance that cases of crime are reported and the testimony of witnesses secured. Very many guilty ones go unpunished for no other reason than that the injured party and the witnesses to the committal of the crime are unwilling to subject themselves to the tediousness of a trip to Fort Smith, and the still more dreaded tediousness of waiting there in suspense, it may be for weeks, till their case should come before the court in its regular turn.

There was a clear case of larceny committed by a United States citizen, an old offender, presented at this office last week by an Indian, which illustrates the necessity of a court nearer at hand. The Indian and myself, after much trouble, succeeded in finding out where the thief had disposed of the stolen property. The testimony was abundant and reliable, and yet the Indian himself and the witnesses expressed an unwillingness to have the case go up to Fort Smith, because of the tediousness of the journey and the uncertainty of the time of the trial. It is, I believe, the general opinion on the part of the more intelligent Indians, as well as many others in this agency, that more effectual laws regulating the mutual relations and obligations of citizen and non-citizen, and the establishment of a United States court in the Indian Territory, are imperative necessities to the promotion of peace and safety among the 55,000 people, whites, mixed bloods, and full bloods that reside here.

The five civilized tribes in Union agency, as is well known, occupy the eastern portion of the Indian Territory, embracing an area of country about two hundred miles square, of which the climate is unsurpassed for its mildness, and possessing a soil of great fertility, adapted to the production of all the cereals of the temperate zone and many of the tropical fruits.

As I remarked in my last report, "Each tribe or nation has a constitutional government, with legislative, judicial, and executive departments, and conducted on the same plan as our State governments, the entire expenses of which are paid out of their own funds, which are derived from interest on various stocks and bonds, the invested proceeds of the sale of their lands, and held in trust by the Government of the United States, which interest is paid the treasurers of the different nations semi-annually, and by them disbursed on national warrants issued by the principal chief and secretary, and registered by the auditors." Except among the Seminoles, none of the money thus paid is used *per capita*, but is devoted exclusively to carrying on the government and the support of schools. The amounts thus received and disbursed are—Cherokees, $160,000; Creeks, $75,000; Choctaws, $60,000; and Chickasaws, $60,000.

The population of each tribe, according to the last census taken, is as follows:

Cherokees	18,672
Creeks	14,000
Choctaws	16,000
Chickasaws	5,600
Seminoles	2,443
Total	56,715

CHEROKEES

The Cherokees are well advanced in civilization, and are an intelligent, temperate, and industrious people, who live by the honest fruits of their labor, and seem ambitious to advance both as to the development of their lands and the conveniences of their homes. In their council may be found men of learning and ability; and it is doubtful if their rapid progress from a state of wild barbarism to that of civilization and enlightenment has any

parallel in the history of the world. What required 500 years for the Britons to accomplish in this direction they have accomplished in 100 years.

Schools.

They have ample provisions for the education of all their children to a degree of advancement equal to that furnished by an ordinary college in the States. They have 75 common day-schools, kept open ten months in the year, in the different settlements of the nation. Then for the higher education of their young men and women they have two commodious and well-furnished seminaries, one for each sex, and, in addition to those already mentioned, they have a manual-labor school and an orphan asylum. All these buildings used for school purposes are of the best style of architecture, and are equipped with furniture and fixtures of the latest and best manufacture. The cost of maintaining these schools the past year was, as reported by the superintendent of public instruction, $73,441.65, of which $41,475 was paid as salary to teachers and $31,666.65 for other purposes.

The estimated amount of personal property owned by them, aside from their improvements on their land, is as follows:

Public buildings.

Capital buildings	$22,000
Male seminary	75,000
Female seminary	75,000
Orphan asylum	70,000
Blind, insane, deaf and dumb asylum	7,000
Printing-house	5,000
Jail	7,000
Total	261,000

Personal property.

Horses	$12,000
Mules	2,000
Cattle	45,000
Swine	35,000
Sheep	10,000

They have 24 stores, 22 mills, and 65 smith-shops, owned and conducted by their own citizens.

Their constitution and laws are published in book-form, and from their printing-house goes forth among the people, in their own language, and also in English, the Cherokee Advocate, a weekly paper, which is edited with taste and ability by native Cherokees.

The *Delawares*, now numbering 733, are incorporated with the Cherokee Nation, and are located mostly in the northwest part of the Cherokee domain, next to the southern line of Kansas. Many of them have made valuable improvements since they came from Kansas in 1872, but are somewhat restless in their present relations with the Cherokees, and would prefer, if possible, to reorganize as a tribe and be moved to some other place where they could have a reservation of their own. They still have an invested fund which yields them as interest a *per capita* payment semi-annually of about $28 to every man, woman, and child.

CREEKS.

The Creeks, during the past year, have made commendable progress in the ways and customs of civilized life. Their farms have, in many cases, been enlarged and better cultivated, and an abundant harvest, more than enough for home consumption, awaits the hand of the husbandman. Besides the cultivated crops they derive in a seasonable year a profitable income from the pecan harvest. It is estimated that more than $30,000 were realized from this source the past year, and present prospects are equally good this year.

Schools.

They have 28 public schools, with 28 teachers, to whom they pay in the aggregate for their services $11,200, and for other purposes $1,800, inclusive of the salary of the superintendent of public instruction, making a total of $13,000 expended for school purposes. Aside from the public schools they have two manual-labor schools, the Tallahassee Mission, situated between the Arkansas and Verdigris Rivers, and about five miles from this agency, with conveniences for about 80 boarding pupils of both sexes, and the other, Asbury Mission, situated near Eufaula, with conveniences for about the same number of pupils, males exclusively. These schools are under the care of the Presbyterian and Methodist denominations.

The Muskogee Female Institute is a Baptist mission school of considerable note, with Rev. Joseph Perryman, a native Creek, as principal. Appropriations have been made by the council for two other mission schools, which will soon probably be opened. One of them is for the freedmen citizens of the nation, who share equally in all the rights and privileges of the tribe.

Provisions were made at the last council for the support of eighteen young men while obtaining an education in the States. They are now pursuing their studies at different institutions.

Political.

This people has always been divided into two political parties, but strange to say the division at present is not based upon any former antagonism of party leaders or principles. New issues seem to have arisen, so that the line is drawn between those who are the friends respectively of the first and second chiefs, both of whom were elected to office by the old anti-Chicota party. It is difficult to tell what constitutes the platform of the two parties other than what has grown out of the late act of the council in impeaching the first chief and in promoting the second chief to his place. No serious difficulty is anticipated from the change.

CHOCTAWS.

This tribe occupies a large domain just south of the Cherokees and Creeks. In point of natural resources it is wealthy. Its pine forests, coal, silver, and lead mines are inexhaustible. The people, as a whole, are making commendable progress socially, intellectually, and religiously, but they seem to have lost sight, in some degree, of the importance of keeping their most intelligent and wisest men to the front, so indispensable to their progress and enjoyment of civilized life.

Schools.

They furnish ample provisions for the education of their children, having fifty-four day-schools, one boarding and one manual-labor school, at which there are about twelve hundred pupils in attendance. These schools the past year have cost the tribe $29,022.50, of which $12,000 was paid to the teachers, while the balance was expended for other purposes. Aside from these national schools, there are several private institutions supported by the tuition of the pupils at various points in the nation, particularly along the line of the railroad.

Of the amount expended for educational purposes, $1,522.50 was derived from royalty for coal taken out of their mines at McAlester and other places.

New Hope Seminary, a female boarding-school, located near Scullyville, close to the eastern boundary of their reserve, has about 50 pupils, for whose board and other expenses the council annually appropriates $5,000, while the Methodist Board of Missions pays the salary of the teachers and such other expenses as the amount appropriated by the council fails to meet.

CHICKASAWS.

The Chickasaw tribe is located directly west of the Choctaw domain, and is separated from Texas on the south by the Red River. They speak the same language as the Choctaws, and it is supposed, with a good degree of probability, that at some time in the past, more or less remote, they constituted one and the same tribe. This tribe possesses more wealth in proportion to their numbers than any other, which may be attributed, so far as their improvements are concerned, to the fact that they have in years past employed white labor. With a soil unsurpassed in richness, adapted to the growth of cotton and all sorts of grain, large and small, they have until the present year increased their herds and permanent improvements very rapidly, but this year, owing to the heavy tax of $25 imposed upon each white laborer, so many have been forced to leave the country it is doubtful if the people will be able any more than to raise enough grain for home consumption.

Schools.

They have expended for schools the past year $43,000, which is the amount available each year, being the interest on their invested funds set apart for school purposes. Their school-buildings with their fixtures are valued at $50,000. They have of late decided, and perhaps wisely, to educate their children at home, and to this end they have organized a complete system of public instruction within the reach of all the families. In addition to their common schools scattered judiciously over the country, they have established an academy or high-school in each of the four counties of the nation, where students pursue their studies beyond the primary branches.

It would seem from article 11 of the treaty of October 20, 1832, (Laws U. S., vol. 8, p. 1162,) that the school-fund should be equally participated in by all the people, whether they

reside in the Chickasaw country or elsewhere. But I am informed that not less than 2,000 of the Chickasaws reside in Tobocksey County, Choctaw Nation, whose children have no school privileges, being deprived of their share of the school-fund of their tribes. There are likewise many of the Choctaws who live in the Chickasaw Nation, whose children are excluded from the Chickasaw schools. With the ample funds possessed by these two tribes for school purposes, it would seem that none of their children should be deprived of the privileges of an education.

The report of the superintendent of public instruction for the past year shows that they have 13 district schools, with 1,133 pupils enrolled. The four academies or high-schools are let out by contract for a term of five years, the contractors furnishing the teachers. In three of them they furnish everything to the pupils except clothing at the rate of $175 per year, while in the other clothing and all is furnished for $200 per year.

FREEDMEN.

The freedmen of the Choctaw and Chickasaw Nations are deprived of all participation in the school-funds of the Indians, and consequently have no advantages of an education except what is furnished to them by the Government of the United States. There are at present five schools sustained for their benefit, which are, however, accessible only to a small portion, comparatively, of the colored population of these two tribes. The condition of these people is somewhat peculiar, since they have none of the rights and privileges of the Indians and are without the protection of the United States laws except in criminal cases.

SEMINOLES.

The Seminoles occupy a tract of 200,000 acres lying directly west of the Creek reserve. They are making rapid progress in the accumulation of property, and their buildings and farms are being enlarged and improved each year. Being located on so small a territory, their habitations are comparatively near each other and a stimulus is thereby exerted upon each one to appear as far advanced as his neighbor, and their leaders being men of Christian character, the people follow as near as may be in the line marked out, and are consequently reaping benefits in improved farms, increase of stock, and children growing up in intelligence. They have five schools and one academy or boarding-school under the supervision of the Presbyterian board. They expend annually $2,500 for the support of their schools. The Seminoles receive an annual annuity of $25,000, which is divided among them *per capita*.

Personal property.

Horses	3,000
Mules	150
Cattle	16,000
Swine	25,000
Sheep	500

and of farm-products there have been raised the present year 400 bushels of wheat, 250,000 bushels of corn, 1.000 bushels of oats, and 2,000 bushels of potatoes. Their reserve is divided about as follows: 133,000 acres of tillable ground, 150,000 acres of wooded ground, 50,000 acres of grazing-ground, and 67,000 acres of valueless ground. They have in cultivation about 13,000 acres.

RELIGIOUS.

There are about two hundred church organizations among the Indians of this agency, representing the Baptist, Methodist, and Presbyterian denominations of Christians, with an aggregate membership of over ten thousand, the fruits of the faithful labors of white missionaries supplemented by that of the native preachers. The meeting-houses of the Indians are built usually of logs and similar in character to their neighborhood school-houses. During the past year the religious work of the different denominations has, by the grace of God, been prospered.

S. W. MARSTON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE WICHITA AGENCY, INDIAN TERRITORY,
Eighthmonth 20, 1877.

In accordance with Department requirement, I submit herewith my second annual report of the condition of this agency.

A recent enumeration of the different tribes shows that there are 1,295 Indians attached to this agency, divided into bands as follows:

Caddoes, including Delawares and Ionies	643
Wichitas	210
Towaconies	154
Wacoes	45
Keechies	90
Comanches	153
Total	1,295

of which there are 398 men, 479 women, 232 boys, and 186 girls.

These people are all peaceable and well disposed, and are actively engaged in agricultural pursuits, and to a limited extent in stock-raising.

The advancement made during the past year by the wilder portion of these Indians in the arts of peace has been very marked and exceedingly encouraging. While there are a few of the men who still follow the former mode of life, the great majority have taken hold of the new road in earnest, and the results are equal to the highest expectations.

The *Keechies* are probably the least advanced as a tribe, although improvement is visible. While all the other tribes have been building houses extensively, they have been unable to make permanent houses, owing more to their poverty in horses than from disinclination to build.

The *Comanches* residing on this reservation, a band of the Pennetethkas, have shown a decided advancement, having built seven houses at their own expense, and beside made a large number of fence-rails, sufficient to fence 48 acres, and have cultivated the land thus inclosed.

The *Wichitas, Wacoes*, and *Towaconies* are virtually one people, speaking the same language, the names of Wacoes and Towaconies being given to the descendants of two bands of the Wichitas, who about one hundred years ago left the main tribe on the Neosho River, in Kansas, one taking up a residence on the Arkansas River, near the present town of Wichita, and the other pushing on to Texas. These Indians have increased in number the past year, the census showing an increase of twenty-two.

These people have built 17 houses and fenced 75 acres of land, which they are cultivating, besides about 275 acres previously fenced, and their progress has been very gratifying.

The *Caddoes* show an increase in numbers of 63, due in part to absentees (principally Ionies) returning from the Shawnee and other adjacent nations, and in part to actual increase by births.

Together with the *Ionies* and *Delawares*, they cultivate 1,400 acres of land, having added 80 acres the past year. They have added 25 new houses, and but a very few families are now living in the old grass houses. One hundred and twenty-five acres of land have been broken by the Government the past year. The total amount broken is 1,950 acres, 100 acres of which, being worthless, is not cultivated on that ground, and about 50 acres more which might be cultivated to advantage has not been worked the past season. This land was assigned to a portion of the Delawares, who were unable, on account of loss of stock by horse-thieves, to cultivate as much as was intended. I estimate 1,800 acres of land in cultivation, 1,700 of which is planted in corn. The yield will probably average 20 bushels to the acre, giving as the gross result 34,000 bushels of corn. Of other produce, such as melons, beans, pumpkins, potatoes, and garden-vegetables generally, the yield has been very satisfactory, and has been of great good in supplementing an insufficient issue of rations.

A small beginning has been made at stock-raising, and great expectations can doubtless be realized. The interest displayed by all is evidence of the feasibility of the idea of making stock-raisers of these people, and their past success with horses and ponies justifies the belief that they are particularly adapted to the business.

The school continued in session ten months, closing on Sixthmonth 30. Throughout the term the interest of the Indians was manifested by frequent visits and prompt attendance of the children, and there can be no doubt of the beneficial influence it is exerting, through the scholars, over their parents, visible in many ways.

Religious meetings have been held regularly each first-day, and frequently through the week, generally well attended by whites, both employés and residents, and Indians, frequently trying the capactity of the room to its utmost extent. A great interest has been manifested by many of the Wichitas, Caddoes, and Delawares in spiritual matters, fourteen having joined one denomination of Christians, and while it is not claimed they fully comprehend the full significance of the matter, they do understand the great fundamental truths which are requisite to a profession.

During the year about 5,000 buffalo-robes have been dressed and sold to the traders. These robes, with peltries, buckskins, &c., have produced about $30,000.

Depredations by horse-thieves have been frequent and grievous. Many have lost their entire stock. A small detail of soldiers, placed here by the commanding officer of Fort Sils has had the effect to check this stealing to a great extent, and for over a month no theft have occurred. The continuance of the detail here temporarily is recommended.

While the crops will not be as large as the previous years, the season has on the whole been favorable, and the high waters of May and early June were not so damaging as last year to growing crops.

The supplies furnished the past year were, with but one or two exceptions, uniformly good, and the delivery of them by the contractor was prompt and satisfactory.

The saw-mill has rendered good service in sawing lumber and grinding corn, having sawed more than 100,000 feet of logs and ground over 2,000 bushels of corn. Lumber has been furnished for fifty-one houses erected during the year, besides the repairs to houses previously built. Other material has also been furnished, such as sash, window and door frames, nails, &c., which has kept all employés fully occupied.

Intemperance among the Indians has been very rare, not a single case of whisky-peddling having been reported to this office. This is due to the stand taken by prominent chiefs to arrest all peddlers.

The agency farm of forty acres has been planted mostly to corn, and will probably produce sufficient to forage the public animals during the coming winter.

During the past year 220 rods of board fence and 144 rods of rail fence have been made about the Government field and pastures. In addition to this, 175 rods of rail fence have been made for Indians who suffered a loss of the fences by accidental fires.

A log-way has been added to the saw-mill, with a view to having logs floated down to the mill. Experience has proven that this way has materially reduced the cost of logs to the Government, and has already fully paid for itself.

The most prominent need at present is a proper building for storage of provisions and annuity-goods. Attention was called to this matter in previous report, but no change for the better has occurred.

Much uneasiness is felt by the Indians on account of the reservation they now occupy not being assigned to them by treaty, and it is certainly desirable that this matter be soon settled definitely.

Some dissatisfaction has existed among some of the Indians, due to the inability of the Government to satisfy the desires of each individual; but it is confidently asserted that the condition of these Indians is far better than ever before.

For more minute information attention is respectfully invited to accompanying statistics, which have been made as carefully as circumstances would admit, considerable reluctance being found on the part of the Indians to give correct information in regard to their stock.

In conclusion, I desire to return my thanks to the Department for its promptness and liberality in meeting requisitions and wishes, and to the employés generally, who have in all matters exhibited a commendable spirit of energy and desire to further the objects aimed at. Nor should I forget to return thanks to that higher Ruler above, without whose favor all our efforts must have been in vain.

Respectfully submitted.

A. C. WILLIAMS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

AGENCY OF THE SAC AND FOX INDIANS IN IOWA,
Toledo, August 21, 1877.

SIR: In accordance with the instructions received from Indian Bureau, I have the honor to submit a report of the condition of the *Sac and Fox* Indians in Iowa for the year ending August 31, 1877.

The reservation of this tribe is located in Central Iowa, on the Iowa River, in Tama County, and embraces 692 acres of land, they having purchased since last report 273 acres adjoining, from their annuity.

The lands are more adapted to grazing than to agricultural pursuits. They are held in trust for the use and benefit of the tribe. They have about 130 acres of land under plow and 60 acres of land in tame grass, the balance being wild and wooded. Nearly all of the land is under fence. They plant most of their land to corn, but raise potatoes, beans, onions, squashes, and some tobacco. They will realize a good crop of everything planted this year.

The tribe numbers 341, there being 162 males and 179 females. There have been six births during the year and six deaths; a majority of the deaths being among the old people. The progress of this tribe has been slow in many respects: their lands are not adapted to farming, and they cannot find permanent employment at home for all and have to take their chances as unskilled laborers for work; hence they raise a great many ponies, now having

by estimate 650 on the reservation, from which they sell at all times, while the men depend on temporary employment, hunting, trapping, and the annuity received from the Government.

Their lands being held in common, under tribal relations, works to their decided disadvantage in the way of agriculture, as but small tracts are allowed to each head of a family. This should be done away with, and some means adopted to give each head of a family all the land necessary for the support of the family, and make them depend primarily upon this, and every other source of income secondary. Without habits of industry followed by suitable reward they cannot advance successfully, and this must with them be found in the soil. They have made some advancement in disposition to labor, besides their farming, having cut and properly cared for upward of 80 tons of timothy hay; and every male Indian not employed at home has gone out in the harvest-fields and earned what he could; many of them are skillful binders, and secure good wages.

Their personal property is estimated at $15,000, consisting chiefly of ponies. The recent purchase of more land has proved very beneficial, the land being superior to that already owned by them; and now that their lands are nearly all fenced, but little trespassing has occurred.

They have a good school-house, but their prejudice against going to school is so strong that I have not been able to overcome it sufficiently to warrant the employment of a teacher in good faith with the Government, yet at times have improved opportunities and secured an irregular attendance through the farmer employed, and some of the young have learned to read and write. This prejudice exists largely with the old men of the tribe, and they govern the balance accordingly. I would recommend compulsory means to enforce attendance, as persuasion is of no effect, and they will not yield so long as they think they are not obliged to do so.

The farmer employed devotes his entire time to instructing them in agricultural pursuits, and labors with them, and manifests great care for the old and helpless, especially during winter.

Several of the Indians have bought lands away from the tribe, are conforming to the habits and customs of the whites, and doing well. The tribal relations of these Indians should be broken up, personal reliance for support of families enforced, and they would soon assume the proper relations of citizenship in a large degree. They are only held now by their modes of worship, the distribution of annuity, and their strong local attachments of place. Several have teams, and remain distant from the reservation at work, but return to participate in their annual feasts, or trapping expeditions; the same with a large number of young men.

They are beginning to understand thoroughly their obligations under the law and are peaceful, and have not been guilty of any misdemeanors, and have quietly submitted in numerous instances to petty impositions without redress. As a class they are honest, and are trusted by the merchants to the extent of their ability to pay. They deserve the sympathy and friendship of the whites around them, and taking into consideration their close proximity to several towns, the frequent visiting of their reservation by the low whites and the tramps of the country, they have sustained themselves well. They desire seclusion, and look upon any advancement in the way of education or division of the tribe as an encroachment, and zealously protest against it through their "headman." The young men are fast learning to speak the English language and are adopting civilized dress.

Situated as they are, on very poor land for farming, driven by necessity to resort to the modes most acceptable to them for support, their population beyond the returns of their lands, they have maintained an existence, and made considerable progress.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,

THOMAS S. FREE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
CENTRAL SUPERINTENDENCY,
Lawrence, Kans., September, 1877.

I submit herewith my second annual report, with those of the agents who report through this office.

The limits of this superintendency at the present time embrace eleven agencies, as follows:

Title of agency.	Tribes.	Agents.	Population.
1. Indians in Kansas	Pottawatomies Kickapoos Chippewas and Munsees	M. H. Newlin	990
2. Quapaw	Quapaws Peorias, Miamis, &c Ottawas Wyandotts Eastern Shawnees Senecas Modocs	H. W. Jones	1,269
3. Union	Cherokees Creeks Choctaws Chickasaws Seminoles	S. W. Marston	54,000
4. Osage	Great and Little Osages	C. Beede	2,691
5. Kaw	Kaws	C. Beede	424
6. Pawnee	Pawnees	C. H. Searing	1,521
7. Sac and Fox	Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi Absentee Shawnees Mexican Kickapoos	L. Woodard	1,383
8. Cheyenne and Arapahoe.	Southern Cheyennes Southern Arapahoes Apaches Northern Cheyennes	J. D. Miles	5,002
9. Wichita	Wichitas Caddoes and affiliated bands	A. C. Williams	1,295
10. Kiowa and Comanche.	Kiowas Comanches Apaches	J. M. Haworth	2,978
11. Ponca	Poncas	E. A. Howard	681
Total			72,234

The jurisdiction of the superintendency over the Union agency does not, however, extend to any affairs except such as may be specially assigned by the Department, or may be required by terms of treaties, so that practically the number of Indians under its oversight is about 18,000. A reference to the reports of the various agents will indicate that these Indians are in very different stages of progress toward civilization, according to the varying influences that have been brought to bear upon them. These reports are so full as to the condition of the several agencies that a reference to them *seriatim* seems unnecessary. They contain unmistakable evidences of advancement in the proper direction on the part of the Indians, as well as a more accurate perception on the part of the agents themselves of the most practical methods of effecting the improvement of those under their charge.

IT IS ESPECIALLY NOTICEABLE

that the boarding-schools are gradually taking on the condition of institutions for industrial training, and issues to the adult Indians of stock-cattle are well calculated to encourage them in a mode of subsisting themselves to which both they and their country seem well adapted. The experiments in this last direction have been on a small scale. The means at our command for the purpose have been small, and had it been otherwise it would not have been prudent to do more than to encourage and stimulate those Indians who would take good care of the stock which they received. I am sure, however, that very many of this class will succeed so well that others will be anxious to follow their example, and that a prudent persistence in this policy will prove ultimately economical to the Government by developing a desire for individual ownership of property, and a determination of each man to depend upon his own efforts instead of looking through his tribal organization to the Government for support. Moreover, so soon as an Indian takes an interest in raising his own cattle he begins to lose his inclination for hunting buffalo, and when he ceases to roam over the plains as a hunter he also dispenses with the larger part of that ruthlessness characterizing the roaming, raiding savage.

In several of the agencies there has been a decided progress in improvements of a per-

manent character, such as erection of houses, enlargement of farms, &c., and a favoring season has resulted in encouraging returns for almost all crops. Most of the new Indian houses have been built by themselves, with the exception of doors, windows, nails, and in some instances shingles, with the aid of agency employés for the finishing part of the work.

THE SCHOOLS

have been well sustained and the buildings in several agencies have been enlarged, and some new ones will soon be erected in others. It is believed that the arrangements are now such at most of the agencies, that the school-work of the coming year may be prosecuted with still greater success, provided the necessary funds are available.

The removal of the

PONCA INDIANS

from their reservation in Dakota to the northeastern part of the Indian Territory constitutes the most important epoch in the history of that tribe. So far as possible, the efforts of the Government should be directed to their early settlement upon individual allotments with inalienable possession. To this end the Quapaws should be compensated for their reservation and their title equitably extinguished.

The climate of the Indian Territory is so different from that of Dakota that it is not surprising there is a great deal of severe sickness among the Poncas. They were exposed on their march southward to a constant succession of wet, stormy weather, and reached their present location in midsummer, and have since been camped around the commissary in a malarial climate under very unfavorable hygienic conditions. I have great hope, however, that, with the care of Agent Howard and the agency physician, no unexpected fatality will occur, provided they are supplied with a sufficient amount of proper medicines, of the need of which due notice has been forwarded. As the removal of Indians is a very serious business in its effects upon them, I would suggest in future that ample preparation be made for their settlement and protection, as well as for their transit. A novel application of

INDIAN LABOR,

originating in the earnest recommendation of Agent Miles in his annual report of last year, has thus far succeeded very well, and with all the cost to the Government of the transportation for his agency is not likely to exceed the usual rates. It is very important that the employment of Indian labor in this way should again be sanctioned by Congress, and it is to be hoped that another year will find other agents following the example of Agent Miles. It was proposed for them to do so the present season, but their estimates of the cost in every case exceeded the usual rates.

THE QUALITY OF THE SUPPLIES

purchased for the Indians the past year has been in most cases unusually good. The article of beef in the winter and spring has been quite as poor as usual. The heavy snow, which fell late in December and covered the surface for weeks in some parts of the Territory, made the winter unusually hard upon cattle. In some cases, at the solicitation of the Indians, bacon was substituted for beef for a few months. Taking the year throughout, I think there has been less complaint than I ever knew for the same length of time of shortness of supplies at the several agencies.

In order, however, to prevent an exhaustion of the amounts allowed for the year, it was actually necessary that many of the Indians should go upon the hunt. This of course was undesirable in many respects, and against the general policy of the Government. Due care was taken, however, to apply to the military for a detail of troops, in charge of a proper officer, to accompany each hunting party. Through the courtesy of General Pope and the officers commanding at Forts Sill and Reno, these applications have always been responded to with readiness, and it is my belief that the precaution thus taken has been of very great service. The Indians have felt themselves to be under authorized supervision, even when upon the chase, and have doubtless been favorably affected thereby; while they have also to a considerable extent, though not entirely, been protected from the depredations of horse-thieves and the demoralization of the whisky traffic.

A simple calculation will show that the annual appropriations for subsistence are insufficient for the maintenance of the Indians in the southwestern part of the Territory. It is not probable, however, that Congress will increase the amount, and I am not sure that it would be wise to do so. If the Indians were kept at their agencies in close quarters and fed to the full, they would die at a rapid rate. The change of habits would be too sudden for safety. They will not all at once engage in industrial pursuits, and there is probably no

better plan than to use every available method of encouraging the industries of settled life, especially stock-raising, and in the mean time allow them, under proper safeguards, to eke out the Government appropriations by occasional hunts within the limits of their reservations. Beyond a provision, however, for their actual necessities, I think that hunting should be entirely discouraged.

NO GENERAL COUNCIL

of the Indians of the Territory has been held during the past year, as there was not a sufficient appropriation for the purpose.

In several of the agencies there are grievous complaints of demoralization by the

LIQUOR TRAFFIC,

and unless the former stringency of the law is restored, it is difficult to find a remedy.

THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES

should also punish Indians for crimes against Indians.

NO INSTANCE

has occurred in this superintendency for a year past in which an Indian has killed a white person, or committed any depredations upon the property of white people; at least I have not been able to learn of any instance of the kind. Upon this point, however, I have no report or statistics from the five tribes composing the Union agency.

The labors of this office have been greatly increased in the past six months by the duty of making most of the

PURCHASES FOR THE SEVERAL AGENCIES,

as well as in several instances for agencies outside of the superintendency. I allude, of course, to such purchases as have heretofore been made by the agents themselves. I have made most of these upon certified vouchers, so that the purchase was immediately reported for examination and final audit before payment was made. It is very creditable to the Government that the payments in almost every case have been prompt and satisfactory to the parties furnishing the supplies. With the present arrangement for the prompt settlement of this class of vouchers, it seems to me a better way than to send money beforehand to be disbursed by the purchasing officer. In the first place, the Government has the matter in its complete control until the account is ascertained to be correct and just. If prices are unreasonable, or there is any other just ground for withholding payment, this can be done, and then, when the account is found correct and paid by a Treasury draft, that is the end of it. In the long run a great deal of labor is saved and the Government is as well protected as is possible.

As to whether the purchases shall be made by the agents or by the superintendent, it may be said properly that an agent usually knows better than any one else the precise kind and quality of articles needed for his agency, and it is difficult for him to define accurately in his estimates every article so that any one else can purchase it satisfactorily. I incline to the opinion, therefore, that it would be quite as well, if not better, for the agents to make their own purchases. With proper forethought, each agent might submit his estimate of supplies necessary for the fiscal year, and, after proper advertisement, contracts and purchases be made and so arranged that perishable articles should be furnished in such quantities and at such times as might be ordered by him. This would obviate the purchase at one delivery of such articles as need to be fresh, and agents would not need to come into the States more than once a year for purchases. Minor articles which could not be known to be necessary when the estimate was prepared could be purchased as heretofore, through the superintendent's office, under proper authority. The proper point for

THE LOCATION OF THIS OFFICE

has often been a matter of careful consideration. So long as the superintendent is a purchasing officer he should be near a good market, and in this respect the present location, with the active competition of Kansas City and Leavenworth, is a very eligible one, and, except Kansas City, there is scarcely a point in this general section of country from which the various agencies can be so quickly reached or supplied. In this respect it is preferable to any point within the Territory itself, there being no telegraphic communication in the Territory except on the line of the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad, which passes through the eastern part of the Territory, and not in the vicinity of any of the agencies except the Union, whose agent reports directly to Washington.

It is now pretty definitely settled that railroad communication with the northern bound-

ary of the Territory will soon be made not far from its intersection with the Arkansas River, and, in that event, such terminus presents to me very many favorable advantages as a location for the superintendent's office.

I am, very respectfully,

WM. NICHOLSON,
Superintendent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE OF AGENCY OF INDIANS IN KANSAS,
Rossville, September 1, 1877.

SIR: In accordance with instructions from the Indian Office, under date of July 10, 1877, I herewith forward my fifth annual report of the condition of the Indian tribes in this agency.

The jurisdiction of the agency embraces the Indians located in the State of Kansas named and numbering on their reserves as follows, viz: *Prairie band of Pottawatomies*, 450; *Kickapoos*, 255, and *Chippewa* and *Christian Indians*, 61 persons. A number of the Pottawatomies, included in the enrollment of those Indians, made by Edward Wolcott, April 18, 1865, are residing in Wisconsin, and about 24 are associated with the Mexican Kickapoos, in the Indian Territory; very few members of the remaining tribes are absent from their reserves.

The reserve belonging to the Pottawatomies is located in Jackson County, Kansas, and contains 77,357.57 acres; that occupied by the Kickapoos lies in Brown County, Kansas, and contains 20,237.53 acres. Experienced agriculturists have estimated that about three-tenths of the area of these reserves is suitable for cultivation, and the remainder affords superior advantages for grazing purposes. The entire territory comprising these reserves is watered by numerous streams of living water; on the banks of these streams there is sufficient growing timber to furnish fire-wood for many years, and fencing, until the occupants of the soil have secured sufficient means to procure other material for that purpose.

The Pottawatomies have placed to their credit on the books of the Interior Department about $600,000, yielding an interest of 5 per cent. per annum; a portion of this interest is paid to the Indians as an annuity; the remainder is expended for support of school, maintenance of shops, purchase of agricultural implements, and general improvements on their reserve. The Kickapoos have placed to their credit about $225,000, producing a five per cent. interest, which is expended for purposes similar to those named in connection with the Pottawatomies. The Chippewa and Christian Indians are located near Ottawa, Kans., and hold their lands by certificate-title; they have about $43,000 invested in bonds and securities, the interest of which is paid to them in money. These Indians have adopted the language and customs of the white race; they reside in comfortable dwellings, have finely-cultivated farms and orchards, and by their industry and business capacity obtain all the necessaries and many of the luxuries of life. They desire to become citizens of the United States.

The Pottawatomies have been making valuable improvements on their reserve for several years; since my last annual report they have broken and inclosed about 240 acres of prairie. This breaking has generally been for the purpose of enlarging fields, and a portion of the additional fencing necessary to inclose them has been made of boards. The Indians obtained the boards by cutting saw-logs and hauling them to mill; several paid for their sawing.

Last April I issued to them a thousand fruit-trees. With some assistance and directions from my employés they planted them, and a recent examination of the trees proved them, with slight exceptions, to be thriving splendidly; I do not think that 40 have died.

They are improving their stock of horses and ponies, and their ambition to own and raise cattle is a proof that their former prejudices against them are nearly if not quite extinguished. Their hogs have been greatly increased in number and the stock very much improved.

Notwithstanding their advancement in these respects, and the development of a disposition to acquire property, until within the last year a class among them continued to cherish prejudices against certain civilized customs that in a great measure defeated the beneficial results arising from their more industrious habits. I refer particularly to their dislike to physicians, and their belief that to occupy a house such as white persons reside in would be a cause for continual sickness. These ideas have been fostered by men claiming a mysterious knowledge of Indian traditions, and by Indian doctors, who make their peculiar practice a source of honor and revenue. They are the class whose misrepresentation of the white race, for selfish purposes, has created the prejudice that exists in the Indian mind against civilization. Through the successful services of physicians in cases of severe illness, the Indian's pretended fear of their medicine and treatment has been superseded by applications from them for prescriptions and medical attendance.

I have continually urged upon this class, in council and in private conversation, that unless they built better houses they would decrease in number and fail to realize the real comforts and blessings which their labor under other circumstances would confer upon them,

without any apparent effect. In the spring I induced two Indians, who had hewed logs for houses, to haul and erect them, and furnished sufficient lumber to complete the houses. Since that time an entire change of opinion has transpired in reference to this subject. Fourteen similar houses have been finished, and several log-pens, partially finished, have been transformed into comfortable dwellings. I now have numerous applications for lumber, to build and repair houses, that I cannot furnish, having exhausted all the money at my command applicable for the purpose. It will be understood that previous to building and repairing these houses they occupied dwellings made of bark and some lumber, but generally with an open space in the top for smoke to escape, and really unfit for occupancy. They have now undoubtedly abandoned all desire or intention to occupy such places in the future.

The relinquishment of their prejudices on these and other subjects, and their cheerful confession of the superiority of knowledge and experience over crude ideas and routine plans, are vital points gained toward their thorough civilization. Their fields, with the exception of a few very wet ones, were planted early in the planting season. The crops have generally been well cultivated, and at this time give promise of a plentiful yield. They have paid more attention to raising potatoes and cultivating garden vegetables than usual, and seem to appreciate the advantages of having a variety of vegetable food. They have been engaged cutting and stacking hay for the past two weeks.

The increased amount of wagon and blacksmith work necessary to be done for these Indians has necessitated the building of a larger and more convenient shop for those purposes. The one now in course of erection is 20 by 40 feet in size, with a 12-foot room, solidly built of good lumber. It will be conveniently arranged, and will be sufficiently large for the requirements of the tribe for many years to come.

The Pottawatomies have $93,924.72 temporarily invested for their benefit, which they desire to have permanently arranged for the support of a wagon-shop and purchase of agricultural implements and lumber. A number of communications have been forwarded to the Indian Office in relation to this subject without any effect. It is greatly to be hoped that legislation may be secured, during the coming session of Congress, that will authorize the employment of the annual interest thereon, with interest already accrued, for the promotion of the purposes I have mentioned.

The Kickapoos have comparatively large fields and moderately good log-houses. About one-half of these Indians are thrifty farmers and keep their farms, houses, and stock in good condition. The remainder are careless in these respects, and are disposed to continue in the old tracks of a previous generation. They have broken but little prairie and made but few improvements. A few are taking some interest in raising hogs and cattle, and all of them are endeavoring to improve and increase their stock of horses and ponies. They hold to property with tenacity, make expenditures carefully, and are economical in the use of the produce of their fields.

A portion of these Indians belong to the class to whom lands were allotted in severalty in accordance with the provisions of the treaty with the Kickapoos proclaimed May 28, 1863; they now reside on those allotments, but have not drawn their *pro rata* shares of the cash credits of the tribe. This treaty established a division of interest between the allottees and those who hold in common, that in their present relations is prejudicial to both parties. While the allottees have developed more individuality than those holding in common, and perhaps acquired more property in proportion to their number, I have not deemed them qualified for citizenship and have refused to recommend them for the exercise of the prerogatives of that position. Several of this class have lately made application to be received back on the reserve in common, and others seem to have abandoned the desire to receive head-money and become citizens. I think if an amicable arrangement to this effect could be made between the two parties at interest it would, perhaps, be wise to place parties making the request back into the tribe and have the lands allotted to them appraised and sold and the proceeds applied for the benefit of the tribe in common.

There are also 640 acres of land, reserved by the provisions of the aforesaid treaty of 1863, for a mill-site. This land is located outside of the limits of the reserve in common, and is of no practical benefit to the tribe. I believe that this land should be appraised and sold, and the proceeds applied for the promotion of the educational and agricultural interests of the tribe.

During the last two years considerable ill-feeling has existed between factions in this tribe in reference to the question of moving south. The larger and more industrious portion desire to remain, the restless and idle portion are anxious to remove, and urge as a reason therefor "their inability to cope with the white man." The opposing party retort by saying, "They never will be, if they move among wild Indians." Had it not been for this unfortunate controversy, and the ill-feeling engendered by it, I am satisfied that the tribe would have been in a far more prosperous condition than it is. Many practical and progressive Indians have been discouraged and deterred from making improvements, upon which they had determined, through fear that they would not be allowed to enjoy the benefit of them. The southern party, during the last three months, seem to have abandoned the discussion, and the members of the tribe are now getting along more pleasantly.

They suffered from the effects on the soil of an unusually heavy rain-fall during the planting season, and while they should have been cultivating their crops. The corn, potatoes,

and garden vegetables growing on a majority of their farms promise a fair yield, though some few fields, from the cause I have mentioned, are nearly barren of crop.

Until the close of the last fiscal year the Kickapoos had their wagon and blacksmith work done at a shop off of their reserve. Traveling to and from the shop consumed their time and brought them in contact with evil associations. To remedy those evils and economize expenses for such work, I have built, at a suitable location on their reserve, a shop sufficiently commodious for the requirements of the Indians, and employed a mechanic, who, in addition to the work to be done in the shop, is expected to assist the Indians in repairing their houses.

Since my last annual report the average attendance at the Pottawatomie industrial boarding-school has increased considerably. Several of the new scholars enrolled belong to families that have bitterly opposed education, and denounced those Indians who encouraged it as traitors to their race and the principles that should control it. The advantages of the school, however, have become so apparent, to even the most blind, that any public expression or demonstration against it is not likely ever to occur again. There is a farm of 63 acres belonging to this school, planted in corn, potatoes, and a great variety of garden vegetables. All of these are looking excellent, and promise nearly as great a yield as the soil is capable of producing. The farm is stocked with the necessary work-horses, 45 head of cattle, 50 hogs, and 300 fowls. All of these, with the exception of the work-horses and 5 head of cows, have been raised on the farm. The property belonging to this school and mission has been purchased with the annual interest of the Pottawatomie school-fund; the current expenses of the school are derived from the same source.

The attendance at the Kickapoo industrial boarding-school has been good during the year. There is a farm, containing 35 acres, attached to this school, planted in corn, potatoes, and vegetables. These crops are maturing finely, and will produce quite up to the average of the surrounding country. The farm is stocked with 3 mules, 16 head of cattle, and 25 hogs. A part of this stock and all other property connected with the mission and school has been purchased with the annual interest of a fund established by treaty with the Kickapoos for the support of school and encouragement of agricultural pursuits. The school is subsisted by funds derived from the same source. Considerable improvements in the way of stock-yards and additions to buildings have been made at both the Pottawatomie and Kickapoo missions during the past year.

The moral and religious cultivation of the pupils at these schools is sought to be accomplished by unremitting and conscientious teaching of these principles and by practical Christian example. Their studies in school are conducted on the same principles as white children are taught in the better class of district schools in the State of Kansas. They are generally diligent in their studies, and when they have learned to speak English I think learn as rapidly as white children do. The boys are taught to feed stock and work on the farm. They perform the work assigned to them cheerfully and well; indeed, some of them did quite as good work on the farm during the past season as could have been expected from adults. The girls are taught to cook, wash, sew, and to cut and make garments for themselves and male scholars. Many of the older pupils now realize the duties incumbent upon them in life, and are exerting a useful influence toward elevating their parents and friends.

The system of thorough farming by the use of improved farming implements on these school-farms has had a highly beneficial effect throughout the entire Pottawatomie and Kickapoo tribes. The success of those in charge of the farms in raising good crops has induced the Indians to follow their example and plow deeper and better, to plant earlier, to cultivate more thoroughly, and has entirely disabused their minds of prejudices against horse corn-planters and other improved agricultural implements. The adult Indians who visit the schools are circumspect in their behavior and as careful not to violate the rules and regulations established for their government as cultivated white persons could be.

The tribal government of these two tribes has been greatly weakened since my last report. But few general councils are held, and personal applications for assistance and advice have been substituted for demands made by the authorities of the tribe.

The religious and educational interests of the Chippewa and Christian Indians are under the supervision of the Moravian Church North. This church annually contributes about $500 for the propagation of these principles. The resident missionary is a conscientious and faithful worker for the true interests of those under his spiritual charge.

Had it not been for the greater industry and improved moral principles of the Indians in this agency an increase of drunkenness might have been expected during the past year, as there is no law to punish persons for selling whisky to them. As I have before stated to the Department, I do not know of any greater good to be accomplished for the Indian race, here and everywhere in the United States, than the enactment of a law at the next session of Congress making it a criminal offense to sell intoxicating liquors to an Indian, the law to be applicable to an Indian guilty of the offense equally with a white man.

The timber on the reserves of these Indians, and other personal property, have been protected without resort to law, other than proving property and determining the amount due on horses and animals posted by whites in magistrates' courts. The Indians are now exercising a much stricter supervision over their stock than formerly, and considering that their

reserves are entirely surrounded by white settlers, difficulties in regard to strayed stock are of less frequent occurrence than might be expected.

I have been convinced by personal observation for some time that the system of holding land in common is very unfavorable for educating an Indian to personal independence. Though he may build and improve for a time, he must to some extent be subordinate to his tribal government, and this will operate against continued personal efforts in building, enlarging fields, planting orchards, or acquiring other property of an immovable nature, the permanent possession of which is uncertain, and may be disposed of contrary to the wishes of the owner without personal remuneration for the value thereof. The very fact of his enjoying some home comforts will render him suspicious of the uncertain tenure by which they are held, and make him irresolute in regard to prosecuting further improvements. As timber becomes scarce, and pastures contiguous to their improvements become worthless, contentions will originate that will mar the pleasant relations that existed between them when a wigwam and a patch sufficed for their wants. I believe that to obviate these difficulties, to break down the traditional rule of Indian government, and to aid the Indian in achieving mental independence, each Indian should receive an allotment of a subdivision of land, and should hold the same by certificate-title. They can then feel secure in the possession of their homes, can protect the timber belonging to their claims from either white or Indian depredators, and will be invested with a feeling of pride and contentment that will incite them to greater energy in cultivating the soil and raising cattle. I respectfully invite an earnest consideration of this subject by the Department.

I consider the religious condition of the Indians in this agency greatly improved. There are evidences that the principles of Christianity that have been taught have found a lodgment in the hearts of some, and effected at least a modification of their traditional views on the subject of religion. Their is another class, upon whom example, argument, or entreaty has no effect, so firmly are they wedded to the belief of their fathers; and yet another class, who have accepted the consolations of revealed religion, who look upon the promises of our Redeemer as a pillar of strength in this world and a source of eternal joy in the life hereafter.

Herewith forwarded find statistical reports for the tribes in this agency.

Respectfully,

M. H. NEWLIN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MACKINAW AGENCY,
Ypsilanti, Mich., August 28, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report. The statistics given with it will give a view of the general condition of the people in this agency.

No important change has occurred since my last report to disturb the peaceful relations of the Indians of this agency toward the Government or its people; and I am free to assert that, so far as peaceful citizenship is concerned, there are no people of whatever nationality among our citizens who are more peaceful and law-abiding than the Indians of this agency. But for the intermeddling interference of bad white men and their infernal whisky, we might reasonably hope for them a peaceful if not a happy future.

I cannot but regard the opening of their reservations to occupation and settlement by white men, and permitting them to sell their lands, as a serious mistake, for reasons which I shall give hereafter. While they have adopted the dress and mode of living of that practiced by their civilized neighbors, yet they, like people of all nationalities, have a strong love of social intercourse with their own people; and it is only under such circumstances that they seem to act without restraint and enjoy themselves. Being naturally of a proud and haughty disposition, and fully aware they cannot speak our language with correctness or propriety, they almost invariably decline to speak it at all, lest they may become subject of ridicule for their blunders. The taking of lands in severalty would have been well for them if an inflexible rule had been insisted upon that they should not alienate them except in cases of inability to make them available, on account of sickness or other permanent disability to cultivate, and then only by permission of the agent in charge, and approval of his recommendation by the Department; and, if so sold, the avails to be used only for the benefit of the patentee, or his or her rightful heirs or representatives.

The Indians do not naturally take to the cultivation of the soil for a livelihood: their early life and training was in an entirely different occupation; and while accustomed to endure great hardships and fatigue incident to the life of a hunter or fisherman, they were not accustomed to apply themselves to that daily toil necessary in clearing and cultivating their lands, from which they would not realize immediate results: and while many of them are good men to work for others, they do not seem to have the energy or inclination to work for themselves; therefore their farm improvements are small and slow. The principal part of their settlements are in the immediate vicinity of the lakes, which abound in fish, from which they derive a very large proportion of their subsistence.

Notwithstanding all these drawbacks and obstacles, I am enabled to report a decided

improvement the past year; especially among those to whom agricultural implements and seeds were distributed, to assist them in their endeavors to become self-supporting and independent.

The Indians designated as the *Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River*, whose principal reservation was in Isabella County, with the exception of only about 600, have left and gone back to the neighborhood of their original homes and hunting-grounds, where they can live near the "Great Waters" and fish. Having sold the land given them by the Government, each band has purchased, near the homes of their fathers, (as their limited means would warrant,) a small tract, where a small garden produces the vegetables in their season, and they can stroll away and pick berries, make baskets or sugar, in its season, and fish, thus eking out an existence which, if they could not have disposed of their lands, might in time have afforded a comfortable home and support. Since the treaty of 1855, money enough has been paid out for these people, if expended as it should and might have been, to have assured and secured their independence and comfort; and while so many have frittered away the lands that were given them, there are many who are working manfully to live, and successfully, upon their farms. The estimated productions upon this reservation this year are: 3,500 bushels of wheat, 5,400 bushels of corn, 2,500 bushels of oats, 3,000 bushels of potatoes, 150 bushels of beans, 60 bushels of onions, 150 bushels of melons, 300 bushels of turnips, 200 tons of hay.

The *Ottawas and Chippewas* are by far the most numerous, and, I think, are the most civilized, from the fact that for more than two hundred years they have had intimate relations with the French, who were the discoverers and early settlers of their country. They have married and intermarried to such an extent that it is really difficult to tell, when you meet an Indian in appearance, whether he is an Ottawa, Chippewa, or a Frenchman; their language is neither the one nor the other, but a mixture of all these. Their religion, too, partakes largely of that planted by the Jesuits Marquette and Cadillac. There are churches of this faith at Mackinaw, Point Saint Ignace, Sault Sainte Marie, La Crosse, Little Traverse, Middle Village, and Old Mission on Traverse Bay. They are a quiet people and would remain so, but adhere to the habit against which Cadillac remonstrated with the French commandant, of teaching them to drink brandy. He told them there was "only one alternative, French brandy and the true faith, or West India rum and English heresy." Cadillac's scruples seem to have been overcome, and "the true faith" and whisky are to-day the most prominent object of devotion with these people. At one or two points the Methodist Episcopal Church have maintained successful missions, but a large proportion are Roman Catholics. They now number, as near as I can ascertain, something over 6,000. They are scattered along the eastern shore of Lake Michigan and Traverse Bay, from Grand River, and on the islands in the lake; at Point Saint Ignace, Mackinaw, along the straits, on the north shore of Lake Huron, and all the length of the Sault Sainte Marie River, and the southeastern shore of Lake Superior to White Fish Point, embracing the most important fisheries of all the great lakes, a line of nearly 300 miles of coast, and from this industry they derive a large proportion of their support, and by their labor a large proportion of the catch of white-fish and trout (for which this region is celebrated) is secured. Besides, they furnish no inconsiderable amount of the large shipments of wood and hemlock bark shipped from the ports within the distance above named.

This tribe had, by a treaty in 1855, several reservations set apart for them in the counties of Oceana, Mason, Antrim, Charlevoix, Emmett, Mackinaw, Chippewa, and on some of the islands in Lake Michigan, upon which they were allowed to make selections of 80 acres, or all who had arrived at their majority, which nearly all did who were of sufficient age; and many went to work in good faith to make farms and homes. In 1872, Congress, in my opinion, committed a great error, so far as the peace and well-being of these people were concerned, by opening the remaining unoccupied lands of these reservations for homestead selection to all persons, giving, however, the Indians six months' privilege to make, if they chose, selections under the law in like manner as the whites. This was, however, attended with a payment of $14 for office-fees, and generally as much more to defray expenses of a journey to and from the land-office, and many did not possess the requisite sum in cash, and could not therefore obtain any land, while others, who had the means, obtained certificates; but as neither a white man nor Indian can sit down in a forest and live the first year, neither are very apt to comply strictly with the letter if they do with the meaning of the law. The Indians in particular knew no way but to fish for a livelihood; indeed, the very existence of their families as well as themselves required they should do so or starve. Their absence on this account from their homesteads was made the occasion to advertise their homesteads as abandoned. Generally this has been done by persons who want it as a matter of speculation, and the complainants are given the preference by the officers at the land-offices, either to locate themselves, or for such persons to do so as they designate. These annoyances have been encouraged and tolerated to such an extent that the Indians become discouraged and think their labor will all be lost, their improvements and land taken from them, as they have been in numerous cases. They do not work with that energy they otherwise would. I have by this explanation endeavored to show wherein I regarded the congressional enactment as of a character detrimental to the best interests of the Indians, and a serious obstacle to their becoming agriculturists or self-supporting by this means. They are a race entirely dissimilar

to our own, and must be treated with reference to an improved condition of their race rather than by absorption in the general body-politic, which is but another name for annihilation.

The Ottawa and Chippewa Indians are naturally honest, and scrupulously conscientious in keeping their word, and expect the same scrupulous exactness in the fulfillment of all engagements made to them, especially by the Government. The cause of education among these tribes has since the discontinuance of the schools very much declined, and very few of the children are receiving any instruction; and, as a consequence, are growing up in ignorance, and consequently in vice. A majority of the parents never having known the advantages of an education themselves, do not feel the importance of an education for their children, and could not, if they would, confer this blessing upon them, for the reason that they have not the means. If the money appropriated for this object by the last treaty had been invested properly, and the interest used as a permanent annuity for the support of schools for them, an inestimable boon might have thereby been conferred upon them.

The *Chippewas of Lake Superior* are about 1,200 in number; perhaps, in all, may reach 1,500, mostly living on either side of Keweenaw Bay, and known as the L'Anse and Vieux de Sert bands. A portion live in the vicinity of Outonagon, others on the Menomonee River and other points in what is known as the Upper Peninsula of Michigan. Like the other tribes before named, these have fully adopted the dress and mode of living of the white population, most of them having comfortable log or block houses. Yet they live mostly by fishing, hunting, and trapping, from which they realize the principal support for themselves and families. With the exception of the gardens around their houses, they have not generally made much improvement upon their farms. The land in this vicinity is not well adapted to the growth of cereals, although potatoes of excellent quality are grown, as are also, grass, pease, and oats.

The educational interests of these people are in as good condition as any other portion of the agency, perhaps better. The people are nearly equally divided between the Roman Catholic and Methodist Churches, known respectively as the Baraga (Catholic) and L'Anse (Methodist Episcopal) Missions; the latter under charge, without pay, of Peter Marksman, an educated Indian; the former under charge of a Belgian Catholic priest, who has been here many years, and I think, from what opportunities I have had for observation, the Indians are better for his labors. But I cannot forbear remarking the contrast between the two communities of the same tribe, separated only by the bay three or four miles wide. The latter are generally seen idling about much of the time, often drunk when they can get whisky, and generally slovenly in their dress and appearance; on the other hand, those under the teaching of Mr. Marksman appear tidily dressed; rarely one of them indulges in intoxicating drinks; most of them are industrious, and in their houses are many articles of comfort, such as cooking-stoves, chairs, and bedsteads; some of them parlor-organs, and sewing-machines, pictures, and other evidences of taste and refinement. Their productions consist mostly in the following articles—this, of course, besides the amount consumed—as I obtained from the most authentic sources:

	Estimated value.	Quantity.
Maple sugar	8 cents.	10,000 pounds.
Wood cut and sold	$2	2,500 cords.
Berries sold	$2	500 bushels.
White fish and trout	$4	1,500 half-barrels.
Value of furs sold		2,500 dollars.
Potatoes	75 cents.	2,500 bushels.

Also a variety of other vegetables and many tons of hay.

The *Pottawatomies of Huron* are the remnant of the once great and powerful tribe who wielded a century ago no mean influence in the councils of the nations who then held sway in the Northwest. They are the possessors of 120 acres of perhaps the least valuable land to be found in Calhoun County, consisting of marshes and sand-knolls, through which the Nottawasipe River wends its way. Upon this are living this little band, consisting at last pay-day of fifty-four persons, old and young, who eke out an existence by fishing and trapping along the river and its marshy banks, making baskets, and an occasional day's labor for the farmers in the neighborhood. They are wretchedly poor. The annuity of $400 from the Government which they receive helps to bridge over the chasm between the seasons, as it is usually paid about the time that winter reminds them most keenly of their needy condition, when it is most likely to afford them the greatest benefit. They have neither school nor church; their school-house was burned some years since, and they are too poor to build another. They wish me to present their case to the Great Father at Washington, hoping that they may receive from his munificent hand some help, as they insist the Government still owes them a large amount on account of lands purchased by what they call Governor Porter's treaty. They seem to be fast dwindling away; a few years, at the farthest, and history alone will tell of their part in the councils and wars of the Indians of Michigan.

In conclusion, I would say the Indians of this agency are in as prosperous a condition as the circumstances surrounding their several situations will admit of. The rules of the land-offices in their case need revision; great leniency should be shown them, and no inducement be held out by any recognized claim to be established by any complainant as to their non-

compliance with the rules of the Department in regard to homesteads. As they are in capacity only to be regarded as children, the Government should exercise a proper parental guardianship, protecting their rights when unjustly infringed upon, making laws to punish the selling or giving them alcoholic drinks by the severest penalties of both fine and imprisonment, and fostering education among them; and I think the day is not distant when we might hope to see them an intelligent and industrious, as they are now a peaceful, portion of the people of this great commonwealth.

In my last report I suggested that the practice which had been heretofore adopted of giving each Indian $5 per acre who cleared and raised a crop upon five acres of new land be continued. I have had several applications for payment of these bounties, but of course I could not pay them, as I had no funds at my command which, without express instructions, I could use for such purposes. This is one case where the Indians feel the promise of the agent has not been made good; of course it was not my promise, yet they regard all agents as speaking for the Great Father. There are other matters which might be of interest here, but I have already spun this out longer than I intended. I will reserve them for special reports, so that they may receive such attention as whatever of importance they may have may demand.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEO. W. LEE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UNITED STATES CHIPPEWA AGENCY,
Leech Lake, Minn., August 30, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to submit my second annual report of the general condition of this agency.

By census of last year the *Pillager Indians* number about 1,500, of whom 750 are on the Leech Lake reservation, 500 on that at Winnebagoshish, and 250 on that at Cass Lake. The former is situated about 25 miles northeast and the latter 25 miles northwest of Leech Lake. It should be observed that these are all Pillagers. The term "Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish funds," continually used at Washington, implies a misunderstanding of the facts.

Reports in years past speak of the Pillagers as "restive, turbulent, and difficult to manage." This is doubtless true of a portion of them, while it is also true that the largest portion are quiet and loyal, never disposed to make trouble. On this point the testimony of our teacher, Rev. S. G. Wright, who for almost thirty years has labored in this country as a missionary, is, that while it is true that troubles have often occurred among this people, he scarce ever knew a case which could not be traced to the influence of some unprincipled half-breed, or some wicked white man on the frontier who planned to create a disturbance to secure some selfish end. If the law providing that all white men and mixed bloods living on a reservation, who exert an immoral influence, may be ejected from it, should be enforced, and also the law prohibiting all private parleying and business transactions by white men with Indians be rigidly enforced, then troubles and disturbances would cease. He states that no year since his acquaintance with this people has passed during which reports have not been put in circulation by these characters directly tending to arouse a spirit of revolt, and war on the agent and the Government. For the past year quiet has prevailed beyond any previous year since 1855. During the past few weeks a turbulent-toned Indian of this place returned from a visit to a neighboring reservation with his head full of false, mischievous statements, which he industriously circulated among the people. But his effort to create a disturbance was put down by the Indians themselves.

We are sure that the great majority of the people who come under the influence of the agency are beginning to understand and appreciate a Christian agency, and are learning to respect it as such. A much larger number of the men have taken hold of the hoe and assisted their women in cultivating the ground than at any time past. Many are asking for coats and pants instead of blankets and leggings.

Most of the good-land crops are promising; the rain-fall has, however, been surprisingly distributed. At Cass Lake it has been so excessive as to be damaging to crops, while gardens at Winnebagoshish and portions about Leech Lake have suffered from drought. Grasshoppers have never been troublesome here. The estimate of potatoes raised by Indians this year is 3,000 bushels, and of corn 2,500 bushels. The yield of both would have been larger had the rains been more timely.

The material prosperity is not as good as last year in several respects. The season for sugar-making was very unpropitious, last year's product by them having been 50,000 pounds, while this year it is scarcely more than 10,000 pounds. The bountiful supply of blueberries gathered last year, by sale, brought them $1,000 of valuable supplies. This year, extended wood-fires destroyed nearly all of this wholesome and valuable fruit. Lastly,

their harvest of wild rice is very meager in most localities; probably on the whole not half a crop will be gathered. In the largest rice-growing sections, high water has either drawn the roots of the plant quite out of their bed, or the head of the plant is so little above the water that, by their method of harvesting, the crop cannot be gathered, but must fall into the water and be lost. A falling off of 15,000 or 20,000 pounds in their wild rice is a serious loss, in addition to the items above named. These are acts of Providence, and in no case the result of present shiftlessness of the Indians.

One fact in the history of the year may be mentioned here. All annuity payments must have been distressingly late, owing to such tardy action by Congress. Our payment did not occur till December 2, and then the goods payment was only about two-thirds the usual amount. Here was a chance to test the loyalty of these Indians, whose reputation in all the years gone by has been so bad. I confess that I entered upon the work with no little misgiving. We had determined to make the payment without the presence of the military; a thing done but twice before in all the history of the Pillagers. No more need be said to make it evident, if the people bore themselves patiently under such circumstances, that it would be greatly to their credit. To their praise be it said that they did behave admirably, "accepting the situation" not only, but at our suggestion a sort of Indian jury was called. The chiefs selected six of their most candid men, of true moral courage. Questions of claims and disputes between Indians were, by the agent, referred to them for adjudication. It did one good to see the fairness and promptness with which they did their work. All witnessing it were impressed that it was a valuable step in the direction of self-government.

IMPROVEMENTS.

Last spring our saw-mill was finished, and to it was attached a portable grist-mill for corn. About 9,000 feet of lumber have been sawed. With this the agency buildings have been repaired in part, a new blacksmith-shop built, and also a large addition to our barn. Besides this, 160 rods of valuable permanent fence have been built, and more than this amount of fence of a less substantial character. The balance of the lumber is being rapidly used up by the Indians in erecting small dwellings, the work of which they perform almost entirely themselves. Fifteen such houses will be built this year. The quantity of corn brought for grinding, even as late as June, no less surprised than gratified me. Their happy faces abundantly showed their appreciation of these greatly-needed improvements. Had not our steamboat utterly failed, we intended to have carried the grist-mill around to different localities, as the most effective stimulus to corn-planting.

EDUCATION.

The boarding and industrial school has been maintained during the year with good success, having been in session over ten months. The average attendance has been 25, of which 16 have been regular members of the school-family, boarded and clothed entirely, while others have been assisted more or less. With the reduced fund for educational purposes only a limited number can be entirely provided for, but great pains are taken with those who are in the school-family to train them to good habits in all regards. Just upon the expiration of the treaty providing a blacksmith, a carpenter, and a physician, for Congress to have taken from us $500 of our regular treaty school-fund is to us almost unaccountable. It weakens our power for good in a most vital point. Christian educational work is surely worth maintaining, if anything can be. I make a most strenuous plea for our treaty rights.

Our steady purpose is to raise up substantial Christian citizens. The success of this effort, with the faithful preaching of the Gospel by the teacher, in the language of the people, is seen in the marked change in the moral and religious tone of those gathered about the agency. During the past year a Union church has been organized, which numbers 20 natives, the agent and wife and all employés having also joined it. Drunkenness has nearly disappeared from the reservation.

The Indians on the two reservations nearest the agency have done far more for their own improvement without Government assistance than those at Leech Lake. They are a quiet people, strongly desirous of having schools established for their children. There are probably few more promising unoccupied fields among Indians anywhere. They are on good land.

WHITE OAK POINT MISSISSIPPI CHIPPEWAS.

Of these bands, numbering last year 750, little can be said. Their annuity in goods expired last year. Their reservation, 20 miles up the Mississippi from Pokegoma Falls, is small and of little value to them, under the circumstances, except for hay-making. They have only a single working-team, and, scattered, as they are, from Grand Rapids down to the Northern Pacific Railroad, this can be worth very little to them in farming. It will be remembered that these sixteen bands are the remnant of the Mississippis, formerly located at Sandy Lake and Pokegoma, who did not consent to be removed to White Earth, or, becoming dissatisfied there, have straggled back to their old quarters. Manifestly, if the Govern-

ment is to appropriate money for the removal of any Indians to White Earth, or near there, these Mississippis should receive first attention of all under my charge. Whisky and the contaminating influence of vicious whites are doing fearful work among them.

SANITARY.

Of the Pillagers, under this head it should be said, while we have no regular physician, we need and should have one.* Repeatedly during the past year the lives of employés have been in great peril. For the Indians, Teacher Wright has kindly taken on him the burden of acting physician, dispensing such medicines as a non-professional employé can. For this service and their medical supplies the Indians show more gratitude than for almost anything else. It is worthy of remark that their "medicine men," with their "pow-wows" and "juggleries," are fast losing their hold upon the people. Their old men complain that no young men are in training to perpetuate this form of superstitious heathenism—for such it really is. Outsiders little realize the bondage in which the masses have been held through this feature of their religion.

The general health of the people has been better than last year. Small-pox, to which we were exposed, we have been mercifully saved from. The vaccine virus is all that the Government has been taxed for. The labor and trouble of its use has been done within ourselves, either by the acting physician or the Government interpreter.

THE STEAMBOAT

has been a standing item in agency reports for several years past. Our poor old craft has finally given out entirely. Our hay is, in consequence, to-day stacked, some of it, 25 miles away from the agency. To at all meet our wants a steamboat should be built this very fall. When the lake is open we can only reach the houses of the Indians with our teams to plow, or take lumber to assist them in building, by the use of the boat. We must have it, or not do half what we might and ought to do for them.

In conclusion I may be allowed to say, it is the dictate of sound sense to effect the removal of the Pillagers and settle them on good farming-lands as soon as this can wisely be done. But the experiments hitherto made seem to prove that a wholesale transfer of so numerous a people, where they are still within easy reach of their favorite haunts, is practically not a success. An honest effort to prepare their minds for such a removal has been my constant aim. The destruction of crops on these better lands by grasshoppers for two years past has quite disinclined them toward such a removal, since at this agency they have not been troubled in this way.

The attention of the Government has heretofore been urged to the just claim of the Pillagers to have some good lands cleared and broken for them here. By treaty of 1855 the Government stipulated that 200 acres of new land should be thus made ready for them. It is a well-known fact that a gross fraud was practiced on them. Not more than half of what was stipulated was cleared and broken. To make up the 200 acres, old, worn-out lands were measured in. Now, if Congress would make an appropriation such as in equity is due them for unfulfilled stipulation of treaty of 1855, say $2,000, this would open up for cultivation new rich land. They could then abandon their worn-out gardens and hopefully set about farming in earnest. This should by all means be done. It would not interfere with nor essentially delay their ultimate removal and settlement on the lands adjoining White Earth reservation on the north, selected by my predecessor, and which some time ago, with this in view, I requested might be withdrawn from market.

Inasmuch as I am credibly informed that one of our visionary Indians, with the evident intent to make himself a great man, gravely told some prominent public men at White Earth recently that there were 50 families here ready and desirous to be removed to that reservation, it is my duty to say that a more foolish and baseless story could hardly have been told. I really do not know a single family thus disposed. But with generous appropriations and an earnest effort some could be induced to go, and their success would be a strong incentive to others. I will not say half that might and perhaps ought to be said, lest I should be suspected of not being, after all, in sympathy with the scheme of removal.

RECAPITULATION.

On the score of debt, we ask of Congress $2,000 for clearing and breaking land and for "general agricultural purposes." We ask $1,000 for an agency physician; we ask $700 for a new steamboat, using old machinery; we ask $300 to get logs to stock our saw-mill; and lastly, in the name of all that is good, we ask the restoration of the $500 taken out of our fund for educational purposes; and that all may be available for current fiscal year.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

HENRY J. KING,
United States Special Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

* Dr. A. Barnard, of valuable experience and service among this people, was with us a little while last year, but funds would not allow his continuance.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,
Red Lake, Minn., August 25, 1877.

SIR: I herewith submit my fifth annual report of the affairs at this agency.

LOCATION AND POPULATION.

This reservation is about 95 miles wide by 115 long, having for its northern boundary Rainy Lake River and Lake of the Woods; its only shipping-point being Detroit on the Northern Pacific Railroad, 100 miles south.

The population at last enrollment was 1,191, besides about 18 whites belonging to the families of the employés.

AGRICULTURE.

This reservation contains about 3,200,000 acres, of which 1,000,000 are tillable, the remaining portion being grazing, wooded, and worthless. The timber is pine with considerable bodies of hard wood. From this hard wood the Indians obtain their sugar; the soil likewise is of a superior quality wherever the hard wood grows.

The crops which were reported one year ago were of decided utility, not only here but to several other and distant points and agencies, especially at White Earth, where, owing to loss of crop, our hardy and really excellent quality of corn was of the greatest benefit, both for food and for seed. In that respect this agency is peculiarly favored; a failure of crops was never known here. The crops raised by the Indians are about as follows: Corn, owing to an extremely unfavorable season, only 5,000 bushels; wheat, 175 bushels; potatoes, 2,500 bushels; other vegetables, 450 bushels; hay, 250 tons; maple-sugar, 40,000 pounds; berries, 300 bushels. They have caught 650 barrels of fish, $6,600 worth of furs, and woven 750 yards of rush matting.

EDUCATION.

I am happy to be able to report so good a degree of progress in this important field of work. Owing to the enlightened and philanthropic views entertained by the Indian Department, and the assistance rendered by it, I was enabled to keep in operation for six months in the last year a *boarding-school*, at least in part. Some ten girls were taken into the boarding-house, where they were quickly changed from dirty, ragged little savages, uncouth, wild, and verminous, to clean, neatly-clad young misses, free from vermin, attending diligently to their studies and recitations in the school-room, and just as diligently and neatly doing housework, and knitting or sewing. The change was indeed wonderful. Unable to board and keep the boys, as yet, they were given a dinner each day they attended school.

I deem myself fortunate in having secured the services of Miss Mary C. Warren as teacher. She has had several years' experience in such schools, and is master of both languages, which gives her very decided advantages for the position she fills. The results have been very gratifying under the circumstances, and when the new boarding-house is opened—of which more particular mention will be made under the head of "progress"—all the signs indicate a full and successful school.

MORALITY.

There is little to say under this head, no great change being perceptible during the year. While the Indians are far from perfection; are addicted to polygamy, licentiousness, gambling, loafing, and some pilfering, yet they are superior to many white settlements in this—here there is no burglary, highway-robbery, murder, riots, or strikes. They are much more peaceable, having very little quarreling, being very kind to the sick, and fond of their children.

MISSIONARY WORK.

This continued as last year, under the care of Rev. F. Spees, until last January, when by mutual agreement between the American Missionary Association and the Protestant Episcopal Mission, the former society withdrew, relinquishing the field to the latter; whereupon Mr. Spees left, and his place was taken by two young Indian clergymen, Revs. F. Smith and Samuel Madison, who continue to labor here, although the latter is quite low with pulmonary disease, which has confined him to the house for two months past. The work consists in a combined Chippewa and English service, and Sabbath-school, besides one or more evening services during the week. Also a general visitation and instruction in religious matters at their homes. Since the change mentioned above there have been of Indians baptized 13, and 8 confirmed. Others are expecting to receive baptism soon. That tried friend of the Indian, Bishop Whipple, visited this agency recently, and expects to build here next season a church and parsonage. The Mission have already expended here this year about $1,000, in the way of clothing, seed, hoes, and salaries of missionaries. With few exceptions the Indians desire the missionary work to go forward.

CIVILIZATION AND PROGRESS.

Among evidences of progress here may be mentioned the increasing willingness on the part of the chiefs, braves, and others to engage in manual labor, which is traditionally

degrading to a man. Nearly all seem anxious to get employment, and will work well for prompt pay, but, living "from hand to mouth," they dare not do much for themselves in the way of clearing up and cultivating new land and wait for their wages till a crop is raised. This is one of the most serious obstacles to rapid progress. About three-fourths of them wear citizens' dress, and all would if they had the means. They desire stock and are getting a moderate amount. They now have about 150 ponies, 22 swine, and 20 head of cattle. They have cleared up considerable land, about 50 acres of new land having been broken for them by Government teams this season.

During the winter the miller, with his help, cut and skidded over 100,000 feet of logs near our former lumber-camp, when, owing to a total lack of snow suitable for moving logs, he went some ten miles up Mud Creek—large enough to drive logs down—and cut 150,000 feet of logs, expecting to drive them down to the lake as soon as the ice left, but owing to said lack of snow there was a resultant lack of water, and it was not until heavy rains in May and June that the logs could be driven to the lake and boomed at our dock. Even then a furious storm broke the boom and scattered the logs. All these unlooked-for and unusual events made our lumber much more expensive than in former years.

But persistent, well-directed efforts will ultimately win; so, after meeting all these difficulties, I am happy to report the completion in good condition of a boarding-house to accommodate the pupils of our school. It is 28 by 38 feet, two stories high, the upper floor designed for a dormitory for the boys; a wing, 24 by 32 feet, one story high, with a good drying-room for clothes on upper floor; a good cellar. The house is well plastered and has one coat of paint. This building is capable of accommodating 20 pupils—10 of each sex—quite comfortably, and 30 if deemed advisable. In this school the boys will be taught not only how to read, write, and cipher, but to labor at the different kinds of farm and shop work; where the girls will be taught culinary and household work in addition to their books, thus earning a portion of their living. In this way we shall be achieving a grand beginning in the way of civilizing and raising to the plane of self-support this interesting people. We may not hope to wholly civilize the elder portion, who will soon pass off the stage of action, but we may do much toward reclaiming the young, who will in a few years constitute the ruling element. I apprehend that this is one of the most progressive and important achievements gained since the treaty was made.

A neat, small frame house has been nearly completed for the farmer, and a similar one for the carpenter. The Indians have built about 640 rods of fairly good fence to protect their crops, thus indirectly fostering their individuality in relation to their homes. Several new houses are in process of building by the Indians.

During the year there have been sawed 117,000 feet of lumber, 53,000 shingles, 36,000 feet boards planed, and 8,000 feet jointed. There have been ground 2,400 bushels of corn and 34 bushels of wheat. The mill is now in active operation, cutting out lumber for the use of the Indians.

There have been plowed 400 acres of old ground, and 50 acres of new ground broken for the Indians.

AGENCY BUILDINGS.

There are the following good, comfortable, substantial frame buildings: five dwelling-houses, two schools, one school-house, one boarding-house; one water-power saw and grist mill, supplied with planer, matcher, edger, and circular-saws; one warehouse, one office, one blacksmith's shop and one carpenter's shop, one horse-barn, one common barn, one granary, and one wagon-shed.

SANITARY.

From the report of Dr. C. P. Allen I glean the following items: Number of cases treated during the year 1,397, with 8 deaths. This does not include putting up such medicines as may be called for. Superstition and clamors of the old medicine-men, whose incomes are threatened, constitute a serious obstacle to the universal use of white man's medication. The physician encounters another almost insurmountable obstacle to the success to which he aspires in the way of interference with his treatment by some old person who opposes his plan, preferring at the least a slight admixture of Indian remedies with his. The diseases are largely scrofulous, syphilitic, cutaneous, rheumatic, and pulmonary. Their habits tend to propagate such diseases. Much of the time their diet is unfit to sustain health. All patients desiring or needing it are visited at their homes. The physician is called in all emergencies, and in severe cases of sickness to at least give an opinion as to the gravity of the disease even where they do not use his medicine. A hospital, in which serious and chronic cases could be under the eye of the physician, where suitable diet and sanitary conditions could be had, would be of great benefit to this people.

SUGGESTIONS.

Much of the land here will produce good wheat in fair quantities, as has been fully demonstrated, and one of the fondest hopes the Indian cherishes is for flour to eat; and what we now most urgently need, after getting into successful operation the boarding-school, is a

flouring-mill, in connection with our present mill, to convert the Indians' wheat into good white flour. Such a mill could be procured at comparatively little expense, and would be a powerful incentive to work. The Indian knows he can raise wheat here; now, if he could carry a sack of that wheat to mill and get it made into nice flour he would feel quite willing to work to clear up more land to have more good healthy food. At present much of the time his food is of too poor a quality to impart much strength, hence a natural distaste for labor on account of weakness. More teams are also needed to enable them to work their little farms. While at several agencies large appropriations have been made for purchase of teams, to place them on a good footing for carrying on farm-work, not a dollar has been appropriated to this people for such purpose outside of the amount of treaty stipulations. I would respectfully solicit attention to this matter.

I would again urge the establishment of some competent legal authority to take cognizance of and punish the perpetration of crime on the reservation. The Indian needs to be made amenable to law like other people. White people without law would not be such quiet people as these Indians are. I believe the best and most influential Indians would gladly welcome and support a proper legal authority.

CONCLUSION.

I am happy to be able to report a growing love for civilized ways, including labor for sustenance, increased area cultivated, gradual improvement in manner of living, with a good degree of order and quiet, and I would respectfully ask for them a patient hearing if a committee of them visit Washington for the purpose of effecting an extension of the treaty so soon to expire by limitation.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. M. PRATT,
United States Special Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CHIPPEWA AGENCY, MINNESOTA,
White Earth, August 28, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit my fourth annual report of the condition of the Indians under my charge.

White Earth Indian reservation is located in Northern Minnesota, in latitude 47° 30′, longitude 95° 30′, the nearest point to the Northern Pacific Railroad being 10 miles. In area it contains 36 townships. The 12 townships on the west side are a beautiful rolling prairie of deep rich loam, with clay subsoil, very productive. The 12 townships through the center north and south are timber and prairie, nicely distributed for agricultural purposes. The 12 townships on the east side are sandy; some parts are covered with jack-pines and others well timbered with a good quality of hard and soft pines, sufficient for all future use of the reserve. The reservation is well watered both with lakes and running streams, and has abundant mill powers.

CONDITION.

The Indians under my charge are the *Mississippi*, *Otter Tail Pillager*, and *Pembina Chippewas*. About 850 of the Mississippi band live on the reserve; and about 450 Otter Tail Pillager and 200 Pembina Indians make it their home here, and farm some. The remainder of the 2,894 Indians under my charge live at Mille Lac Lake, Snake River, and at or near Pembina. A few roam the country about Gull Lake and Otter Tail Lake. Those living off the reservation subsist by hunting, fishing, begging, &c. A few have adopted the customs of the white man, and work in the lumber and woods in winter, as laborers; but the most of them are making no progress toward civilization. All of these ought to be removed to this reservation.

The circumstances of those living on the reservation are *very* good, considering their condition when removed here and the ravages of the locust for the past two years. The Otter Tail Pillager Indians, who settled at the Wild Rice River two years ago this fall, have done *very* well. They have had no assistance since the first year, and have made me less trouble than any other Indians on the reservation.

The Pembina Indians, who were settled at the same time on Wild Rice River, six miles below the Otter Tail Pillagers, have done comparatively nothing. They have traveled to Pembina and back each season, have disposed of over one-half of the cattle given them by the Government either by selling or killing them, and have traded off nearly all their new wagons for old ones. It is very hard to do anything with them. They should be made not only to settle on the reservation, but also to remain on the reservation or receive no annuity.

The Mississippi Indians have done well. About 200 families are living in good and con-

fortable houses, and are farming more or less. I think I can safely say that if the grasshoppers had kept away from the reserve, one-half or more of the Indians on this reservation would to-day have been self-supporting by agriculture alone. A large percentage of them have furniture and things to make them comfortable in their houses, the same as white persons, and keep their houses neat and clean.

HABITS AND DISPOSITION.

Their habits are good. They are as industrious as any people who have had no better opportunity to learn, and cultivate a pride to excel in industry and civilized arts. They are inclined to live peaceably with all mankind, and would have no trouble and make none, if it were not for a few designing and mischief-making people living among them.

PROGRESS.

Their progress during the past year has been very marked, considering all things they have had to contend with. Last year their crop was cut off by grasshoppers, but this did not discourage them. They broke more land, plowed and sowed, got out fencing, and enlarged their fields. This year their crop was partially and in some instances wholly destroyed by the hoppers; still they are not discouraged, but have broken more land and fenced it for next year, and, if they can get seed, will plant more next year than ever before. They have learned how to do nearly all kinds of farm labor, do their own breaking, and do it well; do their own plowing and seeding. Many can cradle grain as well as a white man. As a general rule the Indian has no idea of economy. Many, however, are learning "to lay by for a rainy day."

This year they are more backward with their haying than usual. On July 17, about the time they generally begin haying, a "grand council" was convened here, which perfectly demoralized nearly 150 of the Indians, and kept them from their hay-making and other work. Councils of all kinds have a decidedly bad effect on the Indians, and are poor instruments of civilization. All their old habits and customs are revived to a certain extent. They become uneasy and discontented in their hope and anxiety for something better, and it is three or four weeks before the effect wears off and they get settled again at their work.

CIVILIZATION AND SUGGESTIONS.

Vide report of last year.

EDUCATIONAL.

I had, during the past year, eight months' school; employed most of the time four teachers, one male and three female. The largest attendance during any one month was 113, and the largest average attendance was 98 for each of two months. This year I had only the one boarding and day school, while last year I had the boarding and day school and another day-school in addition. I had an average of 75 boarding scholars for each of the eight months. These were not only boarded, but clothed also. The total expense of running the school was $4,666.67, which amount is a treaty appropriation. The school was in session eight months, or thirty-four and a half weeks. From this it is clearly seen that the entire expense, per week, for board, clothes, tuition, &c., for each scholar, is covered by the sum of $1.80, or a trifle over $1.80. The teachers' salaries and every expense incident to such a school are included in the above. During the time school was in session 148 children participated in the school, of which 78 were boys and the remaining 70 girls. The daily attendance for each month was 65. Twenty scholars did not leave the school from the time it began until it closed, not missing a single day of school, and full as many as 45 did not miss one week of school. The average monthly attendance was about 90.

For further information regarding school, daily routine, &c., *vide* school superintendent's report for May, 1877.

RELIGIOUS.

The mission of the Protestant Episcopal Church is under the charge of the Rev. J. A. Gilfillan. He does the missionary work in general, while the Rev. Em-me-gah-bowh is rector of the church Saint Columba, where he officiates in Chippewa, and has a good congregation twice each Lord's day. The number of church-members is 230 males and 275 females.

The Episcopal Church has donated during the year as follows: For educating four young men for the ministry, $970: for pay of blacksmith and carpenter for doing Indians' work, $198.94; for support of hospital and other purpose, $5,306.54.

The Roman Catholic Church have had one missionary here. I called to get the statistics of his church, but was unable to get any; was referred to Bishop Seidenbush for the numerical strength of the church here, and to General Ewing, Roman Catholic commissioner at Washington, D. C., for the amount of money, &c., sent here by the Roman Catholic Church for missionary purposes; and for the want of time have not been able to obtain the statistics.

WORK OF PAST YEAR.

During the past year the Government has cultivated 60 acres; the Indians 1,402 acres. There are under fence 4,103 acres; broken this year by Indians, 106 acres; rods of fence built by Indians, 4,755. The Indians have cut and hauled to the river and run to the mill about 800,000 feet of dead pine, which was going to waste. This will be sawed into lumber for fencing and house-building. I visited nearly every farmer myself and estimated his growing crop, and also took an invoice of the number of acres each person had under cultivation, and the amount of stock, and the present condition of each one. (See statistical report.)

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEWIS STOWE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

BLACKFEET AGENCY, MONT., *August* 1, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my first annual report of the Indians under my supervision:

Early in November last the agency was removed from the Teton River to the buildings that had during the summer been preparing on Badger Creek, within the new boundary of the reservation. Every exertion was made to complete and make habitable the buildings before the winter closed on us, but only with partial success. The valley in which they are situated is of limited extent, not more than one thousand acres, about one-fourth of which only is capable of cultivation, and for cattle-raising it is unsuited, the hilly surroundings making herding difficult; indeed, why the site was chosen when so many much better were all around, I am unable to say.

During the winter, preparations were made for fencing, by cutting and bringing down poles from the mountains, cutting off the brush, and clearing the ground for plowing; in the latter work the Indians, men and women, engaged with commendable industry. It being the first labor of any kind they had ever done for the agency, I gave them every encouragement, had meals prepared for them, and did not make their tasks heavy. In making the irrigating-ditch they also gave efficient assistance.

The interest the Indians took in the planting and sowing of the agency-farm was great. They had never seen anything of the sort before. Some of the chiefs requested to be allowed, with their own hands, to put some of the seeds in the ground that they might watch their progress with more interest. Nearly one hundred acres have been fenced and cleared, and twenty put under crop, potatoes, turnips, pease, carrots, &c., all at this date presenting a healthy growth and giving promise of an abundant yield.

Preparations are nearly completed to make such additions to the buildings as are necessary for comfort and convenience during the winter. Timber has been cut in the mountains, and the river utilized for its conveyance down. Before winter, it is expected the value of the buildings for agency purposes will be doubled, by the labor of the employés and Indian assistants, without any special aid from the Department beyond a small amount for the necessary hardware.

I am gratified in reporting the efficiency and success of the school. An uninterrupted session was held from the end of November until the end of June. A short vacation was then given. Now the new session has opened with an additional teacher and increased interest and attendance. The progress was as steady and marked as could have been looked for from the same number of white children; their aptitude was equal, their docility greater; perhaps the application not so good; their parents, as a rule, appreciate the advantages of the school and aid in the steady attendance of the children.

There is a reluctance in both children and adults to speak the English words they know, arising, I think, from their fear of mispronunciation and being laughed at. They laugh immoderately at our mistakes in Piegan. It is hoped this difficulty will disappear under the influence of encouragement and kindness.

A Sabbath-school was organized in December, and has been in steady operation since. The interest in the exercises is manifest; the hymns are very popular. The attendance is not confined to children only. From the opening adults were invited. I have often been delighted by hearing the squaws, when in the brush cutting fire-wood, enliven their toil by singing our Sabbath-school tunes; and special care has been taken to give suitable religious instructions. The Decalogue and the sweet teachings of the "Galilean King," with an occasional brief notice of some scripture hero, have been subjects. A Sabbath forenoon service has also been kept up with much regularity, and has been well attended by both employés and Indians.

These tribes do not appear wedded to any superstitious heathen practices; are losing faith in their "medicine-men" and their teachings, and present a favorable opening for the Prot-

estant missionary. It is much to be desired and prayed for that some of our large missionary societies, who do so much for China and India, would send some laborers into this most promising field.

The orderly and peaceable conduct of these tribes, as formerly reported, continues. The winter hunt of the buffalo was not so productive as the one before, only about one-third the number of robes being taken. They are now absent on the summer hunt, and the word is sent here that buffalo is plenty, and they are making abundance of dried meat.

There has been during the year very little crime, only two cases of violent death, both squaws, one shot by her husband in a quarrel, the other by the accidental discharge of a rifle in the lodge. Both cases were properly investigated and judicially passed on. Lesser offenses are very few; no drunkenness, and, owing to the constant vigilance of our native police, (or soldier band,) the whisky-dealer has disappeared.

I find it difficult to prevail even on the more sensible and reflecting portion to give up their nomadic life and settle down to farm or raise cattle. They admit the time approaches fast when the buffalo will disappear, but until then the excitement of the chase and the notion that labor is only for women will prevent the change to a more certain and civilized life. Some of the headmen have, however, taken steps looking to a change, and are trading their ponies for horned cattle, and talking of selecting locations and asking help to build cabins, which of course at the proper time will be gladly afforded.

I have requested the chiefs to select me three youths, who must willingly come, not be coerced, to stay a year at the agency, one to be taught by the farmer, one by the carpenter, and the third by the blacksmith, a proper portion of their time to be given to the school. I have received the reply that the proposal was good, but the boys have not as yet been sent.

The sanitary condition has been good beyond common, no diseases but of ordinary type, and easily controlled. In spring there was an alarm raised about small-pox. Adults and children came in crowds for vaccination, and were properly attended to. Happily, not a single case of the disease occurred.

The ancient burial practice was to put the bodies of men in robes, sewed up, and fastened high up in trees; the bodies of squaws and children were left in the brush, where they were speedily devoured by wolves and other animals. This barbarous practice I exerted my influence to break up. There is a neatly-fenced burial-lot near the agency, and all who died anywhere near I required to be interred there, always furnishing a coffin, and with the children of the school and the employés forming a procession, and at the grave having a brief service of singing and prayer. I tried to impress on them the superiority of this method as compared with theirs, with, I hope, some success. It was sad to hear the request sometimes for me not to bury them so deep, as it would be difficult for them to get out, yet it was an avowal of their full faith in a resurrection. A girl twelve years old, who had attended our school a short time and witnessed our mode of burial, died at camp, five days' journey off. Her last request of her father was that her body might be taken to her white father for interment after our mode in the burial-lot. The Indian faithfully complied with her request, and she was interred with our usual service, as she wished.

In reviewing the progress made by these Indians since my arrival, I have every reason to feel much gratified, and believe that with proper management they can soon be made self-supporting.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN YOUNG,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

CROW AGENCY, MONT., *August* 17, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I herewith submit my first annual report of affairs at this agency. Having assumed charge on the 13th of last month, and been necessarily absent on public business a considerable portion of the intervening time, it will be impossible for me to make either a full or a satisfactory report. The records of the office are very meager, and in many instances, I regret to say, wholly unreliable, at least so far as relates to statistics. The census shows about 3,300 Indians of the Mountain and River Crows that properly belong to this agency.

The agency is located on Rosebud Creek, about 15 miles from the Yellowstone, in a southerly direction, and, in my opinion, it could scarcely, all things considered, have been located in a more unfavorable position. Just as good water could have been found, much better soil, and more arable pasture and hay land could have been secured in many parts of the reservation. In winter the snow covers the ground, feed is scarce for the animals belonging to the agency, and for the ponies of the Indians, while in many parts of the large reservation but little snow remains on the ground during winter. To reach the agency, either the Yellowstone must be crossed, or the Stillwater, Boulder, or Bridger, three rapid mountain-torrents, very dangerous when swollen with melting snows or filled with floating ice; and

not only dangerous to life and property, but making transportation very expensive for all supplies and for all employes. The present site has not one advantage over the old agency, and it has a great many disadvantages that were not found there.

THE BUILDINGS,

though not well p'anned, nor properly constructed nor completed, are comfortable, and perhaps the best that could be provided with the means at disposal and the experience of those who constructed them. Half the amount expended at the old agency would have made more comfort, more profit, and would in every respect have been better for the Indians and the Government.

THE CONDITION

of these Indians differs but little from all the wild tribes of the mountains, who know nothing of the restraints of civilization, except that they have for many years been friendly to the whites. They boast in all their talks and speeches that they have never "shed a drop of white men's blood," and those who know them best believe them entitled to the honor they claim, except, perhaps, some renegade Indian who may have attached himself to their enemies. Of course they are savages untamed, and wild as their mountains, ravines, and streams. They seem to copy and keep all the vices of the white men and but few of their virtues. Perhaps the worst feature of the Crow tribes is the almost perfect disregard of marital rights. Polygamy is common, a man taking all the wives that he can support, and, in their language, "throwing them away" at pleasure. But this is not, unfortunately, the worst phase of this crime against nature that exists among them. They consider adultery no crime, and of course for its commission there is no punishment except what nature inflicts, and this is meted out to them in the most fearful bodily disease of which the mind can conceive, and which threatens to destroy the whole tribe, and requires more medical treatment than all other ailments combined. This disease has been engendered by contact with the whites, and in almost all cases by the soldiers that have been in the field with them, or who have been quartered in the vicinity of their camps.

GAME AND HUNTING-GROUNDS.

The Indian subsists principally, when left to his own resources, on wild game, the buffalo, deer, elk, antelope, &c., but his hunting-grounds are becoming more circumscribed every year, and the more thoughtful, and the principal men of the tribes, begin to comprehend that they must look to some other source for supplies. But little has been done to teach them to til! the soil, or provide herds for their sustenance, but the present seems to be a very propitious time to make a beginning in this diection. A very few of them are willing to work, and as soon as they commence they become quite industrious and ambitious to learn. They are very fond of vegetables of all kinds, and a few of them profess to be willing to cultivate them.

FARMING.

But little work has been done at the new agency by way of farming, but enough to show that the finest wheat and oats can be raised; and corn for "roasting ears" could be raised in great perfection, and some years, like the present one, it would come to maturity; and most kinds of vegetables grow with wonderful rapidity and to a very large size. The land has of course to be irrigated, but the rapid fall of mountain-streams renders this comparatively easy, and very certain in its results. About 80 acres have been fenced, equally divided between pasturage and tillage land, and about 15 acres have been plowed. Late planting and sowing, with grasshoppers, rendered this almost valueless, but results showed that with ordinary care good crops could be raised. Water for irrigation should be brought in from the Rosebud at the foot of the bluff about two miles above the agency, and with this ditch some four or five hundred acres could be irrigated. A portion of this should be divided up into small lots of five and ten acres, or less, as much as any Indian will cultivate, and with instructions from the farmer, and occasional assistance, a good crop might be raised; and this fact once established, in my opinion would induce the older Indians and their squaws to cultivate the soil instead of going on the summer hunt. There will be many failures, and there must be "line upon line and precept upon precept;" but patient, energetic persistence will bring many to leave their wandering life.

THE DISPOSITION OF THE CROWS.

If an Indian's word can be taken for anything, or if he can be judged by his acts, I believe that the disposition of the Crows is of the most friendly and loyal character. They have gone out as scouts with different Army officers in large numbers, and have been very efficient in fighting the Sioux and the Nez Percés. Although friendly with the latter tribe, they

said: "We are the friends of the white man and of the Nez Percés, but we fight all of the white man's enemies; and if the Nez Percés fight the white man, then they are no longer our friends, and we will fight them." This steady, uniform friendship, when deprived by fraud of their annuities for one year, is worthy of the highest commendation.

SCHOOLS.

The school has not accomplished all that it was hoped it would during the past year. The compensation is so small that but few teachers of ability and who are adapted to the work can be secured. It requires peculiar tact, patience, and energy of character to be successful; and when the fact is known that the cost of living is double what it is in the States, the pay is small indeed. The number now attending is large and constantly increasing, and an assistant teacher will soon be required to meet the demands of the school.

THE HOME.

This institution is for the care and civilization of orphans belonging to the tribe. It is presided over by the matron, and habits of order and cleanliness are taught the children. They are required to live in the house, to dress like the whites, and, besides, are taught to do domestic work, and the girls are taught to make their own dresses. The building in which the home is located is entirely too small and very inconvenient. A building should be erected suitable for the requirements of such an institution.

CIVILIZATION.

From my long general acquaintance with the Indians and from what I gather here in the brief period I have been among them at this agency, I am confident that whatever is done for the Indians will be in a great measure accomplished through the agency of the squaws. The Indian likes his ease and comfort as well as the white man. He has the taste to admire and appreciate a clean lodge and well-cooked food. The squaws who have been educated at the different agencies, at homes or similar institutions, are far superior in their domestic habits to those who have been brought up in camps, and they are more sought for by the males, and have a greater influence than their wild, untamed sisters. The home, if properly conducted, would develop and utilize their good influences, and almost unconsciously raise the standard of civilization among them.

CHRISTIAN INFLUENCE.

But little in this direction has been accomplished as yet for the Crows. The Methodist denomination nominally has the religious control of the tribe. But it amounts to little more than the nomination of an agent, although none but men and women of good moral character are employed, and if possible religious people, and, other things being equal, those belonging to the denomination represented. But after a good moral character, adaptation is the next great requisite. Membership in any Christian church does not qualify a man for the position of farmer or butcher, or herder or blacksmith. A man may have every requisite for church-membership, and not one for the peculiar, perplexing, and unsatisfactory work that is required of all employés at an Indian agency.

The responsibility involved in the constant care of almost four thousand men, women, and children, especially in the present troublesome and unsettled condition of affairs at this place, is not small; and to assure success in a religious point of view, each denomination interested should do something by way of missionary work to help these wild, untutored sons of the mountains to a better life.

GEO. W. FROST,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE OF FLATHEAD AGENCY,
Montana Territory, August 13, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in a letter from your office, dated July 10, 1877, I have the honor of submitting this, my first annual report, and in doing so, it gives me great pleasure to state that notwithstanding the fears and predictions of the people generally of the Territory of Montana, the Indians of this reservation have remained faithful and friendly to the whites, although their relatives and allies, the Nez Percés, have been on the war-path and marched in triumph through the Territory within a few miles of this

agency, when they sent their runners and scouts to try to seduce the reservation Indians to join their cause. But, thanks to the activity of the chiefs, to the religious and moral influence of the fathers in charge of Saint Ignatius and Saint Mary's missions, and to the good sense of the Indians themselves, they not only refrained from joining their ancient allies, the Nez Percés, but they gave them warning that if an outrage was committed, either to the person or property of any settler of the Bitter Root Valley, in their retreat before General Howard's advancing troops, they would immediately make war upon them; and to this worthy action of Charlos, the non-treaty Flathead chief, and the chiefs and headmen of this reservation, do the white settlers of the Bitter Root Valley owe their preservation of life and property during those trying days. The Indians belonging to this reservation are the confederated tribes of Flatheads, Upper Pend d'Oreilles, and Kootenais.

THE FLATHEADS,

as a tribe, are not surpassed by any Indians I know of in intelligence, civilization, and disposition of kindness and good-will toward the whites. Under the Garfield agreement of August 27, 1872, a few families (not over twenty) were induced to remove from the Bitter Root Valley and settle in close proximity to this agency, under the chieftainship of Arlee, second chief of the tribe, who signed the agreement, and it was confidently expected that the balance of the tribe would soon follow; but Charlos, the son of Victor, and hereditary chief of the tribe, chose not to sign the agreement, and still resides in the Bitter Root Valley, where he cultivates the soil and refuses to leave the home of his fathers. The whole Flathead tribe, consisting of nearly four hundred souls, with the exception of the few families who removed to this agency, adhere to Charlos and follow his fortunes, choosing rather to eke out a livelihood by their own exertions in the neighborhood of their venerated chief than to accept the bounty of the Government and leave their homes. The Flathead families who reside at the agency are in comfortable circumstances, as the $5,000 annually appropriated to the tribe, under the conditions of the Garfield agreement, is paid wholly to them, and is generally expended in improvements, and in purchasing stock.

THE KOOTENAIS.

It is a pleasant duty for me to inform you of the advance of the Kootenais, consisting of about 315 souls, settled on the Jocko reservation, a tribe hitherto reported as a lazy, thriftless set. This year six families of that tribe have entered upon civilizing pursuits, and have excellent crops of wheat, oats, potatoes, onions, turnips, &c. The tribe also owns 100 head of horned stock and 300 head of horses. These poor people, above all others on this reservation, need encouragement and assistance, as they are furnished with hardly any implements of labor worth speaking of. A few weeks ago Eneas, the Kootenai chief, who, by the way, is better respected and has more influence among his people than any other chief on the reservation, purchased for the use of his tribe a mowing and reaping machine and a set of blacksmith's tools, pledging in payment the money coming to him from Government for the next two quarters as chief of the tribe. Eneas is a good man, kind and generous, and spends all the money he receives from Government in relieving the wants of his poor and struggling people.

The Kootenais live near the Flathead Lake, nearly 100 miles from the agency, and have no means of hauling lumber from the agency mill, and therefore have no houses to live in. If means are given these people to continue their efforts and encourage their civilizing pursuits, under the chieftainship of Eneas, whom the whole tribe respect and venerate, a very short time will elapse before they become a happy and prosperous people, as their land is productive and their grazing facilities unsurpassed. I would therefore recommend that the case of the Kootenais be carefully considered and prompt action be taken in furnishing them with implements of labor.

THE PEND D'ORIELLES,

numbering about 847, reside near Saint Ignatius Mission, some twenty miles from the agency, where they are generally engaged in the cultivation of the soil as far as the limited facilities will allow. Michelle, their chief, although a good-meaning man, has lost caste among his people, and a great deal of dissatisfaction exists among the tribe. I went to some pains to obtain the bottom facts, so that I might in some way try to conciliate and bring about a better understanding. It seems that the tribe are dissatisfied because Michelle lives near the agency some 20 miles from his people, who are located near Saint Ignatius Mission, and when business is to be settled, and decisions to be made by the chief, the Indians must come a long distance to consult him; therefore, André, second chief, who lives with the tribe, takes the responsibility upon himself and decides a great many of their cases. Sometimes, when the adverse party is dissatisfied, an appeal to Michelle is taken, who generally reverses André's decisions, to the vexation of all concerned. The influence of the chiefs on this reservation consists mainly in oratory, and Michelle, being crippled and away from his tribe, has in a great measure lost control, a fact which he is well aware of himself, as he came to consult

in regard to removing from the agency and going back among his people, with a view of regaining his lost influence. I held my decision in this case for further information and advice.

THE LOCATION OF THE AGENCY.

It seems to me that a great error was committed in locating this agency upon its present site, in an out-of-the-way corner of the reservation, if it was the intention to gather the Indians around the vicinity of the agency, where plenty of good agricultural land could be procured for the Indians to settle upon. The Jocko valley is very limited in agricultural land, being rocky, gravelly, and poor, but cannot be surpassed for grazing and timber; while further on toward the lakes, and more in the center of the reservation, where thePend d'Orielles reside, the agricultural land is excellent, and an unlimited number of farms an be opened up with timber, meadow, pasturage, and water-power that cannot be excelled. Of course it would cost quite a sum of money to remove the agency moreto the center of the reservation, but in the end it would be economy, as it would tend to bring the Indians together and harmonise existing quarrels, especially among the Pend d'Orielles, which may terminate in the severance of the tribe in case they may undertake to depose Michelle. Outside of these matters the best of

GOOD FEELING PREVAILS,

and no case of outrage or drunkenness has been reported to me since taking charge. The Indians seem to be contented and happy, and are pursuing their avocations with patience and good humor. The harvest is upon us, and all are engaged in gathering in their crops, which are very good this season, as a kind Providence has so far averted storms and drought, and an abundant yield is sure to bless their toil.

GAMBLING AND HORSE-RACING

in the vicinity of the agency, since I have taken charge, is entirely discountenanced, and with the aid of the chiefs and mission Indian police, I have succeeded in prohibiting it almost entirely, and if indulged in at all, is carried on in the most secret manner. On Saturday afternoons, when the young men wish to try the speed of their horses, they ask permission with a pledge that no betting will be indulged in.

INDIAN POLICE.

Under the supervision of André, second chief of the Pend d'Orielles, a very efficient force of Indian police is organized, who have their headquarters at the mission, where a jail has been erected. Upon information being lodged with André that any outrage against whites, or infraction of Indian law has been committed, the culprit is arrested and punished by imprisonment or labor, according to the nature of the crime. This force of police is composed of the very best men of the tribes, who perform any duty required of them by their chief without any payment. Their service is also at the disposal of the agent, and to their activity and efficiency I owe in a great measure the healthy moral state of affairs at this agency; and I would suggest that some recognition of their organization be made, and that the agent be empowered to at least furnish them with arms and necessary clothing for each year, as a reward for their sterling service. I will here cite an instance: Upon the approach of Joseph's band of hostile Nez Percés, and while the people of this county were trembling for their safety, and fearful that the reservation Indians would join the hostiles, the mission-police placed themselves at the agent's service and received orders from their chiefs to immediately arrest and incarcerate in the Indian jail any disaffected reservation Indian who might attempt to join the hostiles. This prompt action had a salutary effect upon the malcontents, and we had no occasion to arrest any one.

THE SANITARY CONDITION OF THE INDIANS

is excellent, and at this time but few cases of sickness are reported on the reservation. The medical service is in charge of an able and efficient physician, who has the full confidence of the Indians. Such thing as Indian "Medicine Men" have no existence, to my knowledge, on this reservation. I am in receipt of a fine supply of medical stores from the Department, which is one of the principal causes of the excellent health which prevails on the reservation.

THE SCHOOL

is under the supervision of the missionaries, and the boarding-school is taught by the Sisters of Charity, and owing to their untiring devotion the progress made by the children is highly gratifying. Besides the ordinary branches of education, the girls are taught sewing, knitting, to cut and make their own clothes, and house-keeping, cooking, &c. The boarding-

school subsists through the salary granted to the teachers by Government treaty, alms, and labor of the Sisters of Charity. The day school for boys is not a success, as it is impossible to induce them to confine themselves to the school-house. An industrial school, where attendance can be compelled, is the only practicable institution for boys. Industry is the great civilizer, and it is only by leading the rising generation into habits of industry, as well as education, that they will be brought to the understanding of the advantage and elevation of labor and agricultural pursuits.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

PETER RONAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT PECK INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Peck, Mont., August 15, 1877.

SIR: In accordance with instructions conveyed to me in a circular-letter issued from the Indian Department, dated July 10, 1877, I have the honor to offer to you the following annual report. My short residence at this agency will, I trust, be sufficient excuse for any deficiency in details:

An unfortunate delay on my way resulted in my failure to get here in time to meet General Forsythe, according to your instructions, for the purpose of uniting with him in the selection of a site for new agency-buildings; but I am glad to assure you that, whether from much investigation or accident, the best location in the reservation has been decided upon as the future site of the agency. After quite extensive personal examination of the different parts of the reservation, I am now fully confirmed in my first impression that the clear, pure and abundant water of Poplar River, as we now see it, when all other streams are dry, gives it a value for the purpose selected that no other can compare with. I arrived here early in June, but from various causes beyond my control, did not relieve my predecessor until the 23d of June.

LOCATION OF THE AGENCY.

It is a difficult to conceive of a location more unsuited to the purposes of an Indian agency than that of Fort Peck. The buildings are erected on a narrow strip of land with a precipitous bluff in the rear of perhaps 150 feet, this narrow belt of land rapidly caving in by the action of the water of the Missouri River, and all subject to overflow, as was proven in March last, when the buildings were 6 or 8 feet under water for near a day. With all this, and no land within 10 miles available for farming purposes, there was nothing left for the agent but to issue the rations and annuity-goods to the Indians, and then let them run at their own sweet will. The process of civilization under these circumstances must necessarily be slow.

Under the circumstances of danger from the rapid giving away of the river-bank in front of the agency buildings, and total unfitness of the old buildings for any purposes of habitation or protection and safety of the stores, I procured an order from the honorable Commissioner to stop all supplies coming up the river, and get ready to remove those at Fort Peck to Wolf Point, 45 miles by land farther down the river, and we are now awaiting the boat to remove us.

NUMBER OF INDIANS.

The Indians included in this agency are *Assinaboines*, *Yanktonnais*, and *Gros Ventres*. None of the latter, I learn, have ever come to this agency from Belknap to receive any supplies, but the two former have regularly received their supplies and annuity-goods, the first at Wolf Point and the second at Fort Peck, for over two years past; previous to that time all were supplied at Fort Peck. Their number, as near as I have been able to ascertain since I came, is 1,719 Assinaboines, 4,395 Yanktonnais, and 600 Gros Ventres—in all, 6,714 Indians.

INDIAN RESERVATION.

This Indian reservation generally is a high rolling, and more or less broken country, extending north of the Missouri River to the British line, and from Fort Buford to Fort Benton, covered with the nutritious bunch grass of this region, where buffalo have roamed for ages, and still live and are found in considerable numbers. Within this limit is found some very valuable land for farming purposes. There exists a plateau or bench on the north side of the Missouri River, from the mouth of Milk River to below Poplar River, a distance of perhaps 75 miles. This plateau varies in width from 1 to 3 miles, will average nearly 2 miles, and is not interrupted in this extent by any unproductive land, but is all above the first bottom (which at times overflows) some 10 or 12 feet, placing it above all possible danger of overflow by the river. It is intersected by Milk River, Porcupine, and Wolf Creeks, and Poplar River, at varying distances apart of 10 or 20 miles. At Wolf Point this farm land spreads

out to the greatest width, and we here find a body of really magnificent land, where thousands of acres of beautiful land can be seen at a glance, and here all the farming of the agency has been done.

FARM-LAND AND FARMING.

The whole extent of this plateau is as good farm-land as can be found above Yankton; and, if the seasons continue as favorable as this and the last were, crops can be grown and matured as well here as in Illinois.

An effort at farming has been made at Wolf Point, and so far with very satisfactory results. This season rains have been frequent, and crops are growing and maturing in a very satisfactory manner. The opinion has prevailed that crops could only be grown in this region by the help of irrigation; but the experience of this and the past season has proven that rains can be depended on for growing any crops common to the Mississippi Valley—spring-wheat and oats; corn may, perhaps, be cut short by early frost, but potatoes here find the soil and circumstances to produce them in the highest perfection; and if we had had the seed to plant even the 65 or 70 acres broken up here this season, we could have supplied all our Indians with potatoes for the year, and still have a surplus. The only drawback at Wolf Point, or any other location on the reservation, excepting only at Poplar River, is a supply of good running water for domestic use. In this particular the location at Poplar River has precedence over every other; the land for farming purposes is only excelled by that at Wolf Point, and has the advantage of near proximity to Poplar River, a beautiful little stream of never-failing running water, and of sufficient volume to turn an ordinary flouring-mill even now, when waters generally are low, thus affording the agency there a constant and reliable supply of good, pure water for men and animals; thus giving it precedence over every other location, and can only be properly appreciated where we are entirely dependent on the water of the Missouri River to be hauled daily in wagons for more than half the year. I propose putting into cultivation at Wolf Point and Poplar River from 300 to 500 acres at each place as rapidly as possible, for the double purpose of the crops to be obtained, and also to furnish labor for the Indians, where they can be supplied with employment, and at the same time learn by actual experience what they most need to know about the practical details of farm-work.

INDIAN FARMING AND CIVILIZATION.

The farm work has heretofore been done almost entirely by white labor. Little, however, has been done, for I find only about 65 or 70 acres broken, while some 200 acres have been inclosed by a fence. This spring, for want of seed it is said, less than 30 acres was planted, which is particularly unfortunate, for if all the land had been planted the favorable season would have secured a very abundant crop, and produced potatoes enough to have supplied the agency for the winter. As it is, we can only hope to secure seed, to have it here ready for planting in the spring before it could be obtained from below.

INDIAN LABOR.

I am very much gratified with our success in procuring Indian labor on the farm at Wolf Point among the Assinaboines. No opportunity appears ever to have been offered or provided for the Yanktonnais at Fort Peck, as there is no land there susceptible of cultivation, and therefore no attempt has been made at farming, and the Yanktons have lost all the civilizing influence of the farm-labor for the seven years they have been at the agency.

I am more and more convinced that the plow and the reaper are the true civilizers among mankind in general, and to these instrumentalities we are to look as our strongest hope for these Indians.

The Yanktons here are apparently little, if any, changed since they became residents on the reservation, while the Assinaboines are yearly giving evidence of improvement, as they give more attention to the farm and other regular labor, and as a result we find them inclined to remain at home, giving constantly less time to roaming around in the chase and other unprofitable pursuits. During our haying season we had an opportunity to offer work to a considerable number, and we found no difficulty in getting all the help we could supply with implements and a place to work. We paid them regularly in subsistence stores and clothing, and it was amusing to see how readily they came to appreciate the white man's clothing when they undertook to pitch hay while wearing a blanket; but they soon learn by actual experience the comfort and convenience of shirt and pantaloons, instead of the breech-cloth and blanket, and accept with great glee the clothing offered for the work.

The Indians as a rule resist any innovations on their customs, as well as modes of dress, and I think the Yanktonnais at this agency will be inclined to resist any attempt of the agent to remove them anywhere where work will be required of them. The civilizing influence of the agency has, I think, been small in proportion as they have been left to follow their old habits of life, instead of providing some place and implements for their use, and then requiring of them some regular labor. If the buffalo were all beyond their reach they would, I verily believe, be the better for it, for they would then have less inducement to leave their

homes. The good available farm-land on this reservation is sufficient to give to every family of Indians at the agency a farm of 50 acres, with an unoccupied range of grazing-land practically unlimited in the rear toward the north. It appears clear that the best policy for the Indian Bureau would be to encourage the Indians to self-support, and in no way can this be done but to first provide the employment for them. With the land I propose to put under cultivation at Wolf Point and Poplar River this would be afforded, and then, with the necessary implements furnished them for the work, I would require a definite amount of labor, under competent direction, from every able-bodied male Indian for the rations and clothing issued to him. He would thus learn how to work, and be ready to take a house and piece of land to work for himself, and have a better appreciation of the value of the rations and clothing given him. This course, I am confident, must be adopted, or something in this direction, if the Government ever hopes to be relieved of their support by the yearly issue of rations and blankets.

INDIAN HOUSES AND FARMS.

As before indicated, it is not hoped that Indians will make any progress in farming if put on separate tracts of land for them to cultivate, unless they first learn by a course of apprenticeship, under proper tuition, at the agency-farm. An attempt has been made at this agency to erect houses for some of the Assinaboines at Wolf Point, but I regret to say the houses thus far erected for them are hardly an improvement on their tepees. There have probably been twenty erected of cottonwood logs, with earth roof and mostly without floors; they all leak badly, are low, damp, uncomfortable and unhealthy. I observe many have set up their tepees and resort to them in preference in mild weather. I would suggest that hereafter a certain amount of the appropriation be used in the erection of small but comfortable houses, with a shingle roof and board floor and glass windows, and otherwise make them comfortable but plain; this would give them a start and a home for the Indian and his family.

Their practical farming has also been of the rudest kind. I find at the agency now over 150 axes and ax-handles, while it has been difficult for us to gather together less than a dozen broken hay-forks to supply our Indians in helping us, or for themselves, to put up hay. Raising and herding cattle is what the Indians here must be directed and assisted in, as well as farming—not in wood-chopping. The wood needs saving and protection from the ravages of the river wood-choppers, or in a few years the little cottonwood now growing along the river in the reservation will have been used up for steamboat-wood, and the reservation be without wood.

INDIAN SCHOOLS AND EDUCATION.

The education of the Indian has occupied many of the best minds of our country since the organization of the Government, and yet there are and will be differences on the subject. That efforts should be made to promote education among their children is beyond dispute; but those efforts should conform to the subjects and surrounding circumstances. We have here parts of several tribes, to the number of 6,000 or 7,000, with not over twenty families, all told, living in any kind of houses, and most of them of the rudest possible description; the remainder all living in tepees, moving about the reservation, occupying one place in summer and another in winter. For several months in summer and autumn they gather up their effects and go out the distance of fifty or more miles among the buffalo and then fix their camp for a hunt. When this is over they strike their tents and return. I have not found more than twenty families of any more fixed habits than this. The only house in which to hold any school at present is small and inconvenient, and if a better one was provided it is doubtful if, under the circumstances, more than from fifteen to thirty scholars can be brought into even an irregular attendance at the school. Such has been the case in the past experience of the agency, and the results of teaching have not been hopeful or flattering, whatever they may prove on the reports in the bureau of civilization at the Indian Department at Washington.

Until the Indians are more fixed in their habitation, and some suitable place and appliances for teaching furnished, the money expended in payment of teachers could be put to much better use, if expended in building comfortable houses for the children and parents to live in, and in supplying them with the necessary implements, and instruction in use, by which they may be enabled to procure sustenance for their families.

If a boarding-school could be sustained, where the children could be taken by the teacher as a matron and there fed and clothed, as well as taught, good results might be hoped for. Teachers have been employed and paid for the past year, both at Peck and Wolf Point, the school at the first place closing on the 1st of June, and at the latter, the 1st of July I have employed a teacher, and will have a school opened again at Wolf Point early in the fall, and at Poplar River as soon as any place can be provided for it, but under the circumstances I am not hopeful for the results.

NEW AGENCY-BUILDINGS.

The buildings at Fort Peck being long unsafe and unfit for occupancy, there are only left the few buildings at Wolf Point; these consist of a storehouse, 90 feet long by 25 feet wide, and another building divided into four rooms, 20 feet square, with two or three other small log buildings, all covered with earth, which leak badly. We are now occupying these buildings, hoping to hear from the honorable Commissioner in regard to the new buildings proposed to be erected at Poplar River.

I received from the honorable Commissioner, on the 15th day of July, an order directing the agent to immediately prepare plans and specifications, with an estimate for the new agency-buildings at Poplar River, and at once went to Bismarck, where I procured the services of a practical builder, who with the items I gave as to the materials with which it was proposed to erect the buildings needed, made a plan and drew up specifications upon which to found bids for a contract. This plan was made chiefly from suggestions of my own, and which I believed were such buildings as the agency would need. After these plans, &c., were mailed, I, for the first time, learned by telegram from the honorable Commissioner that an advertisement was already made for bids to be received at Yankton, Dak., the contract to be let on the 1st of August. Of course my work was not needed further in this direction, which I need not say I very much regretted. I may say that the plans I furnished would, if followed out, have furnished the agency, both at Poplar River and Wolf Point, with such buildings as were imperatively needed, and were, I am sure, from my observation and experience here, well adapted for the necessities of the agency, and could be erected at a suitable time, when boats were running on the river, at a cost of less than $15,000. With these buildings the agency would be supplied for a long time to come, which I fear cannot be said of those advertised for letting at Yankton. I ardently hope, however, that some buildings will be erected this fall, and as soon as practicable such additional buildings as are absolutely necessary be erected, both at Poplar River and Wolf Point, for it cannot be concealed that it will be necessary for the agency to occupy both locations if the Yanktons and Assinaboines are retained in one agency.

SANITARY.

No report has been left me by the retiring physician, Dr. Southworth, of the diseases treated during the year, or of the sanitary condition before my arrival; I am, therefore, left to my own observation, since I came to the agency, from which to make any report as to the diseases prevalent, or other facts connected with this subject. Dr. Skinner, the present agency physician, will hereafter make regular sanitary reports.

The general health of the Indians at the agency has been good. No epidemic has prevailed during the year, and I have not observed a case of acute or inflammatory disease since my arrival. Ophthalmia of a mild character is rather common, with an occasional case of more severity. The chronic diseases I have noticed are, besides ophthalmia, rheumatism, scrofula, with frequent complaints of gastric difficulty, resulting, as I suppose, from drinking the alkaline water in the small streams. Pulmonary complaints are somewhat common, and yet I do not find as many dying from tuberculous pneumonia or consumption as I was led to expect. Upon the whole, I find as fair a condition of general good health among these Indians as among the same number of white people in civilized communities.

It is nearly impossible to follow any definite course of treatment in these cases without hospital conveniences. Unless a single dose or two cures, they abandon the treatment and try something else, or resort to their own medicine-man.

MISSIONARY.

No missionary has been sent by the missionary board of the Methodist Episcopal Church who have assumed the nomination of agents for this agency. I ardently hope the board will recognize their responsibility in this matter at an early day. There is a ripe field for missionary labor here, which I think should not be disregarded.

Mr. P. O. Matthews, an educated Indian, and a local preacher in the Methodist Episcopal Church, has been a resident of this agency for two or three years, and has labored faithfully for the good of the people, and is entitled to much commendation for his consistency, faithfulness, and disinterested efforts in keeping up a semblance of Sabbath observance. He should be sustained by the church and re-enforced with help, if the church fulfill their whole duty to this agency, of which they have assumed the spiritual direction and control.

Respectfully submitted.

W. BIRD,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GREAT NEMAHA AGENCY,
Nohart, Nebr., August 20, 1877.

In accordance with instructions, per circular-letter of July 10, herewith is submitted the annual report of the *Iowa* and *Sac and Fox of the Missouri* tribes of Indians, for year ending 31st instant.

These are two small tribes residing upon adjoining reservations, situated in Southeastern Nebraska and Northeastern Kansas.

IOWAS.

These are a laboring people, who raise upon their farms sufficient, in addition to their cash annuity of about $35 per capita, to more than supply them with the necessaries of life, no supplies being issued to them by the Government. They live in frame and log houses, many of which have kitchen and sitting room upon the first floor, the former being furnished with cook-stove, tables, chairs, and other necessary articles usually found in the culinary department. In the latter they have heating-stove, beds, &c., in winter, while in summer the comfortable room which many have upon the second floor is used as a sleeping apartment. It is no exaggeration to state that many of these Indian houses are furnished and cared for in a manner that bears a favorable comparison with many of the Anglo-Saxon settlers who reside near. In fact, observation and experience have proven to the observer that some of the Indian houses surpass in neatness and taste the homes of those of whom much more might be expected. Two Indian women have their sitting-rooms carpeted with carpet, the material composing which was prepared by their own hands. Two others are now preparing rags for the same purpose. Four sewing-machines are owned and operated by Iowa women, one having been purchased within the past year.

Nearly all the families have fields of from ten to fifty acres each, one half-breed having one-quarter section inclosed with post and rail fence, sixty acres of which is under cultivation. Many farms have been increased in size from year to year by the thrifty members of the tribe; but eachyear shows its delinquents. The progress the present season has been indicated more fully by the improvement in the manner of cultivating crops than in the increase in the amount of land under cultivation. Any unbiased observer would at once recognize the fact that the corn fields of the Iowas are as free from noxious weeds as those of the white man, and that some of them the fields of the Indians are cultivated much better.

Four houses have been erected during the year, two frame and two log. The logs were prepared and the body of the house built by the Indians themselves. The material for finishing and carpenter-work was paid for from funds of the tribe. The material for the frame houses was almost wholly paid for by the individual. It was the proposition of the agent to furnish material, and employ a carpenter to finish houses for those who would prepare logs and erect the log part of the house for themselves.

During last fall a number of the Iowas sowed fall wheat, and many more were preparing to do so, but what had already been sown was destroyed by grasshoppers, which deterred others from carrying out their prospects. Three hundred and twenty-five apple trees, seventy-five peach trees, and seventy-five grape-vines were planted last spring, having been donated by Friends. The trees were well planted, and have been properly cared for.

It is a fact to be deplored that the reservation of this tribe has not been surveyed, except the outer boundaries, and each year this is deferred the difficulties attending it are increased, as new farms are being opened, and it is impossible to prevent their boundaries, in some instances, from conflicting with a public survey when made. There is no possible question but that these people must, before many years, assume duties and responsibilities which they do not now have, for some of them are already capable of becoming useful citizens, and rather than remove from their present home would avail themselves of this privilege if extended to them. Considerable excitement has at times arisen relative to sending a delegation to the Indian Territory, with a view of selecting a location; but recently a unanimous decision was made that they would not take such a step so long as it must be done at their own expense.

Dissipation among the Iowas had increased during the winter, partly owing to the fact that the Indian police, which had been in existence for seven years, had been disbanded under the urgent request of the tribe, and the promise that the members should deport themselves in such a manner that their services would not be needed, which they failed to do; consequently, some decided measures were required, and, with a view to better discipline and closer attention to business, a pledge was required of the chiefs and headmen, in accordance with a former act of Congress, to refrain from the use of intoxicating drinks, and use all proper means to prevent their introduction into the tribe. They also made an agreement to reorganize the police force, which was accordingly done. The well-tilled corn fields and general absence of disorder since the readoption of these precautionary measures are sufficient witness to their success.

This tribe has ample funds for conducting all necessary improvements if judiciously applied under the authority granted by their various treaties, in conformity with which permission has been obtained from the Department for the use of as much of the amount usually paid as cash annuity for general beneficial purposes as may be necessary. Whilst ere

is some hostility on the part of the tribe to any reduction in the cash annuity, there has been no refusal to accept assistance, when offered at the expense of this fund. But it is thought advisable to make this reduction very gradually, so that the deficit in that way may be made up by increased labor.

IOWA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL.

This institution has been well supported, the largest number on the roll for any month being 42, with an average attendance of 36, and an average of 25 boarders. The girls are regularly taught the different branches necessary to make a good housekeeper, and are much more apt at acquiring the requisite knowledge of the customs taught at the school than they are in adopting them for their own daily habits when removed from the immediate care and influence of their preceptors; though a steady but slow progress is apparent.

Those who have the most influence upon the character of Indians are those for whom they have the most affection, and having a very strong natural attachment for their children, willing to gratify almost every desire that is within their power, their actions are much modified by contact with their children, and it is but the legitimate conclusion of logical reasoning that as the child is convinced by continual intercourse that the ways of the whites are the most agreeable and best, the parent, by the force of association and natural affection, will gradually fall in with many of these ideas of reform and progress. It is much easier to affect an Indian through the medium of his heart than through his brain; the former being very susceptible to rewards of merit, while the latter becomes easily muddled by the consideration of intricate problems, without arriving at any satisfactory conclusion; hence it is much better to persuade than to coerce.

Boys are taught industrial arts, so far as is consistent with their size and strength. Being mostly small, their work is confined chiefly to chores, such as cutting fire-wood, carrying water, and assisting in the care of the kitchen-garden.

It is the united testimony of all the teachers who have been associated with these Indian children in educational matters that they are equally as quick to acquire a knowledge of the rudiments of learning as are white children; but complex mathematical problems are not so readily comprehended, though a few of the larger girls and boys have advanced through vulgar fractions in all their forms, with a fair understanding of what they have gone over.

There is a farm in connection with this school consisting of 80 acres. Last fall 50 acres were prepared for fall wheat, and 30 acres sown, but it all was destroyed by grasshoppers, which made their appearance September 14, 1876. The same ground was planted with corn the present spring, which is the most promising crop yet grown on this farm. A reasonable estimate of the crop will be 2,500 bushels. Thirty acres are now being prepared for fall wheat. Twenty-five hundred pounds of pork were butchered during the year. Fifty stock hogs and 11 head of cattle are now on the farm.

SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSOURI.

Many of the encouraging signs reported in connection with this tribe last year have vanished. While it was then evident that they had decided to improve their present reservation as a permanent home, and seemed to have gone to work with that object in view, they have again become more unsettled than before, and seem to have come to a fixed determination to remove to the Indian Territory. Dissipation has increased among them, and every effort on the part of the agent to prevent the sale of spirituous liquors to them has proven of but little consequence. The body of the tribe, residing eight or ten miles from the agency, is an obstacle in the way of complete control, and their ever-restless spirit, pending the settlement of the question of location, prompts them to seek excitement in the use of intoxicating drinks, rather than to occupy their time in useful employment.

The law requiring the performance of labor to an amount equal in value to the annuity paid them has always been enforced, but does not accomplish as much good as might be desired. While the labor is obligatory, the product of it is not a necessity, owing to their large cash annuity; hence it is apparent that unless the legitimate product of this labor is required to sustain life it will not be entered into from the necessity of obtaining what is produced, but from the compulsory nature of the law. No remedy for this evil is yet apparent, as they are well supplied with necessary farm implements, wagons, &c., but they see no necessity for their proper use, wealth being no less a misfortune to these people than it is to those who should know how to make better use of it.

A few of the members have worked with commendable energy, and as a reward have fine fields of growing corn. Two have furnished material at their own expense for the construction of comfortable houses, each containing four rooms. One is log and the other frame. These houses were erected by a carpenter paid from tribal funds. One has also furnished material for painting his house.

The school has maintained its standard of nine pupils during the entire school year. There are sixteen children in this tribe of school-going ages. Seven of them have not attended regularly, and five not all.

Ten sections of land on the west side of their reservation has, by act of Congress, been authorized to be sold. It has already been appraised and, it is supposed, will soon be offered for sale. It is hoped that the affairs of this tribe will soon be settled upon a permanent basis; either removed to the Indian Territory and consolidated with their kindred, the Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi, which project they now have in contemplation, and expect soon to send a delegation to that tribe for that purpose; or have them instructed that they must settle down and go to work where they are. Strenuous if not severe measures, with their prompt and determined execution, will be required to accomplish either object, for when left to their own free choice, without a definite course being marked out for them' they become undecided and wavering.

CONCLUSION.

It appears appropriate to repeat the suggestions made in last year's report in reference, first, to tribal visiting, which still has its demoralizing effect, perpetuating injurious traditions which should be buried in complete oblivion. The tribe preparing for a visit collects together all available means, sometimes leaving children and aged women in a suffering condition, to prepare a feast for the party visited, that it may be liberal in its donations, thinking that they will be benefited by an accumulation of worthless animals with which they sometimes return, and which continue a burden to them so long as they are retained. This practice will not have a tendency to make these people useful citizens, and where Indians have made a reasonable degree of progress it should be prohibited by law.

Second. As the authority of chiefs in the government of a tribe is practically annulled as the tribe advances in civilization, it is patent that some provision of law should be made to fill this deficiency, and protect Indians in their individual rights in regard to person and property. The condition in which Indians are placed would certainly be suicidal if introduced into a community of whites.

Third. A law for the summary punishment of the low class of whites which infests Indian reservations, when they return after once being removed, is most urgently demanded. The statute imposing a pecuniary penalty for this offense is entirely inoperative, as such persons have no means from which a fine could be collected.

The practice of general legislation in regard to Indian tribes is detrimental to the best interests of the semi-civilized. It would assist in our efforts at civilization if those in this condition could be excepted in the general laws and rulings.

It is believed that a law making it compulsory upon Indian parents to send all children to school who are of the proper ages would result in much good; or in cases where cash annuity is paid, the payment thereof might be only upon condition that the children were sent to school. Application has been made to the Department for authority to enforce this latter proposition at this agency.

Very respectfully,

M. B. KENT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OMAHA AGENCY, NEBRASKA, *Eighthmonth*, 1877.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In accordance with instructions of July 10, 1877, I submit my first annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency.

I assumed the management of the *Omahas* on the 21st of Ninthmonth last, under unfavorable circumstances. For want of funds, as I understood, all of the employés had been discharged during the spring and summer, and the agent had been absent near three months, and the Indians left to manage their affairs themselves, except that three white men were employed to superintend their harvesting and keep their machines in working order. They appeared to realize the want of an agent and the regular employés to direct, instruct, and assist them, and generally manifested a disposition to work for pay and means of subsistence, when not employed for themselves.

The agent had many applications for employment, but very little to give for want of funds to employ irregular labor, although a considerable amount of such labor would have been an advantage to the service, and a material relief to the Indians, who, for want of more favorable crops and better economy, were very short of needful supplies of food. Some more liberality in the expenditure of funds for actual necessary employment of irregular help would essentially promote the advancement of the Indians in habits of industry, and aid them in the direction of self-support. Whatever feasible incentives tending to encourage industry and foster a desire to increase the comforts of living can be offered them, will serve as instrumentalities to their civilization and moral and mental elevation, and will stimulate them to increased interest in laboring for themselves.

When I took charge of the agency the Indians complained of being very poor, and many of them destitute of necessary and wholesome subsistence. The grasshoppers had seriously damaged their corn, and destroyed most of their vegetables, with the exception of potatoes and pumpkins, which afforded them an apparently reasonable excuse for a hunting expedition during the winter, in which half the tribe participated, in order to supply themselves with provisions and robes. Their hunt proved unsuccessful, and somewhat disastrous, and after five months' absence they returned poorer than when they left, and, I believe, generally convinced of the impolicy of relying on hunting as a means of supplying their wants.

But notwithstanding their ill-success and disappointment, and the impoverished condition of their work-ponies, they went to work with courage and earnestness to put in their spring crops that might well commend their example to more enlightened communities. With the help of nineteen yoke of oxen furnished from the agency, they seeded about 600 acres to wheat, in better condition than ever before, and their largely increased production is the encouraging reward. I purchased them about 730 bushels of seed-wheat, adding materially to their crop, which is estimated at not less than 9,000 bushels, against 4,665 bushels last year, and of better quality. The grasshoppers damaged the present crop to the extent of about 60 acres, equal to 1,000 bushels probably, leaving the productive acreage near the same as last year. To encourage the Indians and facilitate their farming operations, I had a good lot of barrows made, of which they had very few, which enabled them to put in their crops in much better condition than usual. In consequence of the cold weather, the backwardness of the planting season, and the succeeding wet weather, they did not plant as much corn nor cultivate it as well as I believe they otherwise would have done. I think there is no increase in acreage over last year, but the prospect at present is favorable for a larger crop, even if the grasshoppers had not injured it last year. I estimate the crop at 27,000 bushels if not damaged hereafter. Oats, 600; potatoes, 5,000 bushels. This crop is large and quality good; other vegetables abundant. I estimate the number of acres cultivated by Omahas this year at near 1,800. There were breakings last year of about 175 acres, this year 250 acres. There has been comparatively little fencing built this year.

I purchased last spring 100 double shovel-plows, 5 reapers and mowers, a thrashing-machine, and other necessary farm implements and harness, which the Indians appeared to appreciate and use to good auvantage. Most of them appear to work cheerfully and with interest when provided with suitable implements to work with. They have been more liberally supplied this season than heretofore, and the result in improvement, with the greater portion of them, is all that could reasonably be expected or asked, considering the disadvantages they have labored under for want of sufficient and suitable subsistence.

Their improvement is marked and encouraging, both to themselves and those who work for them. They are realizing the necessity, as well as the advantage, of changes in their habits and modes of living, and whatever facilities and encouragement can be extended to them at this juncture will, I believe, have a salutary influence in promoting their advancement and accelerating their civilization, while too rigid economy will retard their progress. The Omahas evince a generous loyalty to the wishes and requirements of the Indian Department, so far as they comprehend them, and I believe few communities are more peaceable. They are ardently attached to their reservation and their homes, and any intimation of change excites emotions of uneasiness and grief. Many of them express anxiety to build houses and improve their homes as fast as they can acquire the means, and try to live like the white people. And if judicious and encouraging measures are pursued toward them I believe a large portion of them will shortly be willing to become citizens; but they want a little time to prepare for the change.

The two schools were quite well attended during the nine months they were in operation since I took charge of the agency; the average attendance was good, considering the distance many of the scholars had to go to school, which, with other contingencies, occasioned considerable irregularity. There was not that progress in speaking the English language, however, that would have been desirable, and without which but little advancement can be made in learning, and what they learn is soon forgotten. More attention to the cultivaton of the English language, and less, in proportion, to the blackboard, is necessary to success.

The Indians in council have frequently expressed their earnest wish for an industrial school, where their children could be better taught the English language and the customs of civilization. They are now so scattered on their allotments that probably more than half the children of school-age cannot attend.

There is one missionary at the Presbyterian Mission three miles from the agency, who, I believe, has religious services there every Sabbath. I hope the Sabbath-school at the agency will contribute to the improvement of the young Indians.

Some legislation is necessary to protect the Indians in their rights of property, and the reclamation of property stolen from them and conveyed beyond the reserve.

With the Omahas the chiefship is a source of more strife and disaffection than any other source of difference. There is a large party opposed to their present hereditary chiefs, and desirous of either electing the chiefs or of having none. They complain, and not without good cause, that they are arrogant and presumptuous, assuming authority in managing the affairs of the tribe inconsistent with justice and the rights of the members, while in industry and advancement in civilized habits they are not in advance of the average of the tribe. I

believe if the tribal relation could be abolished, and the chiefs dispensed with, it would conduce to the peace and interest of the tribe.

Very respectfully,

JACOB VORE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OTOE AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
Eighthmonth 22, 1877.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In compliance with instructions, and in conformity to regulations of the Department, I hereby present my fifth annual report of the condition of the Indian service at Otoe agency, Nebraska.

The Indians located at this agency are those comprising the confederated tribe of *Otoes and Missourias*, which now numbers about 460 living members. They were moved back from the Missouri River, their former home, in 1855, to the reservation which they now occupy, under the conditions of a treaty then enacted. Its provisions were liberal and highly favorable for the development of industrial institutions and the customs of civilized life; but, until within the last four years, they were paid their annuities in cash, and being allowed to spend a large part of their time in hunting they made but little advancement in agricultural pursuits or other home industries. The gradual disappearance of game and a periodical decrease in the amounts of their annuities reduced them to seeming poverty and the merest necessities of life, yet they remained true to the traditions and customs of their forefathers; and many of them still regard with jealousy any innovations that tend to supplant these with the more provident habits of white men. So long had these Indians been under treaty stipulations, and treated as petted wards of the Government, (the present generation having grown up under the influence thereof,) that when in the course of events, consequent upon the spread of white settlements, it became necessary for them to turn to their own industry for support, it was extremely difficult for them to realize the change that had taken place, and they resorted to many equivocations and expediencies before they were willing to accept the situation.

Under a steady policy, having for its object the development of productive industry, an important change has taken place since the spring of 1873, at which time I first took charge of the agency. Then no land was fenced, and none of any consequence under cultivation. Very few of the necessary appliances for cultivating the soil were found among the Indians, and none at the disposal of the agent. The agency buildings had gone to decay or been wholly destroyed, mechanical industries of all kinds were neglected, and but very little advance had been made in the line of school education. Now, over 700 acres are under successful cultivation, and a larger amount inclosed by fence, all of which has been done by Indian labor. Mechanical industries have been established, a saw and grist mill rebuilt, all the agency buildings and shops rebuilt or effectually repaired, and a number of new ones added, including a large industrial school-building, with the necessary out-buildings and improvements connected therewith.

The events of the past year have been mainly unimportant and without special significance, except that a system of continued improvement has been maintained, and it is believed that considerable advancement has been made. The acreage under cultivation is nearly the same as last year, but little new land having been broken; but the crops are considerably increased, especially wheat and oats, which are believed to be fully double that of any previous year; and under proper management the crops of the present season will furnish sufficient breadstuff for the tribe during the coming year.

The agency mill, rebuilt and repaired since my last report, is now sufficient to do all the grinding required, which is a great convenience, and being supplied with grain grown on the reservation will save much outlay of funds.

It is believed that the system of purchasing supplies for the subsistence of Indians from year to year is expensive, and not calculated to advance their best interests; in order to obviate a necessity, therefore, and to utilize the rich grasses that grow abundantly on the reservation, 360 head of cattle were purchased, during the summer of 1875, with a view of establishing a permanent agency herd, from which to draw supplies of meat as necessity required, and to furnish individuals with cows as they became prepared to take proper care of them. This enterprise has been successful, to a certain extent, and the Indians have been regularly supplied with meat during the winter season; but the herd being of insufficient size to allow a constant supply of meat from the natural increase, a difficulty was experienced during the summer, when beef was not issued, on account of the Indians secretly killing the calves and other young cattle; consequently the herd has decreased in number to about 2[illegible]0 head. It is believed that the herd should be sufficiently increased so that, with proper management, it would furnish a constant supply of meat and remove the difficulty

heretofore experienced; and with the agricultural produce, that can be indefinitely increased from year to year, would soon furnish all the means of support required for the tribe.

A large part of the agricultural operations have been under the immediate care of the agency, none of the Indians having the means for farming, except as implements and teams have been loaned them at the agency. Yet a few have made important progress toward opening farms, and could they now be furnished implements of their own it is believed they would take care of them, and their advancement be more rapid. Two full-blood Indians have raised fields of wheat that will yield nearly 20 bushels per acre; and a number have fields of "American corn," as they call the kind grown by white men.

One young man, a full Indian, by his own efforts, assisted by the agency carpenter, has built, on a farm he had previously opened, a good framehouse, containing four rooms; and others have since expressed themselves as being tired of fixing up dirt lodges, and desiring to build better houses. Only a small number of these Indians as yet live in houses. My experience with them has been that to attempt to force them into houses, however well they had been prepared, without effort on their part and before they had felt the need of them, has been attended with unsatisfactory results; but as their changing circumstances in life bring them to take an allotment of land, and to realize that a good house is better for them than earthen wigwams, and to make an effort to effect a change, then they should receive all encouragement and assistance practicable, and will be benefited by the improvement.

The subject of removal that has been agitating these Indians for a number of years has prevented to a very great extent active improvement among them, and although to remove was believed to be adverse to their interests, yet the settlement of the question seemed important, and with this view the subject was recently brought fairly before them under a proposition for their removal to the Kaw reservation, Indian Territory, which, after being fully considered and discussed in open council, they decided almost unanimously to reject, and now declare their intentions to move out of the village, select allotments of land, and try to improve them. To do this successfully they will require the aid of teams and implements, with which they should be supplied as far as practicable. The funds of the tribe have heretofore been too limited to admit of much expenditure in this direction, but the sale now pending of 120,000 acres of their land, it is believed, will supply a fund sufficiently large that the accruing interest will be ample to supply all necessary assistance.

An industrial school, that was first established in the fall of 1875, has been kept in constant operation since that time, except during the months of July and August of each year. The opening of the school was under very unfavorable circumstances, owing to strong prejudicial opinions that many of the Indians had received concerning the school, and their consequent opposition to its being started. It has nevertheless been steadily maintained. and, I am pleased to be able to state, has continued to improve, also to grow in favor among the Indians. In consequence of the opposition in the tribe, and no means to compel the children to come, the attendance has not been as large as it should have been, yet the advancement of those at the school during the last year has been very satisfactory in their studies as well as in their deportment and industry out of school. Thirty-eight have been enrolled and the attendance has been much more regular than the year previous. The number of children in the tribe between the ages of 6 and 18 years is about 60, all of whom could be accommodated in the institution could their attendance be secured. The building is large, conveniently arranged, and supplied with boarding and sleeping accommodations equal to the average of boarding-schools for white children, also sitting or play-rooms for the boys and girls separately, each communicating at opposite ends with a large school-room, furnished with improved school furniture. The children are boarded, instructed, and required to participate in all the domestic industries belonging to the institution, and taught daily in the school during regular school-hours.

The sanitary condition of the tribe for the most part has been good and the mortality light, considering their exposure consequent on living mostly in tents and earth-covered lodges. The deaths reported for the year are 16 and the births 26. No physician is employed at this agency, hence the Indians are compelled to rely much on their own doctors, though a supply of common remedies is kept at the agency and dispensed by the agent or others instructed to do so, and are in frequent request by the Indians, many of them preferring them to their own medicines. Could a physician be employed, it is believed he would be generally patronized. In a few complicated cases the services of a regular physician were obtained, which resulted in the recovery of the patients, while similar cases under the Indian treatment generally proved fatal.

Very respectfully,

JESSE W. GRIEST,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SANTEE AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
Eighthmonth 25, 1877.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In accordance with instructions, I submit my report of affairs at this agency.

The *Santee Sioux* left Minnesota about fifteen years ago, and, after several removals, settled ten years ago on the ground now occupied by the agency buildings, which is situated on the southwestern bank of the Missouri River, in the State of Nebraska. The first settlement here was in a disconnected village, the houses of which were built of logs and ground, and roofed with sod—many of them living in tents. They lived here for several years, depending almost entirely on the Government for support.

About eight years ago they were induced, by the persuasions of their agent and the missionaries, to leave their village and build houses on the farms which had been allotted to them on this reservation; the men agreeing to break one acre of ground, Government furnishing the teams and paying them to do it. They now have from ten to twenty acres broken, and the work of civilization has been gradual but sure since that time. Three years ago there were only two houses that had shingle roofs, and but few that had board floors. At present, out of the one hundred and fifty-three houses occupied by the Indians, fifty have shingle roofs and the greater part of them have board floors, with an increasing desire on their part to improve whenever they can. They are not building many new houses at this time, but the ones they have are being greatly improved.

The men have adopted citizens' dress in full, the women partially. They still cling to their shawls, which they use for bonnet and shawl. I think there is great need for work among the women, for the men of this agency are making more progress than the women, and the men need to be supported by the women more than they are at this time in the proper performance of their household duties.

We need never expect the old men and women to become self-supporting; but I believe the time is not far distant when the young ones who have been under the civilizing influence will be able to support themselves, and the Government will only be required to care for the old in a manner similar to our county and city almshouses.

I feel that I would not be doing justice to the men of my tribe if I did not say something of the manner in which they worked to get their grain harvested. They had but three reapers, and, in order to get their grain off in good condition, they kept one of them going, part of the time, day and night, showing a willingness for work rarely displayed among white people. The grain-crop this season will be very good, yielding in the aggregate about 6,000 bushels of wheat, 2,000 of which has been thrashed.

One of the greatest troubles I find among the tribe is the contention between man and wife, arising generally from jealousy, causing quarreling and fighting.

There is one important subject that I think should claim the attention of the Department. A law should be prepared by the proper persons for the guidance of all agents in the governing of the Indians under their care with a degree of uniformity similar to that of a State law. If a religious influence could be brought to bear upon the minds of the Indians of an unselfish nature in itself, it would greatly aid in the work of civilization. There are many professors of religion and regular attenders of meeting among the Indians of this reservation, but, like many white professors, have not arrived at that degree of perfection that they should be to let their religion be seen by their actions toward their fellow-man; and there are Indians here from whom many white professors could obtain useful religious lessons.

One important point in civilizing the Indians is in the selecting of good, honest people, as far as possible, to deal with them, for they are quick to observe and will see very soon whether persons live up to the professions that they make. They never forget a promise, and often recall promises made by some of our Washington friends that never have been fulfilled.

We have good schools, one manual-labor school supported by the Government, performing a good part in the way of civilization. There are two missions on the agency, one supported by the Indian commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the other by the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions. They both have boarding-schools in which manual labor is taught. The American Board have just erected a new building, especially for the education of young men, separate from the girls' school. They both have day-schools established on remote parts of the reservation. These schools combined are greatly aiding in the work of civilization.

This agency is becoming an educational center for all the Sioux tribes, a number of scholars coming in every year to enjoy the advantage of the higher training they can receive here, and their number will be likely to increase. It is recommended that this increase in our population, which is not represented on the rolls of the tribe, should be remembered in the annual supplies. By order of the Department I am instructed to feed such scholars, but no special estimate has ever been put in to meet this issue.

From the manner in which these Indians have conducted themselves since I have been here I believe the time has arrived for them to be recognized as citizens, so far as having their lands deeded to them upon which they now reside. I do not believe they are in a condition to support themselves without a part of the care which is now being extended over them. It would not do at this time to withdraw it from them and throw the land of this

reservation open to white settlers, for the Indians would consider it an encroachment upon rights which they feel have been given to them, and it would be but the signal for another of the Indian wars which have been a disgrace to the history of our nation. Great care should be exercised in this particular point.

Wabashaw, the head chief of this tribe, of whom Bishop Whipple and others have frequently spoken in their letters and reports, died in Fourthmonth, 1876. Napoleon, his son, has recently been selected chief in his father's place, and I believe, as time passes, that wisdom will come, and Napoleon will follow the good steps of his father.

I am thy friend,

ISAIAH LIGHTNER,
Farmer in Charge.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MISSION OF THE AMERICAN BOARD, SANTEE AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
August 28, 1877.

DEAR SIR: I have the honor of reporting to you the condition and progress of the mission of "The American Board" at this place. Everything, on the whole, is quite encouraging.

The Sabbath services of our Dakota church are generally very well attended. Pastor Shuamani has ministered faithfully during the year in the congregation at the agency. The services at our out-station chapel on Bazille Creek have been kept up by the elders and other lay preachers of the church.

Our schools have been full, beyond our capacity to accommodate. We have had 92 scholars during the school year. Of these, 49 were boarding scholars, 22 in the young men's hall and 27 in the Dakota Home, (a school for girls and young women.) Besides these, we have sustained 4 scholars in "the States." These are advanced scholars, sent away to perfect themselves in the use of the English language.

We shall now have better and larger accommodations for our scholars. We have this summer put up a new hall for young men at an expense of $3,500. We have also made additions and improvements to the Dakota Home at a cost of $500.

During the year I have had the help of three native teachers, two men and one young woman. They have all rendered good service.

We are working more and more into the fulfillment of our plan to make this a training-school for supplying native teachers to all this Dakota country. Last winter we had in our school seven young men from Cheyenne agency, Dakota, and six young men and seven young women and girls from Yankton agency, Dakota. We also had two scholars from Flandreau, Dakota.

In publications, we continue the monthly issue of our Dakota paper. We print 1,500 copies, and issue about one thousand copies to paying subscribers. The Indians contribute articles for it considerably. We have issued a new school reader in Dakota on the word-method. We have also published this year, through the American Bible Society, a new edition of the Dakota Bible, which is now nearly complete. This, however, is the work of Drs. Williamson and Riggs, the fathers of this mission, whose residence is elsewhere.

Allow me, in conclusion, to thank you for your promptness in dealing with cases of immorality in the tribe. It does much to tone up the public sentiment when the chief authority uses both his influence and his power distinctly in favor of chastity and righteousness.

Respectfully submitted.

ALFRED L. RIGGS,
Missionary of the American Board.

ISAIAH LIGHTNER,
Farmer in Charge, Santee Agency.

WINNEBAGO AGENCY, NEBRASKA,
Ninthmonth 3, 1877.

RESPECTED FRIEND: In compliance with instructions, I submit this my seventh annual report of the condition of the Indians under my care.

By treaty proclaimed June 16, 1838, the *Winnebagoes* ceded to the United States all their land east of the Mississippi River, in consideration of which they were to receive $1,100,000; the balance of this, after making certain payments, was to be invested for their benefit, on which the United States guaranteed to pay them an annual interest of not less than 5 per cent. At the same time "the said Indians agree to remove within eight months from the ratification of this treaty" to a certain tract of land west of the Mississippi.

The Winnebagoes receive no support from the Government, other than from the interest

appropriated annually on what remains of these funds. This, in 1870, amounted to over $50,000. Since then the half-breeds, numbering 160 persons, members of the tribe remaining in Minnesota at the time of the removal of the Indians from that State in 1863, have, in accordance with the provisions of the act making appropriations for the Indian service, approved March 3, 1871, been paid their proportion of the principal of all Winnebago funds, as shown on the books of the Treasury at that time, including the proportion of $85,000, on which but five more installments of interest were to be paid, per 4th article treaty October 13, 1846. In computing this proportion, the whole number of the tribe, considered as being entitled to participate in the benefits of the tribal funds, was 1,531, which number included only those located on the Winnebago reservation in Nebraska at that time, in addition to the 160 already spoken of. By this act of Congress the Nebraska Winnebagoes, who comprise only that portion of the tribe which has complied with treaty stipulations and quietly acquiesced in the demands of the Government, were deprived of nearly one-eighth part of their accustomed support.

Other reductions were afterward made for the purchase of a reservation adjoining the old one in this State, and for removing to it the wandering bands of Winnebagoes in Wisconsin. These were supposed to have numbered in all nearly 1,000 persons. They had not been in the habit of receiving any attention or acknowledgment from the Government since they, as a tribal organization, had declined to treat with it. Nearly all of them objected to removing from Wisconsin to their new reservation in Nebraska, and as a natural consequence soon returned, after being compelled to do so. At the present time there are probably less than one hundred of the number remaining here. For the past three years the sum to which the Wisconsin Winnebagoes would have been entitled had they remained on their reservation, amounting in all to $48,521.07, has been set apart awaiting such act of Congress as will give relief in the premises, thus reducing the total amount received per annum by that portion of the tribe living on the reservation to but little more than one-half of what it was seven years ago. It seems needless to say that they are very much dissatisfied at this, and that when they refer to the subject in council, as they frequently do, I have some difficulty in satisfying them as to the justice of the governmental policy in setting apart funds to be expended at some future time for the benefit of certain individuals who persist in absenting themselves from their reservation, while others who are absent but a few months are deprived of all advantages from issues of supplies or payments that may have been made during their absence. I am unable myself to see why, if the Wisconsin Winnebagoes are entitled to a share of the tribal funds, they were not taken into account in calculating the proportion of the principal due the Minnesota half-breeds.

The Winnebagoes have occupied at least six different reservations since their removal west of the Mississippi. These frequent changes, and the necessary abandonment of what improvements they had made on their lands, seemed to discourage them from making that individual effort so essential to advancement. This uncertainty as to where their permanent home would be was partially overcome, when in 1869 and 1870 a portion of their present reservation was allotted, and each head of a family received a patent for 80 acres of land. Since then they have gradually extended their farming operations until now they are able to subsist with little or no aid from the Government in the way of rations.

A flight of grasshoppers alighted in this region about one year ago, greatly damaging the crops, particularly the corn, and as it is to this that the Indians principally look for their winter's support, they were obliged to look for work among the white settlements. Many of them found employment in cutting and hauling wood, railroad-ties, &c., and I heard fewer complaints of depredations committed by them than during any previous winter since I have had them in charge.

There are four buildings on this reservation intended for use in educating the children of the tribe, three of which are for day-schools; these are distant from each other about two miles, are conveniently located for the purpose for which they are intended, one about one-half mile west of the agency, from which the other two are nearly in a right line to the northeast. They are all built entirely of wood; two were poorly constructed, about ten years ago, and are now hardly suitable for use during the winter season. They should be replaced by substantial brick buildings. The third was erected four years ago, and is a good building, but unfortunately it is the one most remote from the agency, and the attendance there, when it was open, averaged much less than any of the others. The day-schools were the only ones in operation during the past year; the average attendance at these was about sixty; this small average was owing to the absence of a majority of the Indians from the reservation. Had the industrial boarding-school been open at that time many children would have been left in it who could not otherwise have been provided for in the absence of their parents. It became necessary, however, to close the latter-named institution on the 14th of Thirdmonth, 1876, owing to the restrictions of an act of Congress, fixing the total amount to be expended for pay of employés, at any one agency, at not more than $10,000 per annum. As this is still the law, the school of necessity continues closed, although I have some prospect now of letting it out by contract to some person to board, clothe, and educate the children, at a fixed sum per week for each one in attendance. It has been a serious misfortune to the tribe to have a fine building, which cost nearly $20,000 but four

years ago, remaining vacant so long, when it has done, and is capable of doing, so much good.

A census of the tribe was taken last week, by which it appears there were 1,396 Indians on the reservation at that time. Several who are residing in the State, but who have been absent from the reservation since last spring, were not enumerated; including these there are, as near as I can ascertain, 1,410 Winnebagoes in Nebraska at the present time. The number is continually changing as parties come from and return to Wisconsin.

HOWARD WHITE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE NEVADA INDIAN AGENCY,
PYRAMID-LAKE RESERVE,
August 22, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with the requirements of the Indian Bureau, and in obedience to your instructions, I have the honor to herewith hand you my third annual report as United States Indian agent.

The four reservations under the management of this agency are located as follows:

The Pyramid Lake reservation is situated in Washoe and Roop Counties, in the northwestern part of the State, 16 miles north of Wadsworth, on the Central Pacific Railroad, and contains an area of 320,000 acres, including lake, mountain, and desert. Not to exceed 5,000 acres are of any value for reservation purposes. The fishing upon this reserve is one of the most important sources of supply to the Indians.

The Walker River reservation is situated in Esmeralda County, Southwestern Nevada, 80 miles from Pryamid Lake agency and 64 miles from Central Pacific Railroad, and contains an area of about the same number of acres, but this, like the other, is liable to mislead the person who takes his notes from the survey-lines alone, as laid down upon the map, for there is not to exceed 4,000 acres upon this reservation any benefit for agricultural purposes.

The Moapa River reserve is located in the extreme southeastern part of the State, 600 miles from Pyramid Lake reserve, and 125 miles from Pioche, end of stage-route. This reservation contains 1,000 acres, all of which is easily irrigated from the river that flows through the middle of the reserve. It is easily cultivated. Two crops can be raised each year without detriment to the soil.

The Shoshone farms are located in Elko County, in the northeastern part of the State, 275 miles from Pyramid Lake and 25 miles north of Carlin, on the Central Pacific Railroad, and contain an area of nearly 600 acres. These farms were located about three years ago, and last fall were surveyed for the Northwestern band of Shoshone Indians, and have been set apart by executive order of the President for the use and benefit of said Indians. The soil is good and easily irrigated.

Good crops have been raised on all these reservations, especially so on the two latter, where they have such ample means of irrigating. The grain is all harvested, but not thrashed and sacked; therefore the number of bushels raised are necessarily estimated, concerning which I refer you to the statistical reports forwarded herewith to your office.

There is a perceptible improvement in the condition, habits, and disposition of these Indians. They are less roving and more content to stay upon reservations, and seem to be getting into the feeling more than ever before, that they have homes they can live at unmolested. They are tractable, obedient, and respectful in their deportment, truthful and prompt to meet their engagements as far as it is possible for them to do so.

In this connection I wish to speak of a matter that has and does still operate to the detriment of the service here. A large majority of the Indians of this State that have never lived upon reservations, and have stiffly and persistently refused every proposition that has been made to induce them to do so, have congregated along the line of the railroad from Ogden to Truckee, Winnemucca and Reno being their principal places of resort, but more or less at every little town and station. To say that these Indians are dissolute would be using a mild term as it relates to some of them. They ride upon the cars at will; never a train passes either way but that Indians can be seen piled up on the platforms of the cars, coming and going they scarcely know where. The railroad company has acted a noble and commendable part, and no blame can attach to them for this indiscriminate and unnecessary riding on their cars. Inspector Watkins took in the situation of things when he was here three months ago, as he passed over the road, and said he was not surprised that members of Congress, Senators, and others interested in behalf of the Nevada Indians, passing over the railroad here, should be unfavorably impressed, and ask the questions, Where is the agent? Why does he not keep these Indians on their reservations and put them to work? Not knowing, of course, but that they are reservation Indians. The plan, as inaugurated by Major Watkins, of all Indians obtaining a pass from the Indian agent before they will be allowed to ride on the cars, is, I am sure, a good one, and when it can be strictly enforced will tend to remedy the evil spoken of very much.

I made mention of the little tribe of Washoe Indians in my last annual report. They are living in and around Reno and Carson City, this State. They have refused all offers of assistance from the Government until recently. They say now they will work and try every way in their power to support themselves in an honest way if they can get a little assistance from the Government to make a beginning. I trust something will be done for this once honored and respected tribe, whose condition now is deplorable in the extreme—pitiful beggars, living in the most abject poverty. Any move for the amelioration of their condition will be heartily seconded and assisted by the citizens of Reno and Carson City.

No schools nor missionary work has been carried on among the Nevada Indians for the obvious reason that I have had no funds at my disposal for that purpose. I sincerely regret this, and feel aggrieved when, in my intercourse with them, I see they are so kindly disposed, and manifest such great eagerness and anxiety to learn everything that has the least tendency to make them self-supporting, and good citizens. I am candid in saying that a great mistake has been made with these Indians in this respect.

I do not say where the fault lies, but certainly the Government does not pay for doing missionary work. The agents and employés receiving a salary are paid to disburse supplies and teach the Indians, not only from books, in the schools, but to teach them to cultivate the soil, to teach them the mechanical arts and the rules of business, so that they may be self-supporting and able to maintain themselves in the varied relations of life when coming in contact with the whites. But the work of educating, civilizing, and Christianizing must go hand in hand. So it is that, while the agent is employed as the business representative of the Government alone, he is yet brought in close contact with the missionary, if perchance one is maintained by the denomination having the right to nominate the agent. But so far as my information goes, there are at least two-thirds of the agencies in the United States in which the religious societies are doing nothing in this direction. All missionary work that is done, is done by the agents and employés of the Government. It is a shame and disgrace to the boasted enlightenment of our age and people that so little money is expended and work done by the religious societies of the land to extend the blessings of the Christian religion among the Indian tribes. We send thousands of dollars annually to foreign shores for the missionary work, but we neglect the heathen at our own doors. Who so much entitled to our aid in this direction as the natives of the country that we now possess? Who should be the subjects of missionary labor, if not the heathen whom we, as a nation and a people, have so largely dispossessed of their birthrights? The limits of their hunting-grounds are now circumscribed; we are forcing them to seek other means of support and adopt new habits of life. It is civilization or extermination, one or the other; and it is left with the Christian people of the country to say which it shall be. The appropriations by the Government for their education and support are year by year growing less and less. Our Congress seems to pass these bills for the assistance of the Indians grudgingly, as if it was a disagreeable duty, and they would do just as little of it as possible, or as is compatible with any sort of compromise with conscience. This being the case, and education and Christianity being twin-brothers, of one common parent, to be taught side by side, might it not be well for the churches to seriously consider the subject of establishing and maintaining schools in connection with their missionary work as it is now performed? The agents of the Government would at all times and places furnish such assistance as is in their power, and, to a certain extent, would exercise authority over them, necessarily, when located on a reservation. If a work of this kind was commenced among the Nevada Indians, in connection with what will be done for them by the Government, and prosecuted with energy for two years, the question of their civilization and self-support would be a settled fact.

The sanitary condition of these Indians has not been so good this year as last; chills and fever is the prevailing disease. Measles have prevailed at Walker River reserve, from which some deaths occurred. As nearly as can be estimated, out of a population of 1,700 on the four reservations, 72 births and 41 deaths have occurred.

CONCLUSION.

Allow me to say that my labors here have not been all, by any means, I have desired; yet I feel confident much good has been done, and the Indians are making commendable progress in the arts of husbandry.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. J. BARNES,
United States Indian Agent, Nevada.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ELKO, ELKO COUNTY, NEVADA,
August 24, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report for the year ending August 31, 1877.

The *Western Shoshone* Indians under my charge have improved in civilized habits during the past year. Some of them are engaged in farming for themselves, in different parts of

Eastern Nevada. Not as much farming has been done by them in the past year as in some former years, owing to the scarcity of land and water. The country is becoming more thickly settled by white people, and the patches of land, in many cases heretofore cultivated by the Indians, have been purchased from the Government by white men, and are now cultivated by them. In other cases the water heretofore used by the Indians for irrigating purposes has been taken from the streams above the Indian ranches, thus rendering them valueless, as nothing can be raised without irrigation. A good many ranches have, however, been cultivated by the Indians this year. The Western Shoshones generally have an inclination to be industrious. They are peaceable and well disposed toward the white people. Many of them have learned to work, and make very good farm-hands. Some of them can drive four and six horses. They can chop, mow, and, in fact, do all manner of farm-work. Some of the young Indians are learning to read and write, and are fast improving in civilization. On the other hand, there are many who are indolent and shiftless, and will not work as long as they can have something to eat.

In a letter from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date of January 25, 1877, I was authorized to purchase some farming-utensils and seed, at a cost not to exceed $337.50 currency. With this money, as far as it went, I purchased such farming-utensils and seed as were absolutely necessary. This small appropriation greatly assisted some of the Indians who were engaged in farming. In some cases one plow was used for two or more ranches.

In May last I received a small supply of medicines, which has been a great help to the Indians in this vicinity. Drs. Meigs and Huntington, of this place, have prescribed for the sick Indians in many cases and prepared the medicines for them.

I have visited a large portion of the country inhabited by the Western Shoshone and *Gosh Ute* Indians during the past year, and have taken great pains to ascertain their true condition, also to learn their wishes in regard to the future. For several years past some of the most intelligent leading men of the Shoshones have been very anxious to have a tract of land situated in the northern part of the State, known as Duck Valley, set apart as a reservation for them. I have several times informed the Department of the wishes of the Indians, and asked to be authorized to visit the country in question and ascertain whether it was suitable for a reservation or not. No steps were taken in regard to the matter, that I am aware of, until in March last. The Indians during the winter urged upon me to go with them to Duck Valley as soon as spring opened and see what I thought of the country, and report the result to the Department at Washington. This I agreed to do as soon as we could get through the mountains. During this time Col. E. C. Watkins, United States Indian inspector, arrived here from Washington with instructions to examine into the condition of the Indians under my charge. He directed that some of the leading Indians should meet him here. I accordingly sent for Captain Sam, an intelligent Shoshone, and a number of others, who at once came. In an interview with Inspector Watkins the Indians laid this matter before him, interpreted by me. He authorized me to proceed to Duck Valley and make a careful examination of the country, and report the result to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In obedience to his instructions, I started on the 15th of March, in company with Captain Sam and his nephew. The Indians furnished four horses for the occasion, two of which we used to pack our provisions, blankets, &c. I arrived at Duck Valley, and remained there some days, and carefully examined the country, in order that I might be able to make a correct report. After a thorough examination I considered the place suitable for a reservation for the Shoshones, and, in fact, better than I had expected to find. I returned, and on the 28th of March reported the matter to the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, giving as full and correct a description of the country as I could, and respectfully asked that the same be reserved for the use and occupancy of the Western Shoshones, this being the only tract of land unclaimed in Nevada suitable for a reservation for them. In the early part of April I went south among the Shoshone and Gosh Ute Indians in Nevada and Utah.

On the 6th of April I issued some clothing, blankets, &c., to 186 Shoshones and Gosh Utes at Cleveland's ranch, near the line between Nevada and Utah. I found these Indians destitute and with considerable sickness among them. While traveling through the country a distance of about 300 miles, I ascertained that a number of deaths had occurred during the past year. I learned that about 30 Indians with whom I was well acquainted were dead. I found that several Indians had become discouraged and demoralized, and had left their work and gone with the small roving band who are roaming about through nearly all parts of Eastern Nevada, and beg, gamble, and lead a miserable life. They hang about mining-towns, and live partly upon refuse thrown away from the restaurants and boarding-houses. In some places they eat meat that is actually rotten, and they are the most degraded beings I ever saw. They are very fond of whisky, and will do almost anything for it. The whisky sold to them by the white people and Chinese is almost rank poison. Many of the Indians, referring to so much sickness among them, stated that they believed it was caused by the evil spirit which the white people possessed, and that in a short time the Indians would all die off, stating that before the whites came among them no such diseases were known, and that some of their prophets had decided that this was the case, and that it was needless to try to avoid it. After listening some time to their foolish talk, I told them it was not the evil

pirit which the white people possessed that caused the sickness and death among them, but that it was the filthy manner in which they lived, and the rotten food they lived upon, and the poison whisky they drank. I explained to them the necessity of cultivating civilized habits, showing them the vast difference between their present condition and what they would be if they had wholesome food to eat and comfortable homes to live in. I told them what had been done toward establishing a reservation for them, and how important it was that an immediate change should take place, and how much better those of the Indians who were farming and engaging in civilized habits were getting along. When I left these Indians they promised to send one Indian representing each band to the proposed reservation when I sent for them, that they might return and report to their respective bands.

I received a communication from the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date of April 25, 1877, inclosing a copy of an executive order, dated April 16, 1877, withdrawing a large tract of land in Duck Valley, being partly in Nevada and partly in Idaho, from the public domain, from which to select a suitable reservation for the Western Shoshones. Upon the receipt of these instructions, I sent for Indians representing different bands throughout the country, to go to Duck Valley with me for the purpose of examining the proposed reservation. Early in June I was informed that a large number of Indians were congregating in Duck Valley. Some of the white people became alarmed at the presence of so many Indians, and sent me word to that effect. I at once proceeded to that locality, and was pleased to find 368 Indians camped on the proposed new reservation. These Indians represented different bands throughout nearly every part of Eastern Nevada, and had gone there in obedience to my instructions. They were highly pleased with the country and their future prospects. As soon as I receive means I will go to Duck Valley and prepare for farming early in the spring.

It will take several years to congregate *all* the Western Shoshones on the reservation. A few of the old Indians throughout the eastern part of the State strongly oppose moving, stating that if they leave the home of their ancestors their spirits will be lost. These foolish ideas will, however, be overcome in time, but these Indians must for a while be handled carefully. Some of these old men and prophets have a great deal of influence over the Indians, and will oppose the move for a while. I think it would be best that the Indians who are farming in different parts of the State, and wish to remain on their ranches for another year, be allowed to do so. Some who have farms are anxious to leave them and go to the reservation where they can be assisted, and others prefer to remain where they are for the present. More Indians can be gathered in Duck Valley than can be cared for with the means now at the disposal of the Department for that purpose. The number can be greatly increased at any time.

In July last an excitement prevailed in the vicinity of Duck Valley, caused by a report being circulated that the Shoshones were about to join the Nez Percé Indians in Idaho, who were then at war with the white people. One white settler with his family left Duck Valley, and for a while considerable excitement prevailed. Arms and ammunition were sent for by the white people to protect them against the Indians. I went to Duck Valley immediately to prevent trouble from occurring, if possible. On my arrival at the place of the reported trouble, I found that the reports were untrue and without foundation; that it would be nearly impossible to induce or even force the Shoshones to take up arms against their white neighbors. From what I saw of the condition of affairs, I believe that some of the white men were more anxious for an Indian war than the Indians themselves. I submitted to the Department the full particulars of this affair in my report for July last.

The Western Shoshones are peaceable and generally inclined to be industrious. I believe that in a short time, with proper treatment, they can be made an industrious and self-supporting people. Many of them are anxious to have a school, in order that the young Indians may learn to read and write. Several of them speak English fluently.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

LEVI A. GHEEN,
Farmer in charge of the Western Shoshone Indians.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

ABIQUIU INDIAN AGENCY,
Tierra Amarilla, New Mexico, August 15, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report upon the condition of this agency.

The situation of this agency and the Indians connected with it is such that there is but little of interest to report. The agency is located on a Mexican land-grant, about fifty miles east of the Ute reservation, and is surrounded by quite a large settlement of Mexicans. The Indians belonging to the agency have no fixed place of abode.

The number of Ute Indians belonging to the agency is estimated at 900. The *Capote Utes* are, during most of the year, within five to twenty miles of the agency; but a large majority of the *Utes* (the *Weeminuches*) are most of the time from fifty to one hundred and

fifty miles distant on their reservation. Owing to their great distance from the agency, and the irregularity with which many of them visit the agency, it has been impossible to make an enumeration of the Utes.

The *Apaches*, numbering by an actual enumeration 326, wander "whithersoever they will" for an equal distance east and southeast from the agency.

There has been but little trouble between the Indians belonging to this agency and the Mexicans or white settlers during the past year.

The day before the Indians were to receive their annuity-goods last November, they came in quite large numbers, both Utes and Apaches, and encamped near, but in different directions from, the agency. About dark quite a number of each tribe, who had been drinking, got into a fight, which, although it lasted but a moment, resulted in the death of one Ute and seriously wounding several of each party. The excitement became intense, and it required several hours of persistent effort to quiet and get them to their respective camps. The next morning, before permitting them to come into the agency-yard to receive their goods, I demanded of each party their arms, of every kind, and pledges that they would meet, shake hands, and be friends. This they consented to, and did. In the evening I returned them their arms, and they left without further trouble. As a precautionary measure, however, I have since given them their regular issue of supplies on different days, letting one day intervene.

The last Congress having made an appropriation for a new agency "upon the southern part of the Ute reservation," (where the Utes of this agency properly belong,) a location for the buildings has been selected by those appointed for that purpose. This location is on the Los Pinos River, while the Indians wanted it on the Navajo River, and they are very much dissatisfied. The Navajo is, however, some twenty miles east of the eastern line of their reservation. Less than five years ago the agency for these Indians was located fifty miles east of here, the present location is eighty-five miles west, and their dissatisfaction arises from a conviction that they are gradually being forced west and surrendering lands that heretofore belonged to them. They will soon become reconciled when convinced that their objections do not avail them. I sincerely trust that, when this new agency is fairly established, more may be undertaken and accomplished for the moral and spiritual welfare of these people than heretofore.

Of the Apache Indians belonging to this agency I hardly know what to say. So far as I can see, there is but little hope for them; I can simply repeat what I have already said in two annual reports: "The Jicarilla Apache Indian has no home; as a people they have no country that they can call their own. No incentive to improvement has ever been placed before them." "I have had frequent conversations with their leading men on the subject, and they have always expressed a strong desire to be placed where they could have some hope of permanency. They also express themselves as anxious to learn to farm and have their children learn to read and write." They will not, however, consent to go to the Fort Stanton reservation, as proposed to them. They say that they know the country well; that it is in every respect a poor country and unfit for farming purposes. Whether this is true or not I do not know. I again express the hope that some permanent disposition will soon be made of them.

Early in the spring the small-pox broke out in Santa Fé and some other places in this Territory. The Apaches hearing of it almost immediately left the vicinity of the agency, (telling me that they were going to do so,) and for near three months there has not been one of them here. I am told that they have gone to the plains on a buffalo-hunt. Recently this scourge—the small-pox—has made its appearance in the immediate vicinity of the agency, and the Utes absent themselves almost entirely. In compliance with my request to the Department, I have recently received vaccine virus, and will do all I can to prevent the disease from spreading.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

S. A. RUSSELL,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE MESCALERO APACHE AGENCY,
South Fork, Lincoln County, New Mexico, September 1, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to submit this my second annual report of the affairs at this agency, and would state that the delay in forwarding the same was occasioned by a raid made by a party of horse-thieves on the animals of the Indians, in which they succeeded in carrying off two of the Government mules. In consequence of the disorder occasioned by this robbery and the pursuit of the thieves, my report will not be as complete as would otherwise have been the case.

AGENCY AND RESERVATION.

I cannot but reiterate what I have stated, both in my last report and in several letters to the Department, that the present reservation, with the incumbrance of settlers whose right

has never been purchased, and whose presence thereon is undesirable in the extreme, is a source of annoyance and trouble to the agent, and must tend to retard the progress of the Indians toward a state of civilization.

In this connection I would state that I am unable to make the Indians understand that the farms of the settlers within the boundary-lines of the reserve do not belong to the tribe, but are the property of the parties who have settled thereon. They firmly believe that the land is theirs, and all persons occupying it are subject to my control. They do not object to the settlers, but claim the right of way through the farms. As fences are the *exception* in this country, not the rule, there is nothing to prevent them passing through the fields, which has several times led to complaints I am powerless to remedy. Two farms on the reservation are fenced, but very poorly, and that only along the side fronting the road, leaving the side facing the hills open. Now, as the Indians generally camp on the hill-side, their horses have strayed into the fields, doing some damage; but, on the other hand, the animals of settlers and passengers along the road have done the same to the Indian farms, and even more; they have in many cases broken down the fence to get into the fields. I have in one instance received a complaint from a farmer stating that the Indian horses had entered his fields and done some damage, and while riding to the spot in order to investigate the matter I found his stock feasting on the Indian's garden.

Another disadvantage is that, although I have the power to order obnoxious persons off the reservation, they can go to one of these ranches right under my nose and laugh at me with impunity. They can there carry on their trade with the Indians, and although in the center of the reservation are as completely beyond my control as if they were in New York or Washington. I can trace all the trouble I have had with these Indians during the last year to this cause. They have by these means been furnished whisky, which is the greatest evil an agent has to contend against, for although he can handle them with ease when sober, when intoxicated they are hard to control.

It is absolutely necessary that prompt measures be taken either to remove the settlers or the agency, as a continuance of the present state of affairs is detrimental to the service. The most economical solution of this difficulty, and one that would give satisfaction to all parties, is to remove the agency to some spot on the reservation where the Indians could find sufficient land to farm, and not be under the necessity of passing through the ranches of other settlers. As there are absolutely no buildings at this agency, there would be no loss to abandon it, and as the site I have selected possesses many advantages not enjoyed by the present location, the change would be beneficial in the extreme. The spot I selected is called Elk Springs, and is situated about fifteen miles east of the present agency. It is about forty miles from Fort Stanton, and remote from any main road, consequently the agent would not have the many disadvantages to combat that he has at present. On the subject of the road passing through the reservation I would refer you to my last report, and would only state that the nuisance is unabated. With a main thoroughfare passing through the reservation and the Indians camped on both sides thereof, it isimpossible to prevent liquor being introduced and sold to them. I have tasked myself and employés to the utmost to prevent or detect some of the parties engaged in this traffic, but in vain. I cannot but repeat that it is detrimental to both the Indians and the citizens to have the agency situated on the main road. Agency buildings must sooner or later be established if it is intended to maintain the present reservation, and it is of the utmost importance that an advantageous site should be selected so that the money will be expended to the greatest advantage. The site I have in view possesses the main requisites for a suitable agency. Its location is more central than the present one, and by its peculiar position and surroundings will give me greater control over the tribe by enabling me to watch their movements more closely.

As regards buildings at the present agency but little can be said, for we have none. The buildings on the ranches, purchased by my predecessor, were the ordinary log-cabins of frontier settlers, and these are gradually decaying, so that in the course of another year they will be unfit even for the storage of supplies. My employés have no quarters, my supplies and stores are scattered over an area of about two miles, and are barely protected from the inclemency of the weather, and my mules are, as has been shown, not safe from the attacks of robbers. I have done my best with the limited means at my command to repair these buildings, but my force of employés being so small they are constantly occupied with their other duties, and were unable to devote much time to this work. A considerable quantity of corn has spoiled on account of the rain, and had it not been for the unremitting exertions of myself and employés much more would have been lost. We are subject here to very severe rain-storms during what is known as the rainy season, and it is of the utmost importance that the buildings, especially the store-rooms, should be weather-proof.

PROGRESS.

In reviewing the events of the past year I find great cause for congratulation. The Indians on the reservation have remained at home peaceably and show no disposition to stray off. On the contrary, they have, of their own free will, volunteered and, when their assistance was accepted, aided me in returning to the reservation two of the largest bands in the

tribe, viz, Nautzili and Pinoli, as previously advised in my communications to the Department under date of August 10, October 6, and November 10, 1876.

I note with pleasure that the complaints of depredations said to be committed by these Indians have almost entirely ceased, and I hope to be able to chronicle a year without any complaints at all. Of those made during the year but two proved to be well founded, and in each case I have been able to restore the stock stolen. Many cases reported to have been Indians have, on investigation, proven to be *white savages*. There are several letters on file in this office from the largest stock-owners in the Territory stating that these Indians have never been as peaceable as they are at present. This induces me to repeat what I have often said, that the Indians, if properly fed and clothed, will not leave the reservation unless driven off. The advantages of remaining at peace are so great that it is natural they should hesitate to exchange a life of luxurious indolence for the hardships of a life on the plains, chased alike by the civil and military authorities.

I have always found that the most successful mode of treating Indians is to gain their confidence and *never abuse it*. This I have endeavored to do with these Apaches, and have so far been very successful. I have made it a rule never to promise anything I was unable to fulfill, but, on the contrary, to promise less than I expected to do, and by these means I have been able to impress them with some idea of the sanctity of a promise. It has been my experience during an intercourse with different Indian tribes covering a period of over thirty years, that a kind but firm and straightforward policy will accomplish more than any other measures. I find these Apaches no exception to this rule.

I do not consider it possible to change the nature of the adults, whose habits and customs have long since been formed and are now almost a second nature, but it is on the younger members that I base my expectations to see this tribe classed among the civilized Indians of the future.

There are two branches of industry open to these Indains, only one of which has, however, been tried. These are agriculture and stock-raising. The former has received a fair trial with tolerable success, but in my opinion, and from their oft-expressed wishes, the latter would be much more to their choice. It has been tried with the Navajoes, who now own large herds of sheep, and are in a prosperous condition, and I see no reason why the same could not be done with these Indians. Their present reservation includes some of the finest pasture-lands in this Territory, and it is with difficulty that we can keep the herds of sheep and cattle which surround the reservation on all sides from encroaching. The expenditure of about $20,000 for the purchase of cattle would soon render the whole tribe independent of the Government for the necessaries of life, and would have a great influence on their ultimate civilization.

AGRICULTURE.

During the spring of this year the small-pox broke out among the tribe, rendering it necessary to separate the different camps and quarantine those afflicted. It was thus impossible to do any work until very late in the season. As soon, however, as work could be resumed the land was prepared and planted with potatoes, oats, and vegetables of all descriptions. Of the latter there will be a very large crop, and the Indians seem to relish very much this addition to their usual food. When work was commenced, I found it too late to plant corn with any chance of its ripening, so I decided on sowing oats instead, and if the weather continues favorable I expect they will have a very good crop, although it is rather late. Whilst the small-pox was raging, I placed Nautzili and his band, which is the largest in the tribe, at Twin Springs, in the Sacramento Mountains, and he, without any assistance from the agency farmer, has planted and cultivated a garden which would do credit to any one. I visited it several times after it was planted, and on each visit was agreeably surprised by its neat appearance and the ingenuity displayed in utilizing the water of the springs for irrigation. It is my intention this fall to do considerable work on the ditches, so that we can put in a much larger crop next season. It was my intention this year to have planted a very large area of ground, but on account of the unfortunate circumstance of the tribe being afflicted with such a terrible disease it was almost impossible to do any kind of work.

EDUCATION.

The great civilizer, undoubtedly, is the school; and however much we may exert ourselves, without a school our labor would be fruitless, or, at least, but a temporary success. By means of the school we are enabled to train the children as Christians, and to instill some idea of right and wrong. These early lessons can never be eradicated, and will always leave some good result, however slight. It has, I am sorry to say, been too much the custom to conquer these tribes and make no provision for the coming generation. It is here, however, that the most good can be done, and by proper and judicious treatment and education the next generation can be made whatever we desire to make them. The responsibility is a great one, and we owe it to the Indians and the settlers to make good use of the power thus given us.

School was commenced at this agency on January 1, and has been continued without intermission. The little ones seem to be much interested in their lessons and show considerable

progress, but for want of accommodation, there being no school-house, the attendance is not so large as it should be. School is held in a small and badly ventilated room, which I have endeavored with the limited means at my command to render fit for the service it has to perform. I would most earnestly request that I be granted sufficient funds to build a neat and attractive school-house, as I consider this the greatest inducement I can give the pupils, to show them a spacious, well-ventilated, and decorated room devoted entirely to them and set apart for their exclusive benefit.

SANITARY.

During the last year the health of this tribe as reported has been good, with the exception of the months of February, March, and April, when we were visited by an attack of small-pox, carrying off a considerable number of Indians, among whom were some of my most promising young men. At the time everything possible was done to prevent the contagion, and with great success, many of the bands escaping entirely. The small-pox here in the mountains is not so virulent as in eastern cities, and considering the number attacked the deaths have been very few. The destruction of their blankets and clothing during the epidemic will cause great destitution among them when the cold weather sets in. As far as other diseases are concerned, their condition during the last year will compare very favorably with any previous year of which we have statistics. They seem to have more faith in the doctor's remedies than previously, and as he has been very successful in his treatment of some very dangerous cases, their confidence is increasing.

RAIDS.

On the night of July 20, some Texans made a raid on the Indian camps and carried off 13 head of horses, and on the evening of August 11 they raided the agency, capturing 21 animals, including two of the agency mules. These raids were reported by me in detail at the time of their occurrence, but I believe a few additional remarks here would not be out of place. A party of Texans, under the pretext of searching for horses stolen from them by the Indians, were shown by my direction through the Indian camps, but they were, as they say, unable to find any of their horses. The next night they surrounded the weakest camp, fired on the Indians, (fortunately without effect,) and drove off all the horses they could collect, (thirteen,) the others having scattered during the firing. This raid was allowed to go unpunished; and on the evening of August 11, it being yet daylight, some of these men made a descent on the agency herd under our very noses. Having no arms to furnish my employés, it was impossible to pursue the thieves until assistance had been obtained, so I dispatched my clerk to Fort Stanton that night with a requisition on Colonel Purington, the post commander, for troops to pursue the robbers. The next morning, a detachment of fifteen men under command of Lieutenant Davenport started from the post. The pursuit by the military was unsuccessful, in spite of their promptitude, on account of the severe rain-storms having obliterated the trail. I believe that, had I had arms to furnish my employés they would have been able to follow the trail until overtaken by the military, and would then have been strong enough to capture the raiders.

Of the state of affairs in this country I can say but little. The civil authorities are almost powerless to protect life and property. Within the last three weeks two men have been killed openly resisting the sheriff's authority. In both instances they fired several shots at the sheriff before being killed. My own life and that of my clerk have repeatedly been threatened on account of the active steps taken to stop this stealing from the Indians, but I shall not allow this to interfere with the execution of my duties. All I ask is to be furnished with means of defending myself against these desperadoes. In consequence of these threats, I have almost decided on removing my family, who have been with me since last December, and who have by their presence done much toward assisting me in my labors. My daughter is engaged in teaching school, and my wife has during her leisure moments cut out and made garments for the Indians, besides teaching them how to do such work alone. The moral effect of their presence is making itself gradually felt. and I shall retain them here as long as I can do so with safety; but in justice to them and to myself, I cannot keep them here at the peril of their lives. If this agency is furnished with sufficient arms and ammunition I doubt very much whether there will be any more raids on the Indians.

MISCELLANEOUS.

My relations with the military authorities during the past year have been of the mos friendly and cordial nature. Although the distance from Fort Stanton is considerable, being 38 miles over a mountain road, I have often during the year received visits from the several officers stationed there, and have returned the same. I cannot speak too highly of the promptitude with which Colonel Purington, the post commander, responded to my request for troops on the night of August 11, which was the first time I had occasion to call on him during the year.

The supplies delivered at this agency during the past year have given universal satisfaction. There were not sufficient blankets to provide for the wants of the Indians, and the tobacco sent also ran short before the end of the fiscal year, but the beef and flour contracts being increased 25 per cent., left a surplus. I would suggest that, if practicable, the tobacco shipped to the agency be cut in small plugs of one or two ounces each, as being more convenient for issue. Of the quality of all supplies, I cannot but speak in the highest terms.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I would respectfully recommend, as the only means to stop illegal traffic with the Indians, that a standing reward be offered for information that will lead to the detection and conviction of the offenders. That all articles issued to Indians should be marked with a different mark or brand for each agency, and that it should be made a penal offense to be found with articles bearing the mark of any agency. By offering a reward for the conviction of offenders, there would be a great inducement for informers, and as the reward is contingent on the conviction of the offenders, no money would be expended unless some benefit was derived from the information given. By making it a penal offense to be found with property bearing the brand of the Department, this illegal traffic would soon be rendered too dangerous to be pursued with impunity.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

F. C. GODFROY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NAVAJO INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Defiance, Ariz., September 1, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report upon the condition of affairs at this agency during the past year, and in order to make it intelligent, will first look at the *Navajos* as a tribe, their mode of living, customs, and habits.

The number of the tribe cannot be given with any certainty, and is estimated at from 12,000 to 15,000. There were present, at the distribution of annuity goods, 9,114; counted by Rev. Sheldon Jackson, of Denver, Colo., and First Lieut. Thomas Blair, who was detailed to witness the distribution, and I know it to be correct. Many were accounted for, and no doubt correctly, as being required to take care of the property left at home.

The Navajos are a pastoral people, and depend almost entirely upon their flocks of sheep and goats for their subsistence. The character of the country in which they live prevents them from being anything else. The nearest approach to a permanent house is what is known as the hogan. A frame is first built of piñon-poles, which is covered with sod and earth; an opening is left in the side for a door, and immediately over the door is an opening to allow the smoke to escape; when the whole is finished it very much resembles a charcoal-pit, and serves for a house while living and a grave when dead. Those built for winter are much more substantial than the summer hogan, which is little more than a brush shelter.

Owing to the scarcity of water and grass it sometimes becomes necessary to move about from place to place; their families have no permanent abode, and build a shelter every night wherever they may happen to be. At all times the hardest part of the herding falls upon the children.

Corn and wheat are planted upon every available piece of land upon the whole reservation, and for many miles around it upon every side, but on the north, which adjoins the Ute Indian reservation, and peaches and melons are raised in considerable quantities in the Cañon de Chelley.

Wool is the principal article for sale and exchange, 200,000 pounds being sold by them this year. Next in order come the Navajo blankets; large quantities find their way to Southern Utah in exchange for horses. The blankets are made by hand, and are close, rather hard, and for camping out and saddle have no superiors, and are to be found in use all over the Southwest. Next in order come sheep and goat skins, of which large quantities are annually sold. The sheep industry I consider as of the most importance to the Navajos, and should be encouraged by all means, and the possession of horses discouraged; and if I were to make any recommendation at all upon the subject, it would be to allow no horses to be held by any Indian. In their hands they are a power for mischief, and no good ever comes of their possession of them. The horses are used for riding, not work. At first it might seem arbitrary, but it would cause the Indians to remain where they were placed, and be under better control.

The farm at the agency is looking well: corn, oats, and barley all in good condition. However, corn will hardly ripen on account of the shortness of the season—snow as late as 30th of May. Navajo laborers eat the roasting-ears as soon as ready for use; if they are not allowed to make use of the vegetables they steal them. Three principal fields have been

fenced in this season with adobes upon a stone foundation, making a fence or wall 7 feet in height and 18 inches in thickness, the whole labor performed by Indians.

Have the building going on, and will continue it until obliged to end it on account of the weather. It is a good school for Indians; by it they learn to build houses after a more approved manner than the hogan, and will here say that all the houses in New Mexico, with very few exceptions, are of adobe.

Educational matters are about in the same condition as last year; if any change, hardly as good a report can be made, and no prospect for any improvement in the future unless an entire change is made. I would recommend that school-houses be built at different localities, and school-teachers, with their families, take up their permanent residence with the Indians. I would name the Chusca Valley, the Cañon de Chelley and the Chin-a-lu Valley as the best points at present. A steam saw-mill having been procured for the use of the agency, the great item of expense will be removed, that is, the cost of lumber, and school-houses and dwellings for the teachers can be built at a small cost.

Probably this is not the time, neither a suitable place, but it would be a good requirement if every employé in the Indian service residing among Indians had to be a married man, and to have his family with him.

The only recommendation I will make additional would be to remove the agency from Fort Defiance to some point on the San Juan River, where there is land enough, if used, to raise all the corn, wheat, and vegetables for twice the number of Indians in the tribe. The reasons it is not used were given in full in last year's report; but I understand that it is contemplated to remove the military post now at Fort Garland to a point on the San Juan or Animas River, where they will have perfect control of the Jicarilla Apaches, Utes, and Navajos, and afford the protection to the Navajos which they require. One Indian agent having lost his life while examining the San Juan Valley is probably the reason it has never received the attention which it deserves; it is simply a question of an extension of the reservation or protection on the northern boundary. I notice in the report for 1873 the cost is estimated at $57,500; if managed properly, and Indian labor used, payment made to them in goods, $10,000 will cover all material and transportation. The Denver and Rio Grande Railway completed to Fort Garland, 150 miles would be saved in hauling annuity goods to the agency, if removed to the place proposed. The Navajo treaty expires with 1878, and it is absolutely necessary to place these people upon an independent footing, as a matter of economy to the Government and to save further annuities.

Buildings at the agency are very old; the sand has drifted up against many of the buildings 1 and 2 feet higher outside than the floor inside, making the rooms damp and unhealthy to live in, and will shortly have to be abandoned. The water-supply for the agency is obtained by running a ditch up the cañon Bonito one-half mile, and carrying the water up over sand-bars and cuts, the floods carrying the dam at the entrance of the cañon away, leaving a cut about 20 feet; annually the work required to procure water is becoming greater.

Whisky is sold to the Navajoes in large quantities at all the settlements around the reservation. The United States statutes should be amended so as to punish any who sell whisky to Indians, either on or off the reservation.

The only unpleasantness or difficulty during the past year was on account of the change in the manner of issue of supplies, commenced January 1, 1877, when all refused to give their names, number of families, &c., when I stopped the issue to all who refused to comply, obtained a guard of ten men from Fort Wingate, and placed them over the Government stores. When they saw that I was determined, all the Navajoes, with the exception of a few chiefs, submitted. I am having the same difficulty at the present time, enrolling for census required under act of March 3, 1877. A correct census has never been made; the nearest attempt was made by the agent in 1874, when he succeeded in enrolling 1,600 families, when the Navajoes drove the agent, his family, and nearly all the employés from the reservation. The opposition comes from the council or chiefs, not from the Navajoes. They are under the lead of Manuelito, who has been a disturber ever since the Navajoes were placed upon the present reservation. The council is composed of 26 chiefs or headmen, and they consider every pound of supplies and all the annuities as under their control and for their personal benefit. I have done much during the two years past to do away with that idea, but they are very tenacious and still hold out. I can very truly say that the 26 chiefs have given me all the trouble I have had at this agency, and they will do the same with any other agent.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. G. IRVINE,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

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NAVAJO INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Defiance, Ariz., September 4, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report upon the condition of the *Moqui Pueblos* during the past year:

My first visit was made to the villages, which are distant 92 miles from this agency, during the month of November, 1876, when I found them in a prosperous condition, with plenty of provisions for the coming winter, principally corn, which is their staple article of diet; also dried rabbits, melons, and peaches. They were poorly provided with animal food, and I found it to be their practice to turn out simultaneously every man in the several villages for organized hunts over large tracts of country; the only game secured on these hunts are rabbits, which are skillfully decapitated by a crooked stick thrown from the hand after the fashion of the Australian boomerang. The rabbits killed are of two varieties: the common cotton-tail and the jack rabbit, so called on account of its long ears and superior size, often weighing 10 or 12 pounds, and is probably the hare and no rabbit. The carcasses are skinned and dried, to be used when required, while the skins are cut into strips and woven, with woolen warp, into blankets, after the manner of the Navajo blanket, and are both soft and warm. It is customary for the children to go completely naked until they are six or seven years of age, except in exceedingly cold weather, when they sometimes wrap a blanket round them. They, however, make a practice of washing the children winter-mornings in cold water or snow, and then letting them hunt the sunny side of a rock or wall to thaw out.

Their houses are warm, most of the rooms being entered from the top, and no provision being made for ventilation. They are built of stone, sometimes three or four stories high, and located on the bleak, bare summits of high sandstone mesas. The greatest drawback to their location is the scarcity of wood and water, the former being brought about 15 miles and the latter 2 miles.

The country occupied by the Moquis is barren and unfit for agricultural purposes, barely fit for grazing. Still, the Moquis manage to gain a subsistence. They plant their corn deep in the sand, and it matures on an average three years out of five; they always retain in their granaries one year's provision ahead of the growing crop, so never suffer unless two crops in succession fail. They are much attached to their homes and dislike the idea of removal. They, however, are not ignorant of the advantages of other locations, several of their number last year going as far as San Bernardino and Santa Barbara, California.

During May, 1877, an issue of goods for clothing was made to six villages and one family of the Orribies.

The only recommendations that I would make would be to furnish them with a school-teacher, which they are anxious to have with them. Let him have sole charge of them, and have the distribution of any articles of clothing which may be provided, that he may give the same in the form of rewards to the children. It will encourage the children in efforts for advancement, and the teacher will be better able to control them. The Moquis will in that way receive the greatest benefit from the clothing, and the fact must not be lost sight of that Indians must receive some sort of an inducement to attend school, as they do not appreciate the necessity of an education.

I do not consider it advisable to issue clothing in large quantities, but only sufficient to supply their bare necessities. It is best to let them rely upon their own resources and industry for support, and only extend help when they fail.

Their numbers are as follows:

No.	Name of village.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1	Tagna	44	31	24	31	130
2	Shu-chum-a-vay	38	33	16	21	108
3	Wall-a-pi	92	79	52	41	264
4	Mas-sang-na-vay	67	65	57	52	241
5	Shu-par-la-vay	33	31	27	21	112
6	Shu mo-pa-vay	59	56	38	31	184
	Total	333	295	214	197	1,039

The first three villages are upon the first or eastern mesa; the next three are upon another mesa, 7 miles distant; the Orribies are 25 miles beyond the last mentioned; they declined to enrol themselves, consequently I can give no information concerning their numbers.

The Mormons are settling among them, and I found one of their children, a boy, and rather a bright one, living with the She-chum-a-vays, learning the Moquis language.

In conclusion, I would recommend that a reservation be surveyed and set apart for their use. They are liable to have settlers upon their lands at any time, and they would then, indeed, become a burden upon the Government.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

ALEX. G. IRVINE,
United States Indian be

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE OF PUEBLO INDIAN AGENCY,
Santa Fé, N. Mex., August 20, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to submit hereby my fifth annual report as United States Indian agent.

The *Pueblo* Indians are supposed to be the remnant of the once powerful Aztec race. They number at present about 10,000; 8,400 of these, living in nineteen villages, constitute the "Pueblo agency" of New Mexico, and 1,600 the "Moqui Pueblo agency" of Arizona. The present name of these Indians is derived from the fact that they live in villages—*pueblo* being the Spanish for village or town. It is impossible to ascertain definitely, by comparing the population of one year with that of the next, whether the Pueblos are increasing or diminishing, because it is impossible to ascertain the numbers exactly; but, judging from the fact that one of the pueblos lately gave up its separate existence, and several more are evidently much smaller than they were a number of years ago, we are forced to the conclusion that they are slowly decreasing. They are a law-abiding, peace-loving, industrious, reliable people, possessing much of the best land in the Territory; and why they should gradually disappear like the nomadic and war-like tribes, is a question not easily solved except by the hypothesis that their time has come.

The Pueblos sustain themselves, with very little material aid from the Government, by farming, fruit-raising, stock-raising, wool-growing, making pottery, (for which they are somewhat famous,) and hunting. All their work, farming, weaving, pottery-making, &c., is done with the rudest implements; but in this respect they are nearly as well off as the general population of the Territory, which is called civilized.

The duties of the United States agent for the Pueblos consist of establishing and supervising schools, protecting the Indians as against citizens, procuring the survey of their lands, and perfecting their land-titles, &c. In the year under report there have been six Government schools in operation; but only five at any one time, except during one month, with six teachers, and an attendance of about 155 pupils. The advancement made at most of the schools has been fair; but the success attending the efforts to educate the Indians in day-schools has not been as complete as could be desired on account of the irregularity in attendance, and also on account of the children generally being taken out of school to work as soon as they are able to read and write, and often before.

The school at the pueblo of Laguna, which was placed upon a permanent basis last year by the guarantees of the board of missions of the Presbyterian Church, is now the most flourishing. The teacher has lately added a printing-press to his other appliances for helping the Indians, and is now printing lesson-cards, &c., in both the English and Indian languages. The average attendance at this school has been nearly 50, and nearly the whole population attend Sabbath service, more than filling the house. Arrangements have now been completed for another school, to be established upon the same basis, at the pueblo of Zuñi, with Rev. Henry K. Palmer, M. D., and his wife as teachers. They are to start sometime this month from Colorado for their new home, where they will doubtless be well received by the Indians.

The lands of four of the pueblos have been surveyed during the year, and additional land has been set apart by Executive order as a reservation for the Indians of the pueblo of Zuñi. Suit was brought and gained by the pueblo of Jemes, in the last term of court at Santa Fé, for the ejectment of settlers from their land. This success of the Indians, together with the fact that the United States district attorney is authorized to appear for the Pueblos in all similar suits, has had a good effect.

According to the survey of the lands of the pueblo of Acoma, which was first made last September, the site of old Fort Wingate belonged to the Indians. This survey was contested before the surveyor-general of New Mexico, by settlers desirous of owning that valuable tract; and by promising the Indians that they would procure for them a certain tract which was ascertained to be on the Laguna Indians' side of the line, and which the Acomas desired very much to retain, they procured testimony which set aside the survey. A second survey has been made which, it is threatened, is to be the cause of further litigation by reason of the promise of the old Fort Wingate settlers that the Acomas should have part of the Laguna lands for their service in swearing away their own. On account of the same promise, I am led to believe, the Acomas first undertook to hold possession of the desired land by force, and but for the timely interposition of the agent an ugly fight between the Acomas and Lagunas would have ensued. With the help of a detachment of cavalry from Fort Wingate I placed the Lagunas in possession of the land without trouble, and then started to Santa Fé with the Acoma officers as prisoners. After the first day's march they concluded that they had been misguided by their friends (?) and expressed a desire to respect the survey in the future. After taking their written agreement to that effect I released them, and there has been no actual trouble since, but much threatened.

The Indians of all the pueblos seem to be in a prosperous condition except those of Taos, San Juan, Santa Clara, and San Ildefonso, whose growing crops of wheat and corn were largely destroyed by grasshoppers early in the season. It is feared that some of these, if not all, will require assistance before another crop can be raised.

By direction of the honorable Commissioner of Indian Affairs, I took charge of the Cimarron agency, New Mexico, on the 1st of October, 1876. The Indians of that agency num-

ber 749; of this number 307 are Muache Utes, and 442 are Jicarilla Apaches. They are all vagabonds, and there is no hope of improving their condition as long as they remain at their present location, and they will not go elsewhere until they are compelled to by a large military force. They do nothing for their own support except a little hunting. The Government gives them a little clothing and other presents and issues them weekly rations of beef and flour. They have no reservation where they are, and the agency is located in a small county-town where the Indians can usually procure all the whisky they can pay for. The agency has been a success during the year, in that it has kept the Indians quiet, and so protected the settlers in person and property at the least possible cost.

In May last, by direction of the honorable Commissioner, I assisted Agent F. H. Weaver in selecting a location for the "Southern Ute agency," Colorado, about to be established. If that agency proves to be a success, it will be the proper place for the Utes of Cimarron, as the Mescalero Apache agency, New Mexico, is the proper place for the Cimarron Apaches.

It is hoped that in time there may arise a favorable opportunity for so disposing of the Cimarron agency.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

BEN. M. THOMAS,
United States Indian Agent, Pueblo and Cimarron Agencies.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SOUTHERN APACHE INDIAN AGENCY,
Ojo Caliente, N. Mex., August 10, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with instructions of July 10, 1877, I have the honor to submit the following report:

In entering upon the discharge of my duties October 16, 1876, as agent of the *Southern Apache* Indians, I found them idle and dissolute in their habits, strongly opposed to any beneficial labor, and impatient of restraint in any form; addicted, also, to the use of intoxicating liquors, "tiswin," which they manufacture from corn, and whisky obtained from traders, which is the cause of frequent bloody encounters among themselves. To cut off this supply as far as practicable, the issue of corn was discontinued, and the issue of beef on the block substituted for the issue of cattle on the hoof, which the Indians have frequently driven away and sold for corn or whisky, preferring to suffer hunger rather than thirst. Although the above measures were in a degree effective, yet so strong was the desire for liquors that many still continued to trade their rations for corn or whisky, and as no Indian could be induced to inform of whom he obtained these articles, it was, with the means at my command, impossible to entirely suppress the traffic.

The sanitary condition of the Indians has been good, notwithstanding considerable suffering and discontent was caused during the cold weather on account of the usual annual supply of blankets and clothing not having been received.

During the months of March and April, after much persuasion, quite a number of Indians were induced to commence farming operations, taking out irrigating ditches, &c., and though they did not show as much industry as could have been wished, still, considering their reputation and habits of idleness, the result was encouraging.

On the 30th of April and 1st of May, 1877, 450 of these Indians were removed, by Agent J. P. Clum, to the San Carlos reservation in Arizona, a full report of which was forwarded at the time. The above number includes all the Indians who did not leave this reservation on the arrival of Apache scouts from San Carlos and United States troops to effect their removal.

Very respectfully,

JAMES DAVIS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UNITED STATES AGENCY FOR INDIANS OF NEW YORK,
Forestville, N. Y., October 9, 1877.

SIR: In making my eighth annual report, I have the honor to state that there have been 31 schools in the agency, taught the average period of eight months, during the school-year ending the 30th day of September last. The number of Indian children between the ages of five and twenty-one years, residing upon eight reservations in the agency, is reported at 1,645, of which 1,246 are registered as having attended school some portion of the year. The average daily attendance during the eight months the schools were taught was 623. The

number attending school one month or more during the year was 1,106. Twenty-seven of these schools were supported by the State of New York, at an expense of $7,682.35; one boarding-school at Allegany reserve by the Society of Friends, at Philadelphia, at cost of about $3,000; one day-school at Onondaga reservation, by the Episcopalians; one day-school at Cornplanter reserve, by the State of Pennsylvania, and one industrial school at Cattaraugus reservation by the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, and by voluntary contributions from benevolent persons. The Indians contributed $480 for their support. Of the 27 teachers in the Indian State schools of New York, 9 were Indians, who, having been judiciously selected, and having previously received thorough education and training for their work, in high schools, with aid of appropriations from the United States, succeeded admirably. The day-schools under instruction of the Indian teachers are generally better sustained by the Indian parents, and have larger attendance of scholars, than the others. The largest school in the agency, being the one connected with the Thomas Orphan Asylum at Cattaraugus, with an average daily attendance of about 90 students, is instructed by competent Indian teachers, and is in all respects a model school. I deem it quite desirable for the success of these Indian schools that an appropriation should be made for the training of teachers therein, and I respectfully renew the recommendation therefor in my last annual report.

In complying with the request from your office to embrace in this report a comprehensive history of the several tribes and reservations in the agency, I have the honor to report such history of the six tribes and nine reservations therein, so far as able from time allowed and facilities at hand therefor.

ALLEGANY RESERVATION.

This reservation is located on both sides of the Allegany River, in the county of Cattaraugus. It is about 35 miles long, and contains 42 square miles. Its width varies from 1 to 2½ miles; it was reserved by the Seneca Nation of Indians, in the treaty with Robert Morris at Big Tree, now Geneseo, on Genesee River, September 15, 1797.

The Senecas of Allegany, Cornplanter, and Cattaraugus reservations, numbering 2,311, own the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations, subject to what is known as the pre-emption right of the Ogden Land Company, and subject also to whatever right of occupancy the 299 Onondagas and Cayugas residing with them may have therein. This pre-emption right is derived from the prior discovery of the territory by civilized man, and restricts the Senecas from selling to others than the Ogden Land Company or its assigns. The Ogden Company claims that this right embraces the fee of the land, and that the Indians have the right of occupancy only so long as their tribal relation continues. The Senecas claim the absolute ownership of these reservations in fee, subject only to the right of the Ogden Company or its assigns to purchase whenever they shall elect to sell.

The State of Massachusetts claimed title to the lands in the western part of New York, including the two reservations named, by grant from King James I, of England, to the Plymouth Company. New York claimed the same lands by charter from Charles II to the Duke of York. By the convention between New York and Massachusetts held at Hartford December 16, 1786, this dispute was settled by Massachusetts ceding to New York all claim to the "government, sovereignty, and jurisdiction" of such lands, and New York, by the second article of the compact, in terms, "ceded, granted, released, and confirmed to Massachusetts, and the use of the commonwealth, their grantees, &c., and the heirs and assigns of such grantees, forever, the right of the pre-emption of the soil from the native Indians, and all other the estate, right, title, and property (the right and title of government, sovereignty, and jurisdiction excepted) which the State of New York hath of and in or to the described lands."

The tenth article of the compact provided that no purchase from the native Indians should be valid unless made in the presence of, and approved by, a commissioner appointed by Massachusetts, and confirmed by the commonwealth of Massachusetts.

Massachusetts conveyed its title and interest in such lands (about 3,600,000 acres) to Robert Morris by four deeds dated May 11, 1791, for the consideration of £55,000, or at about 7 cents per acre.

The Senecas conveyed their title to such lands by the treaty at Big Tree September 15, 1797, to Robert Morris for $100,000, being at less than 3 cents per acre, excepting nine small reservations, containing in all about 336 square miles, all of which reserved lands the Senecas have since sold, excepting the Allegany reservation of 42 square miles, Cattaraugus reservation, containing 21,680 acres, and Tonawanda reservation, containing 7,549.73 acres.

The pre-emption right of the Ogden Land Company in the last-named reservation was extinguished by the United States paying to such company the sum of about $150,000, as provided in the treaty between the United States and the Tonawanda band of Senecas dated November 5, 1857, and ratified June 4, 1858.

The larger portion of the Allegany reservation, immediately adjoining the river, is level and fertile; the balance broken and hilly. It was formerly covered with heavy pine timber; and until recently the lumbering business, which was extensively carried on there, tended greatly to demoralize the Indians by diverting their attention from farming and bringing them in contact with corrupting influences. The Erie Railway passes through the eastern part of the reserve to Salamanca, and the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad runs from

Salamanca westerly along the river to Cold Spring, to within 12 miles of the southwest end of the reservation. The Rochester and State Line Railroad also intersects the other roads named at Salamanca. The most of the Indians reside on the southwest part of the reserve, which is more isolated than the rest from railroad-towns, and are making fair progress in civilization. The Society of Friends at Philadelphia have for many years maintained a boarding and manual labor school adjoining this part of the reserve, at an annual expense of about $3,000, which has been of great benefit to the Indians. The school has an average attendance of about 30 Indian children.

The present Indian population of this reservation is 932, being an increase of 107 since the census was taken by the State of New York in 1865, and an increase of 178 since the like census was taken in 1855. Over 2,500 white people reside upon this reservation at the railroad-villages of Vandalia, Carrollton, Great Valley, Salamanca, West Salamanca, and Red House, recently laid off and established by commissioners appointed for the purpose under the act of Congress passed February 19, 1875. It is anticipated that these villages will increase rapidly in population, especially Salamanca, which is becoming an important railroad-center.

Owing to the very irregular and improvident manner in which many of the leases at Salamanca have been made by the Indians, and the disputes which have already arisen between the lessees as to boundaries, involving litigation, I respectfully and earnestly recommend that the act of February 19, 1875, be amended so as to prevent the renewal of any lease prior to thirty days preceding the expiration of its term; and providing that no lease shall be made or renewed without written notice be given by the lessee to all persons interested, for confirmation before some court or officer having jurisdiction to hear and determine the sufficiency of the rent proposed to be paid, and all controversies arising between different lessees or claimants to the same property, as recommended in my monthly report for November, 1876, and letter in January following, inclosing proposed amendments to such act, prepared by request from your office.

CATTARAUGUS RESERVATION.

By the treaty at Big Tree, September 15, 1797, the Senecas reserved a strip of land one mile wide extending easterly 14 miles along the south shore of Lake Erie, from the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek to the mouth of Eighteen-Mile Creek, which is about fourteen miles southwesterly from the city of Buffalo. Also one other parcel of land, one mile wide, extending southeasterly from the mouth of the Cattaraugus Creek along the north bank thereof 12 miles; also another tract of land about 2 miles wide, adjoining the land above named, and extending along the south shore of Lake Erie westerly from the mouth of Cattaraugus Creek about 12 miles to the mouth of the Connondauweyea Creek. These reservations included the lands on which are now the thriving villages of Fredonia, Dunkirk, and Silver Creek, and embraced about 50 square miles. The Senecas, by treaty concluded at Buffalo Creek, June 30, 1802, exchanged the above lands with Wilhelm Willink and others, composing the Holland Land Company, for the Cattaraugus reservation now in their possession. This is 12 miles long, and averages about 3 miles in width, and contains 21,680 acres of very rich and fertile land, mostly under cultivation, on both sides of the Cattaraugus Creek, in the counties of Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, and Erie. It has a thriving Indian population of 1,617, of whom 1,424 are Senecas, 151 Cayugas, and 42 Onondagas, being an increase of 270 since their census was taken by the State of New York in 1865. The above exchange of lands was a good one for the Senecas in securing a reservation in a compact form of better average quality of land than the other, although of about three-fourths of the size of the original reserve. The pre-emption right was reserved in the treaty and is now owned by the Ogden Land Company.

As I have stated in former reports, this pre-emption right is a source of great uneasiness to the Indians of Cattaraugus and Allegany reservations, resting as a cloud upon the title of their lands. It stifles industry by withholding the best incentive to it, growing out of the natural desire to acquire property, and the attachments of home and family. They have heretofore resisted every effort made by the State of New York to induce them to allot their lands in severalty, under the apprehension that such allotment might eventually result in the breaking up of their tribal relations, and so forfeit their reservations to the Ogden Land Company.

Notwithstanding the Indians at Cattaraugus have held their lands in common, and have not possessed the usual incentives to industry of other people, they have made good progress in civilization for the past twenty years. In that time their population has increased from 1,179 to 1,617. In education, intelligence, wealth, and the substantial comforts of life, their progress has been quite remarkable.

The Iroquois Agricultural Society of the Indians of the State of New York, which is incorporated under its laws, held its annual fair and cattle-show upon this reservation during four days of the third week of the past month. More people attended it than at any preceding fair of the society, and the exhibition of fruits, vegetables, and grain was exceedingly creditable to the Indians. The receipts of the fair were over $1,400, which were mostly paid out in premiums to the exhibitors, who entered over 1,300 articles for exhibition.

A temperance convention of the Six Nations of New York was held upon this reservation during three days of the fourth week of the past month. The movement was organized by the leading Indians, of whom seventy were present from the other reservations in the agency. Four Indian brass-bands of music were in attendance, and nearly all the speakers were Indians. Much enthusiasm prevailed. The Indians of Cattaraugus reservation turned out *en masse* to attend the meetings on each occasion, filling the spacious Presbyterian church to its utmost capacity. Some of the Indians came several hundred miles to attend this convention, besides the delegates who were present from Green Bay, Wis., and from Canada. The Indians of the agency appear to be fairly aroused to the great importance of protecting themselves from the use of spirituous liquors, which have been so great a destroyer of their race. They have temperance organizations upon all the reservations, and I take pleasure in reporting a marked improvement of late in the temperate habits of these people, and in their willingness to aid in the enforcement of the criminal laws against persons who sell them liquors.

The Senecas of the Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations are incorporated by the laws of New York under the name of the Seneca Nation of Indians, with the right to bring actions in the courts of the State in all cases relating to their common property, by an attorney appointed by the governor. They have maintained for about thirty years a republican form of government, with a president, council, treasurer, and clerk, elected annually by ballot, also a peace-makers' court on each reservation, having jurisdiction in actions between Indians, and authority to administer upon estates of deceased persons.

The Thomas Asylum for the orphan and destitute Indian children in the agency, a history of which was embraced in my last annual report, is on this reservation, and is included among the State charities of New York, and is supported at an annual expense of about $9,500. It continues under good management, with the usual average attendance of about 90 Indian children. It is one of the most beneficent of public charities.

CORNPLANTER RESERVATION.

This reservation, on the Alleghany River, in Warren County, Pennsylvania, contains 761 acres of choice land on the river-bottom. The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania granted the reservation in fee to the famous war-chief Gy-ant-wa-hia, or Cornplanter, March 16, 1796, for his many valuable services to the white people, and especially that most important one, in preventing the Six Nations of New York from joining the confederacy of Western Indians in 1790-'91, in the war which terminated in the victory of General Wayne in 1794. His descendants, numbering 81 Senecas, reside on the reservation, which was allotted to them in 1871 by commissioners appointed for the purpose by the State of Pennsylvania, with power to sell only to the descendants of Cornplanter and to other Seneca Indians. These Senecas at Cornplanter are recognized by the Senecas on Allegany and Cattaraugus reservations, in the State of New York, as owning equal rights with them in those reservations, and share with them in the annuities payable under treaties with the United States. They are a thrifty and temperate people, are good farmers, and are increasing yearly in population. The allotment of their lands in severalty and in fee has greatly contributed to their prosperity by affording new incentives to industry.

TONAWANDA RESERVATION.

This reservation, as reserved in the treaty at Big Tree, and originally surveyed in 1799, contained 71 square miles, and was located in the present counties of Erie, Genesee, and Niagara, in the State of New York. It now contains 7,549.73 acres, the title of which is held in trust and in fee by the comptroller of the State of New York, "for the exclusive use, occupation, and enjoyment of the Senecas of the Tonawanda band," who reside upon the reservation and number about 621. In 1865 this band numbered 602. The reservation is very fertile and well adapted to the raising of fruit, wheat, and other grain. The band is governed by chiefs, who have appropriated from its trust-fund interest $6,100 for the establishment of a manual-labor school on the reservation.

The State of New York also appropriated $4,500 for the school. These funds have been paid to three trustees of the institution, appointed under the laws of the State, who have purchased 80 acres of land at an expense of $1,600, and after nearly completing the necessary buildings for the school, have temporarily suspended work thereon for want of funds. There are three day-schools on the reservation, instructed by competent Indian teachers, and have been well attended the past year.

The Senecas of this band receive larger money annuities than any of the other Indians in the agency, and own one of the most fertile reservations, yet their progress in civilization has been less rapid than most of the other tribes, attributable, doubtless, largely to the unsettled condition of the title of their reservation, and excitement and almost constant litigation respecting same during twenty-one years, between the date of the treaty of the Seneca Nation with Thomas L. Ogden and Joseph N. Fellows, January 15, 1838, and the proclamation on March 31, 1859, of treaty between the United States and the Tonawanda band, dated November 5, 1857.

The Senecas of New York, residing on the Allegany, Cattaraugus, Cornplanter, and Tonawanda reservations, receive $11,902.50 annuity from the United States. The Senecas of the Tonawanda band, on Tonawanda reservation, receive in addition, trust-fund interest at 5 per cent. on $86,950 as annuity and premium from the United States, amounting to $4,701.16, under treaty with the United States, dated November 5, 1857.

OIL-SPRING RESERVATION.

The Oil-Spring reservation, of one square mile, or 640 acres, is located in the towns of Ischua and Cuba, in the counties of Cattaraugus and Allegany, in the State of New York. There is an oil-spring near the center of the reservation, being in appearance a deep, muddy pool of water, 20 feet in diameter, without outlet. The Indians have from time immemorial gathered petroleum-oil, in small quantities, from the surface of the spring, which they formerly used for medicinal purposes. Several years since, the Seneca Nation of Indians leased the oil-privileges on the reservation for a portion of the oil and a bonus of $10,000, which was paid down; and a few wells were put down and several hundred barrels of oil obtained, but not in paying quantities.

By the treaty held at Big Tree, on Genesee River, in the State of New York, between the Seneca Nation of Indians and Robert Morris, of Philadelphia, concluded September 15, 1797, the legal title of this reservation, with about 3,500,000 acres of other lands in the western part of New York, passed to Morris, who conveyed it to the Holland Land Company. The Holland Land Company conveyed it, with other lands, to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, from which company the title passed to David E. Evans, whose heirs conveyed the northwest quarter of the reservation, containing the oil-spring, to Chamberlain, Clark & Gallager, by deed, dated February 9, 1852; the last-named persons conveyed same to Philoneus Pattison, by deed, dated November 20, 1855, who went into possession under his lease and cleared off a portion of the land, and built a house and barn thereon. The Seneca Nation of Indians, always claiming title to this reservation, in 1856, and while the undersigned was acting as their attorney, by authority contained in chapter 150 of the Laws of New York, passed in 1845, commenced an action of ejectment against Pattison, to recover that portion of the reservation covered by his deed. This action was stoutly defended, but the Indians recovered a verdict. The defendant appealed the case to the general term of the supreme court, and from thence to the court of appeals, both courts affirming the decision of the circuit and the title of the Indians to the reservation. The Seneca Nation recovered in the action mainly on the evidence of the veteran Seneca war-chief of the Six Nations, Governor Black Snake, whose Indian name was To-wa-a-u, meaning chain-breaker, and who was of the age of 107 years at the time of the trial, in 1856. The name of Governor Black Snake was given to him by President Washington, on the occasion of his visit at the seat of Government with Cornplanter. He testified that he was present at the treaty of Big Tree, in 1797; that it was agreed upon, "all around," that the oil-spring should be reserved one mile square; that when the treaty was read over, it was observed and mentioned that the oil-spring had been left out of the treaty, and that then Thomas Morris, who was the attorney of Robert Morris and signed the treaty for him, drew up a small paper, said to contain the oil-spring, and delivered it to Pleasant Lake, a leading Seneca sachem of the Six Nations. It did not appear that the paper was afterward seen by any one. Black Snake also presented in evidence a map, being the first map of the Holland Land Purchase, made about the year 1801, which he testified was afterward presented to him by Joseph Ellicott, the surveyor and general land-agent of the Holland Company, at a general council of the Senecas at Tonawanda, N. Y., and who was also a witness to the treaty; that Ellicott made a speech to the Senecas in council when he presented the map, saying that the places marked in red on the map belonged to the red men, and among them so marked was the oil-spring reservation. There were other acts proved, showing that the Holland Land Company and its grantees had at different times recognized the Seneca Indians as owners of the reservation. The Senecas founded their claim upon possession, and the presumption of a grant by Morris to them after the treaty at Big Tree was signed. The other three-quarters of the reservation was conveyed by David E. Evans or his heirs to different persons. The Senecas have, however, since the termination of the trial, held the exclusive possession of the entire reservation, leasing it to white men for oil and farming purposes, and no further efforts have been made to dispossess them.

I have been thus minute in giving a history of the title of this reservation, believing your office not to be in possession of any previous account of the same. The Seneca Nation of Indians own this reservation, unincumbered by any pre-emption right, and it is all the land they so own.

TUSCARORAS.

The Tuscaroras originally resided on lands upon the upper waters of the Tar and Neuse Rivers, in North Carolina, where they had in 1708 fifteen towns and 1,200 warriors. Being a war-like tribe, jealous of their rights, they bravely resisted the efforts of the white people to drive them from their lands, and in the battle at their Forte Na-ha-ru-ke, on the Neuse, against the combined forces of North and South Carolina, with the Cherokees, Creeks, Ca-

tawbas, Yamases, and Ashley Indians, 300 of their warriors were slain, and 800 taken prisoners and sold into slavery. Their power being broken by this severe defeat, they entered into a treaty of peace with the governor of North Carolina, who granted them lands on the Roanoke, in the present county of Bertie, to which the remnant of the tribe removed. Owing to continued encroachments by the white settlers upon their territory, they soon after migrated to the vicinity of Oneida Lake, and in 1722 formally united with their kinsmen, the powerful confederacy of the Iroquois, consisting of the Mohawks, Senecas, Onondagas, Oneidas, and Cayugas, and thus making the sixth number of the Six Nations of New York, in all then numbering about 2,800 warriors, and whose possessions extended from Vermont to the headwaters of the Ohio, and from the Saint Lawrence and the lakes to the sources of the Delaware, and Susquehanna.

The Tuscaroras removed from Oneida, and camped in 1780 on the site of an old Indian fort and mounds on elevated and fertile lands 7 miles from Suspension Bridge, overlooking Lake Ontario, and about the same distance therefrom, in the present town of Lewiston, in the county of Niagara. There they planted corn and made a permanent settlement. The Senecas afterwards gave them, at this place, one square mile of land, called the Seneca grant. This is alleged to have been reserved in the treaty between the Senecas and Robert Morris in 1797, but I do not find it mentioned in the treaty. The Holland Land Company, grantees of Morris, however, recognized and confirmed the grant, and generously donated to them two other square miles adjoining. About the year 1804, the Tuscaroras sent a delegation of chiefs to North Carolina, who sold their lands in that State for about the sum of $15,000, and with $13,722, realized from this sale, purchased of the Holland Land Company 4,329 acres, adjoining their other lands, making their present tract 6,249 acres, securing the absolute title thereof in fee-simple. Their lands are practically allotted in manner stated in my annual report of 1872. They number 401. Forty-three Onondagas reside with them, making the total Indian population 444, being an increase of 128 since 1865. The board of missions commenced missionary labors among them in 1800, and the first meeting-house was erected and a school opened in 1805. As a tribe they early abandoned the Pagan customs, and adopted Christianity and the better customs of civilized life. Their chiefs erected the first frame school-house on the reserve in 1831, and with the aid of their missionary, John Elliot, organized a temperance society of one hundred members.

Circumstances seem to have contributed in making the Tuscaroras more self-reliant than the other tribes in this agency. They have received no money annuities from any source, only an annuity in goods, in value of about 90 cents per capita. They are a temperate, industrious, and thrifty agricultural community, and in their farms, farm products, buildings, and agricultural implements, compare favorably with their white neighbors.

ONONDAGAS.

There are 493 Onondagas in the agency, of whom 317 reside on the Onondaga reservation, in the towns of Fayette and Onondaga, in Onondaga County; 96 reside with the Senecas on Allegany reserve, 42 with the Senecas on Cattaraugus reservation, 36 with the Tuscaroras at Tuscarora, and 2 at Tonawanda.

Prior to 1793, the Onondaga reservation contained over 100 square miles, and covered the site of the city of Syracuse and several towns in that locality. By the treaty dated March 11, 1793, they sold to the State of New York over three-fourths of their reservation for the consideration of $638 paid down, and a stipulated perpetual annuity of $410, payable on the 1st day of June in each year. By the treaty between the Onondagas and the State of New York, dated July 28, 1795, they sold their interest in the Salt Lake and lands one mile around the same and other lands to the State for the sum of $700 paid down, and a perpetual annuity of $700 and 100 bushels of salt, payable on the 1st day of June in each year. The Onondagas, by treaty dated February 25, 1817, sold to New York State 4,320 acres more of their reserve for $1,000 paid down, and a perpetual annuity of $430 and 50 bushels of salt, payable on the 1st day of June in each year. On February 11, 1822, they sold to the same State 800 acres more of their reservation for $1,700, paid down.

The present reservation contains about 6,100 acres, and is located about 7 miles from the city of Syracuse. The land is fertile, but over three-fourths of the same is leased to and worked by white men. The few who cultivate their own lands are generally temperate and thrifty as compared with those who lease their lands and live in comparative idleness.

There were 302 Onondagas and 58 Oneidas on the reservation in 1865. There are now 317 Onondagas and 66 Oneidas. Their increase in population since 1855 is 34. The Methodists have a mission-house on this reservation and a resident missionary. The Episcopalians also have a commodious church-building, in which religious services are held weekly, and a day-school maintained by them. There is another day-school on the reserve, supported by the State. Both schools are well attended, and are held about eight months in the year. I think the Onondagas are improving in eduation and habits of industry. Their chiefs, who are mostly pagans, now advise the people to send their children to school, and to work their lands, instead of leasing the same to white men. The practice of leasing these lands has no doubt been a positive injury to them, and their close proximity to a large city has exposed them to habits of intemperance and vice. The 493 Onondagas in the agency receive $2,430 annuity from the State of New York, and 150 bushels of salt. They receive annuity in goods rom the United States in value of about 90 cents per capita.

ONEIDAS.

There are 249 Oneidas in the agency. Of these 11 reside with the Senecas of Tonawanda band at Tonawanda reservation, 66 reside with the Onondagas on the Onondaga reserve, 172 reside on detached farms, containing in all about 350 acres, which have been partitioned into small parcels to heads of families, under the laws of New York, from their former reservations in the counties of Oneida and Madison—only a portion of their own lands. They are divided into two settlements, about 6 miles apart, one called the "Winfall" party, residing in the town of Lenox, Madison County, and the other called the "Porchard" party, in the town of Vernon, Oneida County. Under regulations provided by chapter 185 of the laws of New York, passed April 13, 1843, any Oneida Indian owning lands may sell same to any person upon terms to be approved by a superintendent and a majority of the chiefs. But few sales have been made under the act.

There were 157 Oneidas residing upon such lands when the State census was taken in 1845. At the present time there are, as stated above, 172. They are mostly Methodists, and have a meeting-house in good repair, in which Thomas Cornelius, a worthy and highly respected Oneida Indian, has officiated as their minister for many years. They are mostly good farmers and prosperous.

CAYUGAS.

The Cayugas, by treaty made February 25, 1789, sold to the State of New York, for $2,125 paid down, and an annuity of $500, all their extensive territory in such State, reserving 100 square miles on both sides of Cayuga Lake, a few acres on Seneca River, and one mile square at Cayuga Ferry.

On July 27, 1795, they sold to New York all their reservations, except three square miles, for $1,800 paid down, and an annuity of $1,800; and on May 13, 1803, they released to the State their remaining lands for $4,800. They now own no lands in this agency. A portion of the tribe resides on the Quapaw reservation in the Indian Territory. There are 184 Cayugas residing with the Senecas in this State, of which 151 reside on Cattaraugus reservation, and 33 at Tonawanda. The 184 Cayugas in this State receive their share of the $2,300 annuity due the tribe from the State of New York, amounting this year to $1,441.67. They also receive annuity-goods from the United States, under the treaty between the United States and the Six Nations, concluded November 11, 1794, as do also the other five tribes in the agency, except the Saint Regis.

SAINT REGIS.

The Saint Regis Indians are descendants of the Mohawks of New York, whose language they speak. Under the influence of the French Catholic missionaries their ancestors migrated from the valley of the Mohawk in 1677, and settled at Caghuawaga, near Montreal, in Canada. A colony from the latter place in 1760 migrated to Saint Regis, on the Saint Lawrence. They are named from Jean Francis Saint Regis, a French ecclesiastic, who died in 1690. They are mostly Roman Catholics. There are about 1,701 Saint Regis Indians, of whom 751 are denominated American Indians and about 950 British Indians. The American portion of this tribe are paid $2,131.66 annuity, by the State of New York, for land sold, and receive no annuity from the United States. The British portion of the tribe are paid an annuity of about $1,911. Twenty-four thousand two hundred and fifty acres of their reservation are in Canada, including the township of Dundee, and about 14,030 acres, adjoining the Canada line, are in Franklin County, State of New York. The boundary-line between the United States and Canada divides the Indian village of Saint Regis, which contains about 100 houses, mostly constructed of hewn logs.

The Saint Regis Indians engaged in the war of the Revolution, part with the British and part with the Americans. One of their number, Lewis Cook, held a colonel's commission from General Washington. They were divided again into two parties, British and American, in the war of 1812. Such division still continues, the lines being kept distinct, following in hereditary descent by the father's side.

The increase of this tribe in population on both sides of the line is quite remarkable; The increase of the American portion of the tribe being 325 since the census was taken by the State of New York in 1865. On the American portion of the reservation are 279 Indian children between the age of five and twenty-one years. Two day-schools have been taught during forty weeks of the school-year ending September 30, 1877, maintained by the State of New York, at which school were 82 Indian children some portion of the time. The average daily attendance at both schools during the year was only 14.

The Methodists have a mission-house on the reserve, in which regular services are held by their minister, Rev. Thomas La Forte, an Indian of the Onondaga tribe.

The American portion of the tribe is governed by three chiefs, annually elected by ballot, and who, with the advice of the local agent appointed by the State, have authority under the laws of New York to lease to any Indian, for a term not exceeding ten years, any part of their unoccupied lands in this State.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

D. SHERMAN, *Agent.*

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

GRAND RONDE AGENCY, OREGON, *August* 11, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with the regulations of the Indian Department, I submit this my sixth annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency.

The Indians have been more industrious this year than ever before, and have been more successful in the production of the ordinary crops, such as wheat, oats, hay, &c. They began by plowing their fields early and well, and carefully harrowing and sowing. The tillable land of the agency is susceptible of a high state of cultivation, being rolling. It can be plowed at almost any season of the year, and the Indians have in a measure availed themselves of this advantage, and got all their grain-crops in the ground early, and before many of their white neighbors, who were delayed by the flat and consequent wetness of their farms; and, resulting from this method of farming, their crops at present are looking fine, and from every present indication a good yield may be expected.

Most all of the young and middle-aged Indians are now living upon their small farms, allotted to them by deeds given them by the superintendent of Indian affairs for Oregon, some four years ago, and are yearly becoming more contented with their new method of life and reconciled to the pursuit of a quiet farmer, every year indicating a marked improvement in their manner of life. They seem to be gradually but surely conquering their roving, restless disposition, formerly so universally prevalent among them. They now seldom seek to go off from the agency, except to make some purchases or to work for neighboring farmers, and not at all during the seeding or harvesting season. This season the Indians will raise more grain, and of a better quality, than during any previous year for the past six years, and I doubt if they have ever before done so well.

I regret very much that I am unable, for want of funds, to run the mills steadily, or, at least, to employ sufficient force to run them one-half the year, as many of the Indians are greatly in need of lumber with which to repair their houses, barns, and fences, and the effect will be very disastrous to the service if I am, from this cause, prevented from running the grist-mill this fall and winter long enough to convert the Indians' wheat into flour.

I have observed during the past year a marked improvement in the Indians' work-animals. They are continually improving the grade of their horses, usually by making purchases from the whites, or trading their small ponies and giving the difference in value in cash or work; and some few are also raising superior horses, and quite a number of them now have teams worth from two to three hundred dollars.

The school-building mentioned in my last annual report as in course of construction will, I think, be completed and ready for occupancy by fall, or at least before winter, and will be adequate to all the requirements of the agency for an industrial boarding-school for many years to come; and, so far, the construction of the building has cost the Government but a trifling sum, the weight of the expense being borne by the Catholic Church. An industrial boarding-school, where the children can be removed from the contaminating influence of their parents and the older and more superstitious of the Indians, is the only school in which we can expect or hope to successfully educate the young among the Indians. At least this has been the experience of every Indian agent, so far as my observations have extended, and I have given this matter the closest attention.

Our schools at this agency have been conducted during the year just past with the greatest care, regularity, and perseverance upon the part of the teachers, and the most gratifying success has been the result. The attendance, though not unusually large, has been remarkably regular; the best of discipline has been maintained, and the pupils have made marked improvements in every branch of their studies and are rapidly becoming more neat in their habits and dress, and will compare favorably with any white school of even numbers and equal advantages. In addition to their regular studies the pupils are instructed in vocal and instrumental music, embroidery, crochet, &c., and their proficiency is nearly perfect. For more particular information regarding the school I would respectfully refer you to the "statistics" herewith submitted.

The missionary work of the agency has been under the immediate supervision of the Rev. A. J. Croquet, who has been long and favorably known among these Indians, coming among them some twenty years ago, since which time he has continued to reside upon the agency, commanding the respect of every Indian agent who has, since that time, had the control of the agency in their hands, and having the entire confidence and respect of the Indians. And as a result of his long-continued, ardent, and zealous labors among them he has been rewarded by the conversion of the greater number of them; and, in fact, almost all who have come under the influence of his teachings have embraced religion, and at this time a regular and well-behaved congregation fill the church on every Sabbath to listen to his teachings.

The Indians formerly belonging to Alsea agency have been removing from their old homes, which have been settled upon by the ever-intruding whites, and settling between the mouth of Salmon and Siletz Rivers during the present summer; and at this time I am informed that some thirty families have located there, and are attempting, without means or assistance from the Government, to build for themselves some kind of shelter from the coming storms of winter. They were induced by the authorized agents of the Government to give up their old homes by the promise of assistance in building new ones. Yet I am informed that no provision has been made by the Government for building them houses or

even assisting them to tools, nails, lumber, &c., with which to work. They should at least be supplied with some tools, nails, and material for building, and also food and clothing for the coming winter, either through this agency or Siletz. They could be supplied from this agency at much less expense than from elsewhere, it being much the nearest route to the general supply markets and these Indians.

The Indians of this agency are kept in a state of constant uneasiness and insecurity by reports of whites with whom they come in contact to the effect that they are soon to be removed from their present homes, and that the deeds to their lands are valueless, and may at any time be annulled or canceled. Now it is immaterial whether there is any truth in these reports or not; the effect upon the minds of the Indians is just the same so long as they have no deed in fee-simple, or no assurance from the Government that they will be permanently protected in the possession of their lands; and it will be impossible to induce them to permanently improve their farms and become self-supporting until they have some land to improve, as they are no more anxious than white persons to work for years and improve lands for the benefit of others. If they are to be permitted to remain permanently upon any reservation, none could be selected more suitable for them and having any greater natural advantages than Grand Ronde has. They have, although to a degree isolated, an easy access to market on one side, and the ocean for the supply of fish within a half-day's ride upon the other, with plenty of game and berries among the intervening mountains, and good soil and climate at their homes for the production of grain, hay, and vegetables, with great quantities of lumber for building purposes, and natural water-power, and a saw and grist mill already constructed for the production of flour and lumber. With an assurance from the Government to these Indians that they and their heirs should have the land, the services of an agent could be dispensed with altogether in the course of two or three years, or as soon as the Indians could place their farms in good repair by the erection of houses and building of fences, &c.; and the only expense they need then be to the Government would be a small sum for the support of schools, and a small sum for the payment of a miller and sawyer, or, better still, by the sale of the mills, or renting them; the Indians could then secure the grinding of grain and sawing of lumber in the same manner as whites.

The Indians sanitary condition has been good. Although no resident physician has been employed at the agency, his absence has not been felt the past year. But little sickness has prevailed among them, and that usually of a mild type, yielding readily to the simple treatment administered either by the Sister Superior or myself. Some few deaths have occurred from chronic diseases, but they would probably have occurred had a physician been present. The Indians are becoming accustomed to their changed manner of living, and the mortality among them is on the decline.

The existence of an Indian war upon the eastern border of this State has had no apparent effect upon the Indians of this agency. Although they are informed of its existence and progress, they are in no way restless or insolent from the effects of the victories gained by the Indians over the Government troops in their first engagements.

A small appropriation for the repairs of mills and some of the Government shops is very much needed to place them in condition to do good work and to protect the Government tools, and enable those among the Indians who are familiar with use of tools to repair the agricultural implements. All mechanical work in the shops belonging to this agency for the past year was performed by Indians who have been educated in our schools and shops, as the Government failed to employ or furnish funds for any employés for this agency except the agent and school-teachers.

The Indians here at present are running four reapers of their own and one Department reaper cutting grain on the agency. There are also five of our Indians in charge of five reapers, owned by white men outside the agency, cutting grain. They also run thrashing-machines, both inside and outside the agency.

The Indians have built 48 frame houses, with four rooms in each, one and a half stories high, to replace old houses, dressed lumber inside and outside. They are neatly furnished with comfortable furniture—chairs, beds, bedsteads, tables, and table-ware, clocks, cooking and heating stoves. The Indians have built 5,397 rods of fence, all of which was performed without any assistance from the Department.

The Indians of this agency will compare with, if not exceed, in advancement in agriculture, civilization, christianization, and education any Indians on this coast. Prominent persons who visited this agency express these views.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

P. B. SINNOTT,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

KLAMATH AGENCY, LAKE COUNTY, OREGON,
August 22, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor, in submitting this my first annual report, to present the most accurate aspect of the condition of affairs of this reservation that I have been able to obtain. Time and further association with these people will enable me to report comparatively in future.

POPULATION.

I find that my predecessor has taken the census of the fractions of the population of this reservation at a time when they were in their most compact associations, viz, in the winter, when the severity of the weather compels their congregating for economical subsistence. On the contrary at the present time of year they are necessarily scattered in the collection of their various edibles, as well as in the pursuits of the "pleasurable chase." The estimate of population of Indians seems to imply that there has been a decrease in the past year. I shall make every effort in the coming season to ascertain as closely as possible the cause of the seeming diminution of population. The various estimates given as taken since January 1, 1877, are as follows, to wit:

Klamath Indians	667
Modocs included in treaty	93
Snakes included in Walpalla, or Yahooskin	137
Margin for missed in taking census	10
Employés, 11; additional in their families, 15	26
Total population	933

EDUCATIONAL.

The necessity of improving the time of the harvest, and the wishes of the parents for the assistance of their children in such labors, very much decrease the attendance at school through the season of their harvest; but it is confidently expected that, from the number of applications for a place in the school, it will be quite as full as usual. Many have gained a knowledge of the beginning of reading, while very few are found who read fluently in the third reader. This comes from their naturally unsettled character; they cannot be forced to stay in school, and many only just get ready to learn when they leave, thus making progress difficult, though the number of scholars in attendance is about on an average. A few good seeds may be sown in each heart, however transiently it may be here, which may in after years develop into a fruit-bearing tree. The transition state cannot be forced, must not be ignored. Time and patient effort are necessary here; the future will be the better for the preparatory effort here, which at first sight might seem as thrown away. The hope of the future is in the young; the old have their settled habits, and think, like the most of mankind, that they are "too old to learn in books." Could they be divested of this idea, at least some adults might make some progress in elementary studies. The young people are as tractable and obedient as those of higher pretensions in civilization.

MECHANICAL ARTS.

A few have been working with the employed mechanics here, with a view of learning trades; but no one among them is yet competent to undertake for themselves any such pursuit.

AGRICULTURE.

They are gradually improving in the use of the agricultural implements furnished them by Government. Formerly their pursuits in this line amounted to gathering berries and digging a few kinds of roots of spontaneous growth; so, few native implements were necessary. They are capable of and desirous for improvement in agriculture, as far as the soil and climate favor such improvement. Perhaps there might be some kinds of small or hardy fruits introduced here and succeed; which is eminently necessary by the acquired habits of the people. As they throw away their aboriginal styles of dress and trade, and learn civilization, their want of civilized food from grains and fruits is correspondingly increased, and seeds of hardy grains and fruits, or cuttings and scions, should be furnished here. I hope to be successful in introducing such grains here as will yield a reasonable compensation to labor, and thus better prepare these people to make a subsistence when they are left to provide for themselves.

RELIGIOUS INTERESTS—LANGUAGE.

This agency is under the supervision of the Methodist Episcopal Church. We maintain a Christian service for instruction and worship every Sabbath morning. The evening is devoted to study of the Scriptures and Sunday-school work. More or less of the natives are participants in all these services. Those who have attended the week-day school have a

better chance of understanding the spirit of the services. Some adults are acquiring English words and phrases. Many, both males and females, talk fluently the Chenook jargon; but it is thought best to ignore this entirely in our religious services; so an interpreter is employed who expounds in Klamath the instructions designed especially for their enlightenment. We find a few among them who really seem to have some of the leaven of truth in their minds; but the majority who have ever made the profession of wishing to be Christians have easily been turned aside again to their own ways. In fact, their hearts may well be compared to the stony ground which hold the seeds so lightly that the birds of the air easily plucked them up. Still, the efforts of the past are visible. There is a degree of respect for the Sabbath, and other indications of prayerful Christian effort among them.

HEALTH.

The general health is probably as good as in former years since the advent of the white nations among them. No contagious epidemics have been among them for the last year.

PROSPECTS.

Those who are not employed in trying to earn money from the whites still pursue their work in gathering their usual supplies of food. There are from twenty-five to thirty different articles used as vegetable food among them, consisting of wild seeds, roots, bark, and berries. These are used either green or dried. In all these there is none but small roots and seeds, which necessarily makes the work of gathering very tedious. I understand that the winter was very light here last season, and that all their vegetable crops are light after a light winter. This year is no exception to the common rule, and the crops are correspondingly light.

These Indians are leaving there old habits and customs and trying to learn those of the American nation. The women try to imitate the fashions of dress, and many show a commendable neatness in their apparel. They adorn themselves in many instances with native styles of ornament; but they generally couple with this cleanliness of person and dress; but all, both men and women, adopt and seem to prefer the American styles of dress. Their customs are gradually changing. Formerly they burned their dead; later, they buried the valuables of the person with the corpse. If many horses were owned by the deceased, one or two were killed for his use in the spirit land. These customs are mostly given up, and those of the white people adopted in their place. They have various superstitious ideas, which they will retain yet many years; but as fast as they are brought in contact with true civilized ideas, and are made to understand them, so fast they seem willing to give up their wild, uncultivated superstitions.

RELATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT.

The state of disquiet among the tribes north of us has not been participated in by the Klamaths. They have their own grievances, which are serious, and a great deal of patience on their part and forbearance is shown. They claim that "There are lands offered for sale and purchased and occupied by white settlers which in reality belong by treaty to them, and it is injustice to deprive them of these lands." For further particulars on this subject, see special letter to the Indian Department of August 1, 1877.

From our brief acquaintance here, we have endeavored to show the present state of affairs.

J. H. ROORK,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

MALHEUR AGENCY, OREGON,
August 14, 1877.

SIR: Inclosed herewith, I have the honor to submit my annual statistical report.

This agency is located in the extreme northeastern corner of the reservation, where all the best agricultural lands are situated. All the timber suitable for building or fencing purposes is on the Blue Mountains, in the northwestern corner of the reserve, a distance of twenty miles on a direct line from the agency, and thirty miles by the route now used. The entire reserve, except some rocky ridges and inaccessible cañons, abounds in bunch-grass of excellent quality for grazing.

SNAKES.

In my enumeration I have classed as Snakes only those Indians under Chief Egan, who came from the valley of the Wieser, east of Snake River, and who are mixed with the Shoshones. The *Bannocks* on the Upper Snake River, the *Shoshones* about Salmon Falls and Boise River, the *Piutes*, *Yahooskins*, and *Walpahpes*, who formerly occupied the country

bounded by Snake River on the east, the Cascade Mountains on the west, the Blue Mountains on the north, and Goose Lake and Stein's Mountain on the south, have all been called Snakes indiscriminately until recently, though none of them will own the name. Except the Bannocks and Shoshones along Snake River, they all use the same language spoken at Pyramid Lake and along the Lower Humboldt.

PIUTES.

Chief Winnemucca's band, numbering 150, are fully entitled to the name Piutes. The followers of Wē-ōw'-wē-wa and Paulina, who made so much trouble in this country in the years 1863 to 1867, are classed as Piutes, and claim the name, though they were then known as Snakes, and now have very little friendship for the Piutes of Nevada, regarding them as an inferior race of rabbit-hunters. This unfriendly jealousy between them and Winnemucca's people culminated in the temporary withdrawal from the reservation of the latter about the first of April last, which was reported at the time.

INDIAN LABOR.

My best efforts have been directed to the encouragement of industry among the Indians. In this I have been greatly aided by the law of Congress in relation to the distribution of supplies. It is plainly seen in the record of Indian labor done at this agency, that such a distribution of Government bounty as discriminates in favor of the deserving and against the unworthy is an advance from the former method of indiscriminate issues. From four hours a day at the beginning of the year, they can now be made to work eight hours a day. A mess, in which the working men get regular meals, has proved a great auxiliary in bringing about this important result. It is surprising to witness their dexterity in breaking tools. As a matter of strict economy, skilled labor would be preferable and cheaper; but the result sought is to train these men for future work. In this I find our efforts measurably successful, and feel encouraged to believe patient training will ultimately bring every one of the present force of working men up to a self-supporting condition. A few are now earning $1 a day in the harvest-fields of settlers, and more are earnestly striving for the degree of skill that will enable them to do likewise. Last year 1,521 days' work were credited to Indian laborers. During the present year it has been increased to 2,617 days, and the number of applicants is increasing. Somework barely enough to get the part-rations, such as are issued to the blind and helpless, while others have earned $100 to $145 each, which has been paid in such articles as they chose to select.

No Indian apprentices have yet been found who could be induced to remain in the shops. The blacksmith is the only mechanic at the agency; and he is required on the farm more than in the shop. The same may be said of the commissary, who wields the ax and grain-cradle more than the pen.

INDIAN FARMS.

Three Indian farms, of three, seven, and eighteen acres respectively, are now under cultivation, but none fenced. The largest of these was partly fenced last year, but owing to the scarcity of wood in the vicinity last winter, nearly all the fence was burned for fuel. It required some effort and close watching to protect the fencing on the agency-farm from a like destruction. Little progress can be reasonably looked for in the direction of individual farming until greater inducements are offered in the erection of mills at the agency for the manufacture of lumber and flour. Fencing and building material are so inaccessible as to render progress in this direction almost impossible without greatly increased appropriations. Before Indians will become attached to this or any other one place, they must have a permanent home. Before they can be induced to raise grain successfully, they must see a way to use it other than for feeding their ponies. Before they will abandon their long established customs of living, and their diet of "lice and cricket hashes," they must be assured of permanent rations of better quality in some other direction.

The products of the Indian farms are given to those who raise them; and the argument is convincing enough, as shown by the number who aspire to individual farming but are prevented by lack of the necessary assistance. With limited encouragement in the shape of aid properly distributed among them, small farmers would be developed who would soon become self-sustaining. This is the more desirable since the habits of thriftless indolence produced by long-continued issues of Government rations must ultimately disqualify the recipients for the higher duties which self-support imposes.

IDAHO INDIAN WAR.

Our people have displayed the utmost good faith and fidelity during the recent hostilities. It was feared at one time that the success of our troops then operating from White Bird toward Snake River might force the hostiles across that stream in the direction of this place. Messengers were sent to Camp Harney and Canyon City for arms, of which enough were procured to arm the employés at the agency. This had the effect to quiet the apprehensions

of the Indians, who seemed to share heartily with us in a wholesome dread of Joseph's band. All Indians absent from the reservation were called in at once, except a small band in Idaho, who had my pass before the outbreak, and did not return until they had completed their visit to the Bannocks. Governor Brayman has urged upon me the necessity of recalling all my people from Idaho, and his hearty co-operation is relied upon to assist in accomplishing the work.

Special Agent W. M. Turner arrived on the 4th instant, and reports as follows:

"MALHEUR AGENCY, OREGON, *August* 6, 1877.

"SIR: I have the honor to report to you that immediately upon notice of my appointment as special Indian agent, I proceeded to this place via Goose Lake and Warner Valleys. I chose this route in order to learn the locality of the various straggling bands belonging to Malheur agency, and to ascertain the temper of the settlers in regard to Indians roaming off their reservations. I found three lodges of Snakes, twelve miles east of Goose Lake, who were not communicative. I ascertained that O-cho-ho with about fifteen men was in the neighborhood of Camp Bidwell, and learned from a reliable source that this chief says 'he will die rather than go to Yainax;' and as I am informed by O. C. Applegate, a former sub-agent at Yainax, that there is some doubt about that being his proper reservation, I think he can be brought here without great difficulty.

"I met a very intelligent man belonging to Chief Winnemucca's band, who informed me that about thirty of said band, men, women, and children, were at Stein's Mountain, and the remainder at Three Forks on the Owyhee River in Idaho. My informant expressed the belief that Winnemucca would not, himself, come to Malheur, assigning as a reason 'that he was unwilling to work, and was in danger of starvation on a reservation,' and relying upon the hope that he would be allowed to locate in Duck Valley independent of Government control. I have had an interview with a band from Priest Rapids on the Columbia, who professed friendship, but demanded the right to choose their own locations as whites do, and as their band had caused much alarm and annoyance in John Day Valley, I look forward to early trouble between them and the settlers, unless they are removed to a reservation by force. Chief Egan, with most of his people, is on his way here, and I think his co-operation may be secured to bring in a troublesome band of Wiesers, now in the Payette Valley. I find the settlers alarmed, and universally demanding the removal of straggling Indians to their reservations, and I am now ready to offer my services with a view to this end.

"I am, very respectfully,

"WM. M. TURNER,
"*Special Agent.*

"W. V. RINEHART, Esq.,
"*United States Indian Agent.*"

Mr. Turner, in company with Chief Egan, has gone to Wieser and Payette Valleys, to confer with a band, consisting of twenty lodges, of Egan's relations, in the hope of inducing them to come here and settle upon this reservation.

APPROPRIATIONS.

The protracted delay in making appropriations for the Indian service last year, greatly impaired the faith of the Indians in the Government and its agents. Our annual supplies were not received until the middle of June, leaving but half a month of the year well supplied, while all the remainder had to be run on simple faith and impaired credit. It was seriously feared during the early part of the winter that this agency would have to be abandoned on account of the exhaustion of all kinds of subsistence supplies. The mild weather and consequent good roads, lasting until Christmas, enabled us to transport our flour in December, and thereby prevented a series of bad results which cannot be estimated.

It is of the utmost importance that all supplies and funds be furnished promptly. Indians cannot brook delay. Promises are worse than depreciated currency with them, and should be dealt out sparingly. Were the yearly supplies furnished by the Indian Department with the same promptness and regularity as by the War Department, much annoyance to agents would be avoided, the greatest cause of complaint among the Indians removed, and the efficiency of the service strengthened and improved.

The appropriations for this agency—$50,000 in 1873, and $40,000 in each of the two succeeding years—were reduced last year to $25,000, and have been still further reduced this year to $20,000. In this connection allow me again to call attention to the urgent necessity of further legislation and more liberal appropriations for this reservation. It is the avowed policy of the Government to make the Indians self-supporting, and yet I am left without the means to make the initiatory steps for the furtherance of that policy. Indians who cling tenaciously to their traditional superstitions are expected to abjure tribal relations and abandon their nomadic habits, while on this reservation they have not a single roof to shelter them, and are compelled to shelter themselves in the willows and sage as they have done

for centuries. I am expected to civilize these wandering people and to teach them individual responsibility, to make them feel that labor is honorable and self-support desirable, while the limited appropriations compel me to leave them in their filth, and pauperize the tribes by dealing out to them the scanty and insufficient rations which my means will permit. I have demonstrated that this is an excellent grain-producing region, and assure the Department that with the proper means at hand, a sufficient amount can be raised on this reservation within a few years to give the whole population a fair support.

I again respectfully ask the Department for the means to build a saw-mill and grist-mill. Land must be inclosed before tilling, and lumber for fencing is indispensable. A mill-race has heretofore been dug at considerable expense, which can be utilized both for power and irrigation. An immense acreage is lying waste with willing hands to cultivate it, and yet, from the lack of means to make a start, it continues idle, and the people who are invited to enjoy the blessings of civilization promised by our policy are left in a state of indolence and semi-starvation. I ask in all candor, with all due respect, if our conduct toward this unfortunate race is an honest interpretation of the spirit and meaning of our Indian policy? I ask if it is fair or reasonable to circumscribe the already limited energies of a people whom God made as free as the deer on their mountains; to curtail their natural means of subsistence by herding them upon reservations, that the dominant race may enjoy their territory, and then expect them to support themselves without assistance? Is it just that agents should be held accountable for the civilization of the Indians when they are prevented by public parsimony from providing a shelter that will make the Indian feel that the old life was barbarous and undesirable? And again, is it sensible to expect the Indian to feel like a man when he is forced to continue the life of a beast, placed under a galling restraint, and allowed a ration so scanty as to put him in the position of a half-fed pauper?

The pioneers of our frontier border, long inured to hardship and often driven to desperate extremities by the encroachments of savages upon their precarious homes, have not always shunned their barbarous example, but too frequently imitate, or even excel, their red brothers in the practice of kindred and worse than savage vices. It is a lamentable fact, that men are to be found who deem it their high privilege to shoot at sight any Indian they may find away from his reservation; and another large class, though they may not justify, will not condemn such conduct. During the late trouble in Idaho it has been unsafe for any Indian to be seen off his reservation, and even the most trustworthy of them are unable to get the little ammunition necessary to enable them to procure game for a living. I am thus forced to feed many who are only too willing to subsist themselves if they were permitted to do so. Many respectable people deny my right to issue even the smallest amount of ammunition for hunting, lest it be carried away and bartered to the hostiles.

It is a common and somewhat characteristic argument that "it is cheaper to feed than to fight the Indians." The records of the War Office will furnish abundant proof that, in the case of these people at least, the statement is correct. During five years of their hostility the War Department paid more annually for transportation of army supplies required to subdue them than is now expended for their support.

The beef and flour issued during the year just closed cost $13,646; add to this $6,000 allowed for employés, and we find that $354 is all that remains of the $20,000 appropriated for this agency. With this, the clothing, blankets, and all other supplies must be bought, or resort to the alternative of still further reducing the rations of subsistence. No such reduction can be made until the building of mills renders it possible for the Indians to produce their own flour. This is plainly the first step to be made in the direction of self-support. It is to be regretted that a more favorable sentiment toward the Indian Department does not prevail in Congress. But as Congress is the outgrowth of public sentiment, we must infer that public sentiment demands, or it would not sustain, their unfavorable action. So long as the Indian question remains without advocates other than those in the pulpit or in the Indian service, we have little to hope for in the way of favorable action or friendly sentiment in Congress. The moralist, the philanthropist and Christian, may cordially unite in their sentiments of friendship for these degraded wards of the nation; the missionary societies may drain their contribution-boxes, and their missionaries themselves may prosecute their self-sacrificing labor in vain while the politician in the halls of Congress carries his dislike for the unfortunate Indian into the treatment of the Indian question, and even beyond it, to the unpopular Department of the Government having charge of this unprofitable matter.

SCHOOLS.

School has been taught during eight months of the year, with good results. I am fully convinced, however, that a day-school in which children are left under the influence of their parents, and in the filth of their lodges, can never be made as successful in any respect as a boarding-school in which children are kept entirely away from the wild and debasing influences of their savage parents and camp-life. Owing to the lack of subsistence at the agency, most of the Indians were turned away to support themselves in the mountains as early in the season as subsistence could be found there. The children followed their parents in their search for roots, berries, and game, and in a few weeks had forgotten most of the little they had learned. This is one bad feature of the service at this agency that now seems

without a remedy. Some go out voluntarily, and ask permits for that purpose; but many others, who are disposed to remain, earn their living at the agency, and keep their children in school, have to be informed that they must get their living in the old way, on account of our inability to procure the necessary supplies from a lack of funds. It has a bad effect upon the school children, and also upon the workingmen, who are disposed to abandon their roving life and adopt our method of living. Whether done by Government or churches, I am satisfied the establishment of boarding-schools at agencies is the quickest, best, only sure method of training the Indian children into our habits of civilization. In no other way can personal cleanliness and moral training be imparted successfully.

ISSUES.

A noticeable effect of the enforcement of the law of March 3, 1875, in relation to the distribution of supplies to Indians is the gradual and steady breaking down of tribal relations, and the decline of despotic authority in chiefs. Individual responsibility is the natural outgrowth of such a method of dealing with them. Under the operations of this law chiefs will soon find their occupation gone; and their people, relieved from the thraldom of their barbarous rule, may then be approached directly, and made to realize the incentives that prompt other people.

The circular of the Department requiring issues to be made in the presence of military officers when practicable, is regarded as a wholesome precaution that should meet the approval of all fair-minded men. If agents can thereby elevate the character of the service, and disabuse the public mind of the popular belief that they are all bent on spoils and plunder, they should yield a hearty support to the efforts of the department in that direction. Captain Bendire, from Camp Harney, acting under said order, witnessed my general issue of June 12 and 13, and in his report—a copy of which was kindly furnished me—says it is impracticable to continue such service, on account of the great distance and bad roads between here and that post.

Since the commencement of the Indian trouble in Idaho, I have been reporting to General Howard, commanding military department, the location, temper, and general attitude of these people toward the whites.

SPOLIATION CLAIMS.

Two claims have been examined during the year, for losses sustained on account of depredations alleged to have been committed by these Indians during their hostilities prior to the establishment of this agency. One of these is for $1,410.82, and the other for $6,494. During the investigation of the alleged facts upon which these claims are based, the Indians showed the utmost candor and fairness in their statements.

CRICKETS.

Crickets have been very abundant at the agency this season, and threatened at one time to destroy our entire vegetable crop. The offer of sugar in payment for cricket-scalps brought plenty of willing hands to protect the fields from their ravages. The crickets were collected in large quantities and dried for food. Necessity compelled the encouragement of this branch of their native industry, as it was our only means of protecting our growing crops.

MORALS.

The moral training of these people fails to show forth any marked improvement in them. Little could reasonably be expected from the limited time they have been under control. I am of opinion that long-continued and persistent effort will be required to bring them up to a standard of civilization adapted to the introduction of our Christian religion. In personal integrity they are not far behind the most civilized Indians. But they all practice polygamy, and adhere to the vice of gambling in all its forms. In short, they are Pagans, full of all manner of superstition. Their reformation can only be wrought out in the culture of their children.

Considerable advancement has been made in getting them to abandon their *Hoo doo* medicine-men for our mode of treating the sick.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. V. RINEHART,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE SILETZ INDIAN AGENCY,
Toledo, Benton County, Oregon, August 20, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with instructions contained in your circular-letter of 10th ultimo, I have the honor to submit my second annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency.

Small appropriations by Congress for incidental expenses Indian service has made it necessary for us, in order to avoid deficiencies, to use the strictest economy in the expenditure of funds, even to the extent of discharging for a portion of the year all regular employés, excepting one who has, as best he could, filled the places of teacher, clerk, farmer, carpenter, or blacksmith, as the service most urgently demanded.

The improvements, (grist-mill, &c.,) under contract at the date of my last report, have been completed during the year, and though I have been unable to keep a farmer or to plant a crop on Government account, I am able to report a good growing crop in the hands of Indians, raised almost exclusively by their own labor.

The agency buildings are nearly all old and rotten, and should be replaced with new ones. Most of them are too nearly gone to admit of repairs.

During a portion of the year the day-school has been in a prosperous condition, and the progress made by the Indian pupils has been satisfactory.

The Indians are quiet and orderly. Many of them being without teams, tools, or subsistence, have been granted leave of absence to work for farmers, lumbermen, &c., off the reservation. They continue to complain of the failure of Government to allot their lands to them in severalty. Hearing, as they constantly do, that Government is soon to drive them from the land they now occupy, in order to make room for the whites who want homes, they sometimes get discouraged and conclude it is useless to improve what they are so soon to vacate. Those, however, who have embraced Christianity continue their improvements with a determination, in case of the discontinuance of the agency, to dissolve their tribal relations; and, becoming citizens of the United States, obtain titles to their lands under the protection of our laws.

Some opposition to the progress of Christianity among them has been manifested by a few of the "dreamers," or spiritualists, though their opposition has only been shown in words, and has produced no serious effect on the professing Christians.

A few petty crimes have been committed by Indians against others of their people, and in every instance the perpetrators have been promptly tried before their justice of the peace, and if proven guilty punished according to the penalties of the code of laws passed by the Indians in council. This code is simple, just, and equitable, and can be easily understood by the Indians. Their old doctors or "medicine men," who a few years ago held them in such bondage, have about lost their power over them, and, like the others, are required to submit to the laws notwithstanding their occasional threats of death by "Te-man-a-was," (evil spirits,) pronounced upon the justice of the peace. Thus one by one their old heathenish customs are given up and the customs of civilization adopted.

The influence of those who have embraced Christianity is also having its good effect. Their industry and attention to business bring them prosperity in worldly affairs and happiness at their firesides, and others seeing this are more easily persuaded to abandon their former habits and in many respects follow the example of their Christian friends.

Many houses commenced by the Indians during the year have not been completed for want of lumber, nails, &c., as also for the reason before given, viz, the apparent uncertainty of their obtaining good titles to their lands after they have improved them.

During the year three of the Indians have abandoned their tribal relations, declared their intention to become citizens, and taken up land off the reservation, and there are many more who are not only *capable of becoming* but are *already* so far civilized as to make good citizens.

The changes necessary here are the allotment of lands in severalty to the heads of families, each of which should be assisted to teams, (oxen are the best,) seeds, agricultural implements, and building material necessary to give them a start on their farms, requiring them to do sufficient work for the Department to pay for what they get. The work thus done by the Indians could be done on the farms; and the surplus grain raised, when sold, would repay a considerable part of the outlay.

The day-school should be changed to a boarding-school, where the children could be constantly under the direction of their teacher or matron.

The force of employés should consist of the following, viz: physician, clerk, teacher, matron, carpenter, farmer, engineer, and one-half of the year a miller or sawyer, who could, when not thus employed, be assistant farmer. These should be regularly and permanently employed.

Sufficient supplies, and funds to pay for their delivery here, should be furnished to enable the agent to keep all the Indians on the reserve, where they might be profitably employed for themselves or the Department, thus obviating the necessity of granting them "leave of absence" from the reserve to work for their subsistence. They should also be required to send their children to school.

The legislation required is, first, a system of laws, which should be simple and just, defining crime and fixing penalties, providing a court for trial of all offenses, and means for the enforcement of the laws; second, for the allotment of lands in severalty, and provision

for building material, &c., as above; third, a school-fund sufficient for the support of a boarding-school should be provided, and the annual appropriations for this purpose should be uniform for a few years at least; fourth, there being no "treaty-funds" coming to the Indians of this agency, it is important that a *uniform* annual appropriation for the incidental expenses of the agency be made, for a few years at least, so that the agent may with safety lay his plans with some prospect of being able to carry them out. In this connection I desire to respectfully call your attention to my letter of June 30, containing suggestions relative to the continuance or discontinuance of this agency.

The statistics accompanying this will give you the other information required. The census-roll also sent you by this mail has been carefully prepared, and may be relied on as correct.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WILLIAM BAGLEY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UMATILLA INDIAN AGENCY,
Oregon, August 7, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of this agency for the year ending June 30, 1877.

The number of Indians residing permanently on this reservation, according to the census taken last January, is 629, divided into tribes, as follows:

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Walla Walla	30	57	24	29	140
Cayuse	91	128	60	65	344
Umatilla	33	48	39	25	145
Total	154	233	123	119	629

In addition to this number, about 220 have removed to the reservation since the outbreak by the non-treaty Nez Percés last June. They are members of Walla Walla and Umatilla tribes, but as they have heretofore refused to reside permanently on the reservation they have been looked upon as renegades by the other members of the tribes.

The wealth of these Indians consists principally in horses and cattle. Of the former they have large bands, approximating to about 17,000; their cattle I estimate at about 5,000; they have besides a large number of hogs and a few sheep.

Although their principal occupation consists in stock-raising, they all engage in agricultural pursuits. Very few of them raise more than is necessary for their own use, owing to the difficulty of disposing of any surplus in the vicinity of the reservation.

While the majority of them have comfortable homes and an abundance of food, there are many others who eke out a miserable existence on roots, berries, and fish, being too lazy and vicious to attempt to better their condition. Happily this latter class is growing less every year, and at the present time is confined to the Walla Walla tribe and a few Umatillas.

The reservation covers an area of 25 miles square, is well watered, and admirably adapted for stock-raising or agricultural purposes. The southern boundary includes a portion of the Blue Mountains, which are covered with a heavy growth of pine, fir, and tamarack.

There is a day-school established here with an average attendance of 28 scholars. All the larger scholars, both boys and girls, read and write very well, and understand the first four rules of arithmetic to a certain extent. Although considerable progress has been made during the year and the attendance at school has been larger than ever before, still it is manifest that but little can be accomplished with a day-school in the way of civilizing these Indians, as they are principally engaged in stock-raising and are continually moving from place to place whenever the range becomes poor; making it impossible for many of the children to attend day-school.

If a manual-labor boarding-school was established here, there would be an attendance of at least 75 scholars, and the progress would be much greater, as the children would be under the constant care and supervision of the teachers and surrounded by an English-speaking community, instead of being, as at present, among their own people and speaking their own language except during school-hours.

IMPROVEMENTS.

The high water carried away about two-thirds of the grist-mill flume last March, and injured the remainder of it to such an extent as to necessitate the construction of an entire new flume. This work has been delayed by the high water caused by the heavy rain-fall

during May and the fore part of last June. The employés are at present engaged on its construction, and I am in hopes of having it completed and the mill in running order by the end of September. There have been two houses built during the year, and the dams of the saw and grist mills, which were washed away by freshets, have been replaced.

The outbreak of the non-treaty Nez Percés, which occurred last June, created intense excitement and alarm among the settlers throughout this section of country. On learning of the troubles I immediately sent runners out in different directions with instructions to notify such Indians of this reservation as they could find to return as soon as possible. I went in person, accompanied by the interpreter, to the Columbia River, for the purpose of removing to the reserve such Indians as belonged here. Having met in council with a number of them, I informed them of the outbreak, and notified them that they must come in, which they agreed to do as soon as they could gather up their stock. I further advised the headmen among them to use all their influence with any Indians they might meet to go upon their respective reservations, as I was fearful of a general outbreak among the renegades along the river.

It was known among the whites that Joseph and his band was related by blood and marriage to the Indians of this reservation, and much uneasiness was felt on account of the friendly feeling existing between them. Rumors were circulated—no doubt for the purpose of causing trouble—that all the able-bodied males of this reserve had joined Joseph. The settlers were arming, and this news coming to the ears of the Indians caused much alarm. Matters were in a critical condition, and it was with the utmost difficulty that I could persuade the Indians that the whites would not come upon the reserve and murder them. In order to allay the mutual suspicions existing on both sides, I visited the towns of Pendleton, Weston, and Walla Walla, accompanied by the interpreter and the headmen, for the purpose of counseling with the citizens, and to convince them that the reports circulated were false. The councils held at these places had the effect of quieting much of the excitement, and the friendly reception of the Indians had the effect of allaying any apprehensions that existed on their part.

In compliance with instructions received from Hon. E. C. Watkins, United States Indian inspector, I forbid the Indians from going off the reservation, and I am happy to say that, although many suffered from want of food, they remained peaceably on the reservation, and none of them joined the hostiles.

In conclusion, I would state that there has been a marked improvement, both morally and physically, in the condition of these Indians during the past year. Crime and drunkenness have decreased, and through the untiring efforts of our worthy missionary, Father Conrardy, many Indians have become converts to Christianity who have heretofore refused to listen to the word of God. Besides this, all the families who reside here permanently have cultivated more or less ground, and as the season for crops of all kinds has been favorable, their harvest will be bountiful.

Inclosed herewith I respectfully submit the statistical information mentioned in your letter of July 10.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

N. A. CORNOYER,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

WARM SPRINGS AGENCY, OREGON,
September 1, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to submit herewith my annual report of this agency for the year ending August 31, 1877, together with the statistics accompanying the same.

TRIALS AND DISCOURAGEMENTS.

It is a difficult matter at this time to arrive at the exact number of Indians belonging to this reservation, as a large proportion of them are absent hunting, fishing, picking berries, &c. About three months ago an epidemic of the typho-malaria character appeared, attacking both whites and Indians, and making sad havoc in our midst. Myself, together with several of my employés, were taken seriously ill, and several deaths have taken place in our families. The Indians became panic-stricken at the unusual and dangerous illness of so many of our number and fled to the mountains, making it difficult for a time to procure necessary help. This epidemic has seriously interfered with the general work of the agency, especially in the school and office work. At this date, however, the epidemic seems to have had its run, and nearly all are in a fair way to recover their usual health, though some do so very slowly, and my own health is far from being fully restored; but I hope when cooler weather shall come it will bring renewed health to us all.

THE WEATHER, CROPS, ETC.

This season has been an unusually hot and dry one, making a serious falling off in the amount of our grain and other crops; so much so that I have given permission to a large number of the Indians to go to the mountains to hunt and pick berries, and to the Willamette Valley to pick hops, as I did last year with very satisfactory results. They are thus taught to labor and earn something for themselves, and also, by being brought in contact with the better class of our citizens, they have an opportunity to learn many things that will be to their future advantage. I have appointed a number of their principal and most reliable men to oversee them and report to me any irregularities in conduct or otherwise.

There seems to be a constant and increasing desire to learn more of civilized habits and modes of labor. Many of the Warm Spring Indians, who have heretofore stood aloof, have gone to work this season with commendable energy, and have inclosed large fields for cultivation, and may in time equal, if not surpass, the Wascoes in agricultural pursuits.

NUMBER OF INDIANS.

A census taken September, 1876, soon after my last annual report was made out, showed no material difference from the figures then given, which were 252 males and 248 females, making 500 in all. The census showed 245 males and 258 females, or 503 in all, and is taken as the basis for my present report. It is my candid opinion that the births have exceeded the deaths by a small per cent., so that my report shows 508 Indians now belonging to this reservation.

HEALTH, SICKNESS, AND DEATH.

The general health was very good until the coming of the summer months, when the unusually hot weather brought with it an unusual amount of sickness and mortality. At one time there were not well persons enough among my employés to take proper care of the sick ones. Necessary medicines became exhausted, and, in order to save life and prevent suffering, I was compelled to purchase a limited amount for our use. The supply invoiced to us last February failed to come, and, as I was constantly expecting it, I made no estimate for medical supplies other than the one furnished for the current year.

There is still a disposition among a portion of the Indians to resort to their own medicine-men, especially in cases of extreme or dangerous sickness. They cannot well be brought to have faith in our remedies until they are so situated and so conform to our modes of living as to receive the same care from physicians and nurses as we are wont to bestow. As with us, a physician in whom they have confidence, and who shows that he cares for their interests, and is anxious to save life and prevent suffering, will have a good degree of success in spite of their wild habits and superstitions.

THE SCHOOL.

The school has been in a measure a success, though the average attendance has not been as large as in some former years, owing to a number of the best scholars having left the school, and some of them removing to the Simcoe reservation. The present system is much better than no school at all, but there can never be anything like a perfect success until a boarding-school is established. Many of the parents live on their farms, some miles distant from the agency, and much too far for their children to conveniently attend, and even many of those who come do so very irregularly, owing largely to their irregular habits of living and of procuring subsistence therefor. It is and will be slow work to make decided progress in English studies where the children are only about six hours of the day in school, while the rest of the time is spent with their own people, when they, of course, talk their native tongue, and have nothing to remind them of what they have been studying during the day. Several years ago I built a house with my own hands, designed for a girls' boarding-school, and for several months we hired a matron to take charge of it, who had good success in teaching the girls to knit, sew, cook, &c.; besides all the school-children were provided with a noonday meal, which was a strong inducement to be regular in their attendance. Cannot the Government appropriate for our use a sufficient amount to continue this work, at least in providing this noonday meal?

RELIGIOUS INTERESTS.

There has been a decided progress in the field of Christian labor here. During the winter an interesting revival took place, in which over one hundred professed conversion. As we have had no minister here to hold communion services, none of them have been received into church fellowship. Our society has made provision for the support of a minister and his wife, who are to labor here as missionaries, and we hope to have them here in a short time.

The Sabbath services so far have been mainly conducted by myself, requiring two natives to interpret into the two languages spoken by these Indians. The attendance is always good,

sometimes crowding our building to its utmost capacity. In making examinations for admission to church relations, I would not require the same test as to doctrinal points that I would from our own people, for these Indian believers are but babes in Christ, and do not comprehend the "higher law" in all its points. The "way of life" they seem to understand, for it is possible even for the wayfaring man, though a fool, not to err therein. There are many who mock at my efforts, but if they could have been here ten years ago and seen these Indians, and see them now, they would be led to exclaim, "What hath God wrought!"

GRAIN AND PROVISIONS.

As before remarked, there has been a large falling off in the grain crops from those of last year. The acreage sown was much greater, but a portion has been an entire failure. Enough, however, has been raised to meet their wants, when we add what will be secured from hunting, fishing, &c. In the item of salmon alone there cannot be less than from 30,000 to 40,000 pounds, in about equal quantities of salt and dried salmon.

GAME, PELTRIES, AND CLOTHING.

There is a constant falling off in the way of game and peltries, and the Indians are more and more being compelled to resort to civilized modes of procuring subsistence, and to secure the means to purchase supplies of food, clothing, &c. The traditional Indian, with his war paint and feathers, is fast becoming a thing of the past, and it is quite rare to see one dressed in primitive Indian style. In all their modes of life there is a slow but radical change being brought about.

CRIMES AND THEIR PUNISHMENT.

The crimes committed have been but few comparatively, they being mostly confined to petty offenses, which have been punished by Indian tribunals. Drunkenness is of rare occurrence, and many of the Indians seem to take a pride in seeing how well they can behave, and in telling me how they have met and resisted the temptation to do wrong. There seems to be the most perfect feeling of friendship toward the whites, and such assurances come from some whose word I would take as soon as that of a white man in whom I have the utmost confidence.

HOUSES, MILLS, AND LUMBER.

The demand for houses is increasing, and our saw-mill will find ample employment. The past winter was a very mild one, to what we generally have, there being scarcely any freezing weather to interfere with our mills, and they were kept almost constantly running, and so my returns show a larger amount of lumber cut than in the previous year.

EMPLOYÉS AND THEIR QUALIFICATIONS.

It has been my constant desire and aim to employ men who were qualified to perform most any kind of service that might be called for, though foreign to their regular employment, and at the same time have men who would co-operate with me in the work of educating and Christianizing these Indians. I have thus far had fair success in all these points, but hope for much better in the future. It is much easier to find *competent* men than true, earnest Christians, who are willing to sacrifice self for the benefit of these people.

My force of employés is all too small to carry on the work as I would love to see it, but if it can be kept up at its present strength we can get along reasonably well. Hoping that the coming year may be freighted with still more glorious results,

I remain, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN SMITH,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

UINTAH VALLEY AGENCY, UTAH,
August 25, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following as my seventh annual report of affairs pertaining to the agency under my charge:

It is with much pleasure that I am able to report the same gratifying evidences of progress, in all respects, indicated in my last. Notwithstanding the disappointment occasioned by the non-reception of annuity-goods, which I was apprehensive would produce much dissatisfaction and discouragement, my Indians, as if to show themselves deserving of them, have manifested, if possible, a more kindly disposition, and more diligence and interest in their farming operations than they did last year. At the date of my last, as indicated therein, some of my Indians were absent, ostensibly to aid in the suppression of the Sioux

war. How many of them actually reached General Crook's command, and what they did, if anything, I am unable to state, but their absence did not, as apprehended, produce any serious influence upon their farming operations, or any demoralization on their return.

CONTRACTS, PURCHASES, AND DELIVERY OF SUPPLIES.

For the purpose of purchasing supplies I visited Salt Lake City, reaching there on the 16th of September. On the 20th, after communicating with the Department relative to the matter, I advertised for proposals for beef-cattle, flour, sundry other articles, and freight. After the reception of proposals, on the 27th, contracts were made and bonds recorded for the supply of beef-cattle, flour, and freight, on what were considered very satisfactory terms. These being forwarded to the Department for approval, I returned to my agency. Arriving here on October 4, I found everything satisfactory, my employés and Indians being busily engaged in thrashing and taking care of the crops.

It became necessary for me again to return to the city to inspect and receive supplies contracted for, also to purchase others for which I had failed to receive satisfactory bids, and to forward all my supplies to the agency. After some delay all were sent forward, and I again returned to my agency to receive them. Owing to the extreme badness of the roads, breakage of wagons, &c., the last of the goods did not arrive till the 18th of November; still this was earlier, and the goods in a better condition, than I at one time anticipated. After the reception of supplies it again became necessary for me to return to Salt Lake to close my business preparatory to the closing in of winter. I accordingly left the agency on the 21st, arrived in the city on the 25th, closed my business, left for the agency on the 29th of November, and reached home on December 5.

I have thus given a somewhat detailed account of my movements, in order that the Department may have some idea, though still an inadequate one, of the labor, expense, and perplexity incident to the position which I hold. Nor are these peculiar to this year alone. Every year necessitates about the same amount of labor and expense, varied sometimes by episodes in accordance with the state of the weather and the roads, involving extra hardships and expense, which cannot be avoided if the duties are to be discharged for the interests of the service. Most gladly would I adopt any course to lighten both, but hitherto have been unable to discover any mode by which it can be done. Situated 200 miles from Salt Lake, our base of supplies, where all of our business must be done, which is also our post-office, with an outrageously bad road even at the most favorable season of the year, almost impassable from snow for at least four months, and exceedingly dangerous from high water for at least three months more, it will readily be seen under what disadvantages we labor; and the Department will not, I apprehend, be astonished or complain should its communications not reach us sometimes for months after they are sent, or ours not reach it in due season.

THE INDIANS, THEIR NUMBER, LOCATION, ETC.

The whole number of Indians properly belonging to this reservation, from the most accurate count and estimate we can get, is 639, located as follows: Tabby's band, or all those who recognize him as their nominal chief, numbering 439, are located on this reservation, all engaged more or less in farming, and come more immediately under the civilizing influences of the agency; Kenosh's band, numbering about 125, located south of Utah Lake, have never resided on this reservation, though some of them visit this agency, and when here receive supplies. It is understood they are somewhat engaged in farming, though to what extent I am unable to state. Captain Joe's band, numbering about 75, also located south of Utah Lake, in San Pete County. This latter band spent one year on this reservation since I have had charge, but from an unwillingness of Captain Joe and his band to submit to Tabby's control, and also, as I am well assured, from outside influences, they left, and though promising to return, have never done so, though some of them are frequently here and receive supplies. This band is also, to a greater or less extent, engaged in farming. I have endeavored to induce Joe's band to return, and also Kenosh and his band, and make this reservation their home, but from the indisposition of these chiefs and their bands to coalesce, also from the fact, as intimated above, that the latter two are under antagonistic outside influences, I have not been able to accomplish this result.

OUTSIDE ANTAGONISM.

It is unpleasant to me to be compelled to speak harshly or condemnatory of the conduct of those among whom I reside, and with whom I must come in contact in the discharge of my duties, for I am well aware, from past experience, how much they can thwart my plans and interfere with the benevolent designs of the Government. I do not refer to the great body of the people of this Territory, for I have every reason to believe they would be glad to aid me in securing the location of all the Indians in the Territory on this reservation, and be freed from annoyance and severe tax upon themselves. I have, however, the best possible evidence, short of direct personal knowledge, to believe that some of the leaders of the Mormon Church have, from motives best known to themselves, tried to keep the Indians of this Territory under their control, nor have they been altogether unsuccessful. I have had this

influence to contend with ever since I came to the Territory. Not only has it been exerted upon those Indians outside, to keep them away, but on those who are located here, to induce them to leave. This I have from the Indians themselves, and I have full confidence in their statements. They have baptized all they could get to submit to their rites. Kenosh and Captain Joe are members of the Mormon Church, as are also many, if not all, of their bands. Kenosh told me himself that he would come to this agency if Brigham would let him. Another, believed to be reliable, told me that Brigham tried to persuade him not to come to the agency, and to use his influence on others to induce them to leave and stay away, telling him that Washington had nothing to do with them. From what has been stated, the small number of Indians on this reservation, and the lack of more complete success, may be, to some extent, accounted for.

UINTAH UTES—THEIR FARMING OPERATIONS, ETC.

What follows must be considered as referring entirely to what we denominate the Uintah Utes, as from what has been stated it will be seen they are the only Indians who come directly and fully under the control of this agency. When I was advised last fall by the Department that, in consequence of the small amount of the appropriation for Utah, our Indians could not receive annuities as usual, I apprehended much dissatisfaction, and even trouble, but especially was I apprehensive of the influence it might have upon their farming operations and industrial habits. I immediately called them together and explained as well as possible that the failure of Congress to grant the means was the cause of the non-reception of their usual presents. After a long consultation among themselves, and during which I must say my sympathies were much excited on their behalf, they said, "All right; Washington heap poor now; we will hunt more buck-skins, and heap farm next year, and may be Washington give us more blankets." I encouraged this noble resolution, expressed my sympathy and regret on their behalf, and assured them that I would do all I could to help them, and secure all I could for them. It will be gratifying to the Department and all friends of these Indians, as it certainly is to myself, to know that they have nobly redeemed their promises, as I think the statements hereinafter made and the statistical report herewith will fully show.

They have in cultivation this year about 300 acres, most of it in wheat. Much of this land they have cleared and plowed for the first time, and inclosed with rude fencing. We are now cutting their grain, which looks unusually promising, but we cannot, of course, tell exactly how much they will have, but from a careful estimate I have put their wheat at 1,200 bushels; oats, 300: barley, 40; potatoes, 500; corn, 400; and turnips, 45; besides other vegetables of much value to them. Some of my employés think I have put the estimate too low, especially wheat, which, as remarked, looks unusually well, except that it is much injured by smut. Judging from my estimates last year, which were sustained by the results, so far as we could test them, I feel assured that the above estimates are within what the results will show. These results have been secured almost entirely by their own labor. In all their farming operations my employés merely superintend and instruct them, and see that their teams and implements are kept in order, except in cutting and thrashing with machinery, where skillful management is required. The Indians do all the binding, hauling, and most of the labor in thrashing. They have also put up about 25 tons of hay, to be used in next spring's farm-work, evidence of forethought and preparation not heretofore shown.

THEIR WEALTH IN STOCK AND MANAGEMENT SHOWING PROGRESS IN CIVILIZATION.

It is difficult to estimate the number of stock owned by our Indians, as they are much scattered and generally kept at some distance from the agency, on the best pastures; but from the best information I have been able to obtain, I am led to believe they must have from 800 to 1,000 head of horses and mules, many of them good, and about the same number of cattle, also a few goats, hogs, and sheep. Were their stock equally distributed they would have a pretty good supply for all, but, as it is with white people, some have more than they need, some few, and others none at all. Some of them are making their stock available for their own subsistence and the purchase of articles for use and comfort. They have among them four wagons, which they have purchased or traded stock for, two of them new, with new sets of harness. They have also 10 or 12 yoke of oxen, traded for during the year, and such is the desire among many of them to secure wagons and teams of their own that I doubt not that, before another year, most of those who are able will have them. I have encouraged and aided them in this direction as far as possible, believing it to be to their true interests and progress to acquire what they needed by their own resources and energy.

FURTHER EVIDENCES OF PROGRESS IN CIVILIZATION.

Much that has been already said, I think, unmistakably points in this direction. There are many other things which, though hardly appreciable by an occasional visitor, yet to those who have known the conduct and habits of these Indians several years are marked and significant. The past year has been distinguished by an unusual kindness of manner and respectful treatment, not only of myself, but of all persons belonging to the agency; by a willingness to receive and follow instructions; by an observance of the Sabbath, and often by

the respectful and even serious attendance upon religious services on the Sabbath; by their abstinence from all vulgar or profane language; indeed, in most of these particulars their example might be copied with propriety by many white men in this Territory who have enjoyed the benefits of civilization; by their growing desire for houses and the furniture necessary for comfort and convenience; by their inclination, so far as they can secure it, to adopt citizens' dress; by their giving up their medicine men, and applying to us in cases of sickness and death for relief and comfort.

HEALTH, BIRTHS, AND DEATHS.

The health of our Indians is comparatively good, though there is much complaining and many applications for medicine, especially if the medicine is of a stimulating nature and not unpleasant. We discourage the use of medicines without we are satisfied they will be beneficial, and there is no possibility of their being injurious. They are like children, and even some adult white persons, who resort to medicine for every slight indisposition. This, of course, we do not wish to encourage. There are, however, many serious cases, most of which result fatally. Some might, I doubt not, be relieved had we a skillful physician and hospital facilities, so that they might be properly treated and cared for. Without the latter the services of the former would be comparatively unavailing. Among the adults there are some confirmed invalids, and though they are not entirely laid up, yet they are unable to work, and will ere long pass away. Since I commenced this report one death has occurred, which has most forcibly demonstrated the necessity for medical aid and advantages in serious cases. Myself and some of my employés visited him, and administered such remedies as we could, but without avail, and we were compelled to witness his excruciating suffering, and the anguish of his relatives and friends, without the ability to relieve the one or to administer consolation to the others. This is by no means an unimportant feature in the service under my charge. O, how I long at such times for knowledge and skill to help, and for all the resources of their as well as of my own language, that I might be able to point them to the only source of aid and comfort in such emergencies!

It would seem from the reported number of births and deaths, for the last two years at least, that our number is on the increase, and yet from the same report our aggregate number is less than ever before. This apparent contradiction I am unable to explain, except it be upon the hypothesis that we are gradually arriving at a more accurate count in the aggregate, and fail in this respect as to births and deaths, which I am inclined to think is the fact; for the conviction has forced itself upon my mind that our Indians are decreasing, and must, unless some decided interposition on their behalf, in a generation or so pass away as a band or tribe. Without doubt their partial change of habits and customs will have this tendency, without a more thorough change and complete adoption of civilized habits and pursuits. In my opinion the transition state will always be attended by a decrease in numbers.

MISSIONS AND SCHOOLS.

No mission, properly so called, has ever been established in this agency. In all religious and benevolent as well as secular undertakings, means and efforts are brought into requisition where it is thought they will produce the best results. This has, I presume, not been deemed as promising a field as others, hence the failure. I do not quite adopt this view, though I cannot change it. I am strongly inclined to the opinion, though our agency is small, that the devoted efforts of one missionary, male or female, would in a series of years produce as beneficent results as the same amount of labor among any other Indian tribe.

Our school has been suspended for nearly a year and a half for the want of funds, and also because it was thought the results did not justify the expense. Much good manifestly resulted from it while in operation, but certainly not as much as we had hoped for or desired, nor as much comparatively as there would have been secured had we been able to continue it, and I fear that much of the ground gained has been lost through the want of continued cultivation. The best results, in my opinion, can only be secured with any Indian tribe, but especially with ours, by the permanent establishment of a manual-labor boarding-school for both sexes, where the pupils can be kept separated from the body of the tribe most of the time, and taught habits of cleanliness, propriety of conduct among themselves, and especially among the sexes, and industrial habits. I regard it as essential to the elevation and civilization of Indians that special efforts should be made to redeem the character of the women from the low estimate and degraded condition in which it is held. In this regard I think a manifest improvement is going on among many of our Indians, but much, very much, remains to be accomplished which cannot so soon or so effectually be done as with such a school as is indicated above. We, of course, have not had, nor can we yet have, such a one. But having a school-house and most of the appliances necessary for a day-school, and believing that a small amount expended in the hire of a female teacher, and the reopening of our school, would be productive of good results, I applied to the Department for $500 to be expended in this way, which was kindly granted. We are daily expecting the arrival of our teacher, and hope to reopen our school by September 1. We do not expect to accomplish great things, but, as I have already said to the Department, we do hope to secure results which will amply justify the expenditure of the small amount allowed.

TRADING-POST AND TRADING.

After the adoption of the new regulations by the Department, in accordance with the act of Congress of August 15, 1876, my trader, whose license had expired, declined to renew it, stating that the trade would not warrant so much trouble and expense, especially as the sale of guns and ammunition was prohibited, which was a material part thereof. He wished to continue trading without license, and indeed I felt inclined to permit him to do so, till I could see if some modification of the regulations could not be procured, so far as our agency was concerned, believing that it was for the interests of our Indians, and that no evil could result therefrom; but as he refused to comply with the regulations relative to the sale of arms and ammunition, I ordered him to remove his goods, which was accordingly done. He transferred his store to Ashley's Ford, about 30 miles distant, but outside the reservation. Since that time I have been unable to find any one who was willing to take the post and submit to the new regulations. We have consequently had no trader during the last year. I would respectfully submit that this is a source of much inconvenience and some loss to our Indians, and that they are very desirous for a trader, and wished me to let them get one. I told them to do so, if they could find a good man who was willing to comply with the regulations. Hitherto they have not succeeded. I would, therefore, earnestly request on their behalf that, if possible, some relaxation of the rules and regulations be made so far as this agency is concerned, that our Indians may have the benefit of a trading-post.

From the fact that we have had no regular trader, it is imposible to give, except approximately, the value of the products of the chase. The amount taken has been without doubt as much as last year, viz, 2,500 pounds, but the reduction in price, nearly 50 per cent., has greatly reduced their value. The most forcible argument for liberal terms for trading at this post is, that it keeps our Indians more at home, and they are unable to get liquor which they sometimes bring in with them in small quantities.

ISSUE OF SUPPLIES.

The provision of law is that supplies of subsistence be issued weekly, but provision is also made that, with the consent of Department, they may be issued at longer intervals. Believing it to be best in our situation, and with the limited amount we have to issue, that every two weeks would give better satisfaction, I applied for permission thus to issue, which was granted. We endeavor to observe, as far as practicable, the provisions of law and instructions, that those who are able should work to the value of supplies issued.

EMPLOYÉS, BUILDINGS, ETC.

The following is a list of my employés, with their salaries: one carpenter, who acts as wagon-maker, miller, and sawyer, $1,000 per annum; one head farmer, $900; one blacksmith, $900; one herder, $600; one laborer, $600; and one interpreter, $300; also one female teacher, just arrived, and will commence service September 1, $500. These employés are all of good moral character, all, except blacksmith and interpreter, professors of religion. Three of them, viz, carpenter, farmer, and laborer, have their families with them, are all industrious, and take an interest in the service and the welfare of the Indians. Myself and all my employés furnish our own subsistence. I am much pleased with my present force, and am well assured they will compare favorably with any other, both in industry and character.

The buildings on this agency consist of one large frame, containing engine and grist, saw, and shingle mills, with ample room for storing grain; one double frame, two stories, with shed-rooms attached, for two families; one school-house, two stories and wing, frame, in which the agent resides, occupying also rooms in main building; one carpenter-shop, one blacksmith-shop, and one slaughter-house, log, with shingled roof; one trader's house, part frame and part log, now occupied by carpenter and family; one large double stable, log, upon which we have put an additional frame story, being necessary for the storage and protection of hay, covered for the present with boards till we can manufacture shingles for the purpose. We have built for the Indians, with their assistance, during the year, three houses, two frame and one log, and hope to be able, after the crops are secured, to build one more frame and some log houses. These latter we think are better for them, being warmer, inasmuch as we cannot plaster frame houses, but some of the principal Indians are ambitious to have houses like ours, and we try to gratify them as far as possible.

GOVERNMENT FARMING.

As intimated in my last annual report, we have not found it profitable or advisable to farm on Government account, especially as our force is small, and the Indians require special attention and assistance during the farming season. We have, therefore, attempted nothing further than the raising of oats and cutting hay for use of Government stock. By putting in extra time and using extra exertions my employés have also raised some potatoes and other vegetables for their own use.

In conclusion, I will venture to call the attention of the Department to suggestions made

in closing my last annual report relative to the gratuitous distribution of annuity and other goods. The more I reflect upon this subject the more I am impressed with its importance in the development of Indian character and civilization. It would be a kind of compulsory mode of inducing them to walk alone. Nor would I have anything furnished them but such articles as are necessary for subsistence and clothing, and articles to be used in farming and domestic operations. I would suggest further, as a means of compelling them to use their best exertions to prepare themselves for self-sustenance, that a time be set, at a reasonable distance in the future, and that they be distinctly notified of it, at which all Government supplies shall cease. It would be well, before such a measure be adopted, that they be furnished pretty liberally with teams and farming implements, and also, those that have none, with stock, so that, after the expiration of the time appointed, most, if not all, would be enabled to subsist comparatively comfortably. Most of them, as things now stand, though I have endeavored to convince them to the contrary, seem to think that the Government will always supply them as heretofore. This, though the people and Government of the United States are proverbially generous, will not be the case, and the sooner all those who have the means and opportunities for providing for themselves are made aware of the fact the better.

The suggestions thus given might not be suitable or applicable to all agencies, but I am clear in thinking that some course similar to the one above indicated would be for the best future interests of Indians under my charge; and this leads me to this further remark and suggestion, that legislation in Indian matters should have reference to the character and degree of progress they have made in civilized pursuits. General laws are frequently inapplicable to particular cases.

Respectfully submitted by your obedient servant,

J. J. CRITCHLOW,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

COLVILLE INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Colville, Washington Territory, August 23, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my fifth annual report of the condition of the Indian service under my charge.

Owing to the limited appropriations for the agencies in this Territory, for the past fiscal year, the Indians of this agency have received little or nothing in the way of assistance from the Government. They have, nevertheless, shown the same commendable efforts to improve their condition, by engaging in civilized pursuits to the extent of their means, and are, as I think, entitled to much credit in declining to take any part in the neighboring hostilities, although often importuned to do so, but have steadily maintained their peaceful and friendly disposition toward the whites.

The council called at this place by Col. E. C. Watkins, United States Indian inspector, for the 27th of June, 1877, being postponed on account of the Indian outbreak, was convened at the Spokan Falls on the 16th August following, when the question of locating the Indians upon suitable reservations was considered, and an addition proposed to the present Colville reserve, which would include the principal fisheries on the Columbia and Spokan Rivers, and furnish sufficient arable land for the tribes located upon it. As the *Upper Spokans* and *Colville* band of *Pend d'Oreilles* manifest some reluctance to go upon the reserve assigned them, many of them having farms and improvements where they are at present, it is my opinion that ample time should be given them to dispose of their property ere removing, as the country will not, in all probability, be required for settlement for some years.

The recent assignment of the *Cœur d'Alêne* Indians, numbering 450, to this agency, increases the number of Indians under my charge to 3,457, as near as can be ascertained without actual count. Since my last annual report, it has been found that the tribes of *San Poels and Methows* have been overestimated in numbers, or that they have suffered a reduction of about 110, by members uniting themselves, as is often the case, to other tribes.

The Indian boarding-school has been carried on during the past year under contract between the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs and the Rev. J. B. A. Brouillet, dated December 8, 1876. A full complement of scholars have been in attendance, and the progress of the pupils has been satisfactory in every respect.

There has been no lack of zeal on the part of the Catholic and other missionaries who have labored so long among the tribes of this agency to induce them to embrace a Christian life; and their efforts are rewarded by the peaceful bearing of their congregations, and the readiness with which their admonitions are listened to. Much credit is also due the Sisters of Charity for the care and attention given the sick in the absence of regular medical attendance.

The advantages to the agency from the employment of a physician and miller, from the commencement of the present fiscal year, are already apparent; the usefulness of the former,

however, has been very much impaired by the non-arrival of the regular supply of medical stores.

From the diminished number of salmon taken by the Indians at the different fisheries this season, in consequence, it is believed, of the large quantity caught near the mouth of the Columbia for canning and other purposes, it is feared that application will have to be made to the Government for assistance during the coming winter, as there will, in all probability, be much suffering from an insufficiency of food.

As the Indians of this agency have now the location of their reserve designated to them, and their number increased by the assignment of the Cœur d'Alénes, the necessity for a liberal appropriation to aid them in establishing themselves is evident.

No buildings having been erected for the use of the agent and employés of this agency during the sixteen years of its existence, I respectfully request that my constant application for them may receive the consideration of the Department.

In closing this report, I again respectfully take occasion to renew the recommendation made in my annual report for 1876, for extending the criminal laws of the United States over the Indians under my charge, for the reasons therein stated. The statistical report of this agency is herewith inclosed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN A. SIMMS,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

NEAH BAY INDIAN RESERVATION, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
August 18, 1877.

SIR: As directed by your circular dated July 10, 1877, I proceed to communicate such facts respecting the condition and prospects of affairs in my agency as are proper to be embodied in this my fourth annual report.

It would be gratifying, if the facts would justify it, to report as the result of my three years' residence with the *Makah* Indians radical improvements in their character and manner of life. To this end the Government has been incurring large expense for many years, and the country is impatiently waiting for the promised harvest of social reform, of moral regeneration, and of material prosperity among these burdensome people.

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I do not claim to have produced any very marked results upon the tribe under my control as yet. If my work should be soon interrupted, the fruit of it in all probability would not long be visible. What I do claim is that a system of measures has been introduced looking to the ultimate overthrow of barbarism, and the ultimate establishment of civilized life among these people; a system of measures which have never failed, when properly encouraged and faithfully and continuously carried out, to improve and ameliorate the condition of whatever savage race has been made the subject of them.

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I did not undertake this work with the expectation of rapid improvement in the manners of the adult Indians. I did not expect them to abandon their rude lodges suddenly or to take on the customs or costumes of civilized people. To reconstruct the domestic life and social habits of any barbarous race is the work of a generation. * * * To prepare this or any other savage people for these high results, the work must begin in childhood. And it is not enough that the children be sent to school three or six or nine months in a year for a few years, dwelling meanwhile in their native camps and imbibing the influence of their savage surroundings. * * * I therefore started out with the plan of separating the children to the utmost extent of my ability from the home and influence of their parents; the plan of taking them entirely out of Indian life and putting them at once and entirely into civilized life.

In carrying out this purpose I have had to encounter the most persistent and unanimous opposition of the tribe. For more than a year I depended upon persuasive measures, preferring, if possible, to win the children to me and bring the parents into sympathy with my work by kindness rather than by coercion. Finding, at length, that I could not do this, I resolved to take high ground with them and carry the point by force. The first trial was a severe one and was made a test of the principle of coercion. It resulted in the surrender of the child demanded after the offender had lain two nights and one day in prison, and effectually settled the controversy with the whole tribe. Seeing that I was in earnest, that withholding their children would only subject them to punishment, they no longer confronted me with positive refusal, but yielded to the requirement with great reluctance and after exhausting every device imaginable to induce me to yield to their wishes. Still, when once the point was gained, there was in every instance an end to the issue. The children, finding themselves comfortably situated and kindly treated, soon became content and happy, and the parents seem to abate all their opposition, and acquiesce in a friendly spirit.

I inaugurated the school in my own family, and have continued it thus far under my owy personal supervision. My house is the home of the children. To me and to my wife then look for protection and for parental guidance. Teachers and other employés in the school are merely assistants to carry out our plans and help us do whatever we find needful to be done. A change of teachers works no change in the system of the school. If a teacher resigns, or for any cause be disabled, the children do not, on that account, scatter to the camps. The children are still at home in our family, and upon us devolves the superadded labor of their instruction until other help can be obtained. It is only by these means that I can expect permanently good results. There must be a plan, for the permanent carrying out of which somebody must be responsible, and other things being equal, the agent himself is better situated for it than any one else.

As to the results of the school, thus far, it is enough to say that they are such as to greatly encourage us. The majority of the pupils are young children, and are yet in the elementary lessons. The older pupils, who have been longest with us, have made creditable proficiency in reading, writing, and in numbers. They have been practiced in most kinds of domestic work; the boys in gardening, hauling and cutting wood, and in general chores; the girls in housekeeping and needle-work. In personal habits and moral character, while there is yet room for improvement, it is certain that good progress in the right direction has been made; nor is there anything to discourage the hope that they will grow up to be men and women of upright character. If all in the tribe were as good as those in the school, nobody would doubt that the next generation would be in every respect a better people. To bring them all in is now the object of my main endeavor.

When it was ascertained that Indian hostilities east of the mountains had drawn off all military defenses from the sound-country, there was fear in some minds of trouble among the tribes living upon these waters. I am happy, however, to report that no insubordination has appeared among those of this agency, and that I have no apprehension of any. While, however, this is the case in this immediate agency, wisdom would dictate precaution against any possible outbreak here or elsewhere, and I have noticed with pleasure the announcement in the dispatches of the ordering of a man-of-war to cruise in Puget Sound. The presence of such an instrumentality will inspire universal confidence and banish all danger.

In previous reports and correspondence I have urged the importance of improving the tide-lands of the reservation. As my work progresses, the necessity of this will become more and more imperative. When the boys and girls go out from the school to settle in homes of their own, they must have farms on which they can subsist. The timber-land, covered as it is with heavy growth of evergreen timber, is not worth clearing. Indians will never undertake to clear it. The best lands we have in the Territory for cultivation are tide-lands, and of these there are enough on the reservation, properly improved, to subsist the whole tribe.

By reference to statistics of farming, given in answer to the specific inquiries herewith returned, it will be perceived that this is not an agricultural reservation. The reservation-farm, which is situated upon the sea-coast south of Cape Flattery, contains in its inclosure about 100 acres, with a comfortable farm-house, barn, and outhouses. But the land is sandy and sterile, and the productions limited. There is a cleared field, at Neah Bay, of probably 20 acres. In this is the reservation-garden, cultivated chiefly by the school, and a small meadow. By means of fertilization this field is made to produce grass and vegetables for the use of the agency. But, naturally, this field is also sterile, and if we had good arable land elsewhere it would not pay to till it.

The prairie-lands of the reservation, forming the valley of the Waatch Creek and of the Suez River, are subject to overflow by the tide. On these there is produced annually thousands of tons of the finest natural grass, which, but for tide-water, could be made into hay, and yield a profitable income. The land, if diked, could be made to produce barley, oats, potatoes, and all the esculent roots in great abundance, and furnish the best inducement to the Indians to turn their attention to farming. As it is, they have no temptation to cultivate land. The upland of the reservation is either barren sea-beach, or else it is timber-land, covered with spruce and hemlock, to clear which would cost hundreds of dollars per acre—an undertaking quite out of the question with Indians. The expense of diking the tide-lands would not exceed three dollars per acre, if done according to the plan recommended by the engineer who surveyed the valley and projected the improvement in May, 1875, whose report, with the accompanying map, are now on file in the Commissioner's office.

That projected dike, of less than half a mile, with a tide-gate in the river, would reclaim a thousand acres of the finest agricultural land in the country, which would be ready for the plow as soon as diked. Then there would remain in the Suez Valley, a little farther south, enough of pasture-land for all the stock on the reservation. This improvement involves not only the question of self-support, it involves the paramount question of civilization. When the children of the tribe, now in course of their education, shall go out from school, shall they be provided with a chance to live as civilized people live, or shall they be forced for subsistence back to the occupation and homes of their fathers? This is the important question, and I cannot close this report without repeating the recommendation, several times made heretofore, that means be appropriated to reclaim these lands.

It was my intention to have visited the Quillehutes, recently transferred to my jurisdiction, before submitting this report. But finding it impossible to do this without delaying my

report beyond the time prescribed, I have concluded to defer my visit and make my observations there the subject of a special report after my return. The leading facts concerning them, as collected at second-hand, will be found below. I do not expect they can be induced to come to the reservation to reside permanently. They are much attached to their ancient home. They have good fishing-ground and plenty of game, and the probability is that it will be best not to disturb them at present. Of this, however, I can speak more definitely after visiting them in person.

From the foregoing statements, and from the facts and figures given in the accompanying list of inquiries, it will be seen that the educational work of the agency is of more consequence than all else beside. It cannot fail to be observed, furthermore, that it is no sinecure to the agent and his family; that assuming the care and guardianship of fifty Indian children, with a prospect of greatly exceeding that number soon, places the laboring oar heavily in their hands, and entitles them to the sympathy, encouragement, and co-operation of the department. This, I am happy to believe, we have received in the past to the extent of the Commissioner's means and ability. Appropriations have been forwarded promptly, and in amounts as liberal as the law of Congress rendered it possible. Marked kindness has been shown the agent in the settlement of his accounts, and in the bearing of financial burdens created by outside parties maliciously for acts performed in obedience to official direction. For this, and for the uniformly kind and respectful spirit of all official correspondence, I can do no less than record my most grateful and heartfelt acknowledgments.

Respectfully submitted this 18th day of August, A. D. 1877.

C. A. HUNTINGTON,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT FOR THE PUYALLUP,
NISQUALLY, AND OTHER INDIAN TRIBES,
Olympia, Washington Ter., August 20, 1877.

SIR: In accordance with instructions contained in your circular (with blanks for statistics) of July 10, 1877, I have the honor to submit the following as my second annual report as United States Indian agent for the reservations, tribes, and bands belonging to this agency.

LIMITS OF AGENCY.

I suppose it is settled that the district of country now embraced in this agency contains but five Indian reservations. At the writing of my last annual report I supposed it to contain six, but it seems that in this supposition I differed with those above me in authority. This is a matter of too much importance to be left in doubt. Section 2066 of the Revised Statutes United States requires that "the limits of each (agency) shall be established by the Secretary of the Interior either by tribes or geographical boundaries." I am very sure that the limits of this agency have not been, and do not know that those of any other agency in the Territory have been, so defined. The Indians of this Territory are not restricted to reside upon reservations, and large numbers of them roam away from their reservations and reside upon unoccupied government lands at such places as may suit them from time to time; and as intoxicating liquors are often sold to them at such places, and as it is necessary, in prosecutions for selling such liquors to Indians, to prove that they were under charge of an Indian agent at the time, and as Indian agents are often called on as witnesses on such points, it is sometimes difficult for an Indian agent to testify, from the locality at which the liquor was sold, whether it was within the limits of his agency or not. For this and other reasons I respectfully request that the limits of this agency shall be established as the law directs.

MUCKLESHOOT RESERVATION.

In my last annual report I mentioned the fact that both my predecessor and self had been exercising acts of jurisdiction over the Muckleshoot Indian reservation, and that Agent Chirouse, of the Tulalip agency, had also been exercising such acts; and to prevent an actual conflict of jurisdiction the question as to what agency it belonged should be authoritatively settled by the department at Washington. From the fact that said reservation had been authorized and set apart for the "Upper Puyallups" at the great council or conference at Fox Island, near Steilacoom, in August, 1856, between Governor Stevens and other officers, on behalf of the United States, and the Medicine Creek Treaty Indians, who had been called together by Governor Stevens to readjust their reservations, as fixed by treaty in December, 1854, with which they had become very much dissatisfied, and from the further fact that the Muckleshoot, Puyallup, and Nisqually reservations were all set apart at said council for the Medicine Creek Treaty Indians, I believed that the Muckleshoot, Puyallup,

Nisqually, and Squaxin reservations, (the latter is the only remaining original treaty reservation,) all rightfully and legally belonged to this agency, which includes Indians and reservations, parties to said treaty, also all of the non-treaty tribes and bands of West Washington. But from the fact that in 1860 the Muckleshoot reservation had been assigned, without legal authority, by Agent Simmons to the Point Elliott or Tulalip agency, (see report of Commissioner Indian Affairs for 1860, pp 193 and 194,) which assignment had been blindly acquiesced in for many years, Agent Chirouse believed he had rightful jurisdiction over the Muckleshoot reservation.

After repeated applications by me to have a decision upon this matter, the Hon. Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under date of March 14, 1877, answered me, somewhat tartly, that he was "not aware that any question exists upon the point indicated, except as made by" myself, &c., and that "the reservation belongs to the Tulalip agency." So that matter is at last settled, and I am relieved from reporting as to the Muckleshoot reservation and Indians

PUYALLUP RESERVATION.

As your said circular of instructions of July 10, 1877, requires that annual reports "should contain such general information, *heretofore reported*, as in itself to afford to one who inquires for the first time respecting your (my) Indians a fair picture of their condition," I feel that I am not only licensed but, to some extent, commanded to draw upon my last annual report and those of former years to fill out a truthful picture of the condition of the Indians of this agency for general information.

The Puyallup reservation is altogether the most important of the five now belonging to this agency. There is fully as much good agricultural land upon it and about as many Indians belonging to it as to all of the other four reservations combined. It contains in all 18,061½ acres of land, at least two-thirds of which is very rich agricultural land, but it is all heavily timbered, except what has been cleared and between 200 and 300 acres of tide-flats.

HOMESTEADS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Over 150 homesteads have been taken by Indians on this reservation, mostly in 40-acre lots; an increase of 30 over last year. The aggregate of land now under cultivation upon all their claims is 945 acres; an increase of 130 acres over last year.

TITLES TO HOMESTEADS.

Soon after coming to this Territory as superintendent of Indian affairs, I discovered that the bane of our Indian system and the prime cause of its failure was the fact of communing tribes upon reservations like herds of cattle in fenced pastures, without any individual property in the soil. (See Report Commissioner Indian Affairs for 1872, pp. 329 and 330.) So I set to work and succeeded in getting twelve of the fifteen Indian reservations in this Territory, including all in this agency, surveyed into 40-acre lots, for the purpose of having the Indians to take homesteads and obtain individual titles to the same like white men.

As soon as surveys were completed, I encouraged Indians to take claims on their reservations in accordance with the surveyed lines, build houses on and improve them, and I would see that every one who would do so would get a title or "paper" from the government for his claim. From the fact that the sixth article of the Medicine Creek treaty provides (see Revision of Indian Treaties, pp. 562 and 563) that the Indians of said treaty should have the privilege of taking separate permanent homes on their respective reservations "on the same terms and subject to the same regulations as are required in the sixth article of the treaty with the Omahas, so far as the same may be applicable;" and from the fact that said sixth article of the treaty with the Omahas provides (see Revision of Indian Treaties, p. 639) that the "President may issue a patent to such persons or families" as "have made a location on land for a permanent home," I supposed that the faith of the government thus plighted would cause the Indians to receive the deeds thus promised as fast as the names of the Indians with the numbers and descriptions of their selections were reported. But I have been sadly disappointed so far. Either the sixth or seventh articles in each of the other five treaties with the Indians of this Territory contains the same provision as that quoted from the sixth article of the Medicine Creek treaty; but I believe that none of the agents of said treaties have yet succeeded in obtaining any titles from the government for their Indians. Most of the Indians of this agency, especially those of the Puyallup reservation, took claims soon after the survey and built dwellings, made "permanent homes" on and improved their claims, and have procured their subsistence by the cultivation of their farms like white men. Many complied with the requirements of making "permanent homes" and improvements four years ago, and have been looking to me for the fulfillment of my promise to get the "papers" for their claims. Some few of them have lost faith and abandoned their claims, but the mass of them have great faith in my promise to them, and are still working away on their claims, believing that "Washington" will not let them lose their homes and labor.

I most earnestly urge that the allotment titles provided for by treaty be forwarded for the 138 names and descriptions forwarded by me for the Puyallups, a corrected list of which was forwarded a third time to your office under date of February, 28, 1877. The reception of these titles would do more to stimulate and encourage the Indians of this agency in improving their arms and in habits of ndustry and civilization than anything else that could be done.

SCHOOLS.

I had good industrial boarding-school buildings constructed at the Chehalis Indian reservation, and a good boarding-school opened there at the beginning of 1873, (see Report Commissioner Indian Affairs for 1873, pp. 303 and 304,) but said school and all employés were discontinued at that reservation on the 30th of June, 1875, for want of funds, since which time there has been no school there, which is a calamity to civilization.

I also had good industrial boarding-school buildings constructed at the Puyallup Indian reservation in 1873, and a good boarding-school commenced there in the fall of that year, (see Report Commissioner Indian Affairs for 1873, p. 303,) which was continued up to June 30, 1876, when it stopped for a short vacation, but all employés at that place were soon afterwards ordered discharged for want of funds; so there was practically no Indian school in this agency from the 1st of July, 1876, up to the 1st of July, 1877. The Hon. Commissioner Indian Affairs, under date of 28th of March last, informed me that I would be allowed $2,200 as an employé-fund for the fiscal year commencing July 1, 1877. So I employed the Rev. M. G. Mann and wife as teacher and matron to commence a day-school there the 1st of July, or as soon after as it could be got ready, and to continue the day-school till funds were sent me to purchase supplies for opening a boarding-school. Mr. Mann's annual report accompanying this shows that he has been teaching over a dozen pupils, and that Mrs. Mann has been making clothing for them from material left over from the former boarding-school.

As stated in my last annual report, (see Report Commissioner Indian Affairs for 1876, p. 139,) "a hundred Indian children could be had to attend an industrial boarding-school on that reservation if proper provision was made for school-room, teachers, boarding, and lodging." But the Hon. Commissioner Indian Affairs informed me, under date of July 11 ultimo, that I could only be allowed funds sufficient to carry on a boarding-school "for, say, nine months, with from 20 to 25 picked boarding pupils, and as many day-scholars as you (I) can gather and teach." I regret the inability of the government to provide for the maintenance of all that would come, as where so many desire to attend, it will unavoidably occasion some disappointment and ill feeling to discriminate in favor of some and against many others. The funds for the maintenance of the boarding-school not yet having arrived, it has not commenced.

MISSIONARY WORK DONE AND THAT SHOULD BE DONE.

The Rev. M. G. Mann, of the Presbyterian Church, came to the Puyallup reservation as a missionary at the beginning of 1876, and soon afterward organized a church there among the Indians. He was placed in charge of the boarding-school there till it was discontinued, as stated. Since then he remained there as pastor of the Indian church, which has increased to 149 members, and has had a very marked and observable effect upon the moral deportment of the Indians of that reservation. Drunkenness, gambling, and other vices, formerly so common among them, have almost wholly ceased. Most of them attend church regularly every Sunday, well dressed, and as cleanly and as orderly in their behavior as an ordinary country congregation of whites. The elevating and purifying effect of Christianity was never more apparent among any people than among the Puyallups.

I am sorry to say that there has been no missionary work of any kind among any of the other Indians or reservations of this agency, with the exception of an occasional visit of a Catholic priest and some Christian people to the Nisqually reservation. With this little exception, the Nisqually, Squaxin, Chehalis, and Shoalwater Bay reservations are sadly neglected mission fields. The Indians of these reservations are teachable and easily accessible, and missionary labor is as much needed among them as among any people of Africa or India.

FARMING AND LABOR OPERATIONS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

On the Puyallup reservation the farming improvements during the year, like those in morals, are very apparent. The season for farming operations has been very favorable, and crops of all kinds have given or will give an abundant yield where they have been properly cultured. On the Puyallup reservation, 1,048 acres are under cultivation, which is an increase of 333 acres over last year. The agricultural products of the Puyallup Indians during this season are estimated as follows: Wheat, 635 bushels; corn, 140 bushels; oats, 3,465 bushels; barley, 75 bushels; potatoes, 6,745 bushels; turnips, 2,260 bushels; onions, 337 bushels; beans, 440 bushels; melons, 1½ tons; pumpkins, 4½ tons; hay cut, 723 tons. The Indians of this reservation now own 335 head of cattle, which is an increase of 111 head over

last year. There has been some decrease in the number of horses owned by the Puyallups, which is a good indication, as they had too many ponies for profitable use. They have increased in the number of hogs owned from 60 last year to 230 this year. But few sheep are owned by them, only 8. They have built 51 new houses on this reservation during the year, and have cut and sold 2,035 cords of cottonwood bolts. Over 100 of them were engaged in working on a 25-mile branch of the Northern Pacific Railroad, which was constructed through this reservation up to the coal mines, which is now about completed.

A very strong proof of the improvement of the Indians of the Puyallup reservation in morals is the fact that during the construction of said branch railroad through their reservation (over six miles) not one Indian was guilty of drunkenness or any disorderly conduct, notwithstanding there were many bad and demoralized white men engaged in said work.

THE INDIANS OF THE SHOALWATER BAY RESERVATION

have manifested a strong desire for improvement during the past year. Upon my recommendation they raised funds and hired a surveyor to lay off the agricultural portion of their reservation (a little over 100 acres) into lots of from one to six acres. Over 30 have each taken one of these lots. About half of them have built houses on their lots, and others are preparing to build on and improve their lots; and all want deeds or "papers" for their lots, which I have promised them. Their reservation is situated on Shoalwater Bay, about 75 miles southwest of this place, and contains about 340 acres in all.

THE NISQUALLY RESERVATION,

situated 12 miles east of this place, contains 4,717½ acres, about one-eighth of which is good agricultural land. About 280 acres of it is under cultivation this year; no increase over last year worth naming. They have their whole reservation surrounded by a good fence for the purposes of a pasture, and have their little fields and gardens separately inclosed inside the reservation inclosure. The statistical table herewith inclosed shows a small increase in the number of domestic animals and of agricultural products over last year on the Nisqually reservation.

THE CHEHALIS RESERVATION

is situated on the Chehalis River, about 20 miles southwest of this place, and contains 4,224¾ acres of land, over half of which is excellent agricultural land. I had a good school-house and commodious boarding-school buildings constructed there in 1872, in which a good school of from 20 to 40 pupils was kept two and a half years, but was discontinued from July 1, 1875, for want of funds, since which time there has been no Government employé there. I rented the school-farm there again last spring on the same terms as the year previous, for the purpose of having it kept in good repair, and for the purpose of having feed enough from the rent to feed the cattle and horses there belonging to the government, and in the hope that funds would be allowed to reopen the school there for Indian children, of whom 30 or 40 could be readily had. It will be seen by the statistical table of the Chehalis reservation, herewith inclosed, that there has been a falling off this year in the amount of land cultivated by the Chehalis Indians as compared with last year and a considerable falling off in agricultural products.

THE SQUAXIN INDIAN RESERVATION

is an island of 1,494 acres in Puget Sound, 10 miles north of this place. For reasons stated in my last annual report, (see Report Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1876, p. 140,) deterioration and decay is still going on among the Indians of this reservation. Beyond a few garden-vegetables, no agricultural products worth mentioning have been raised this year by them. The table of statistics for this reservation, herewith inclosed, makes a meager showing.

REASONS FOR THE FALLING OFF IN THE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS AND IMPROVEMENTS IN SOME RESERVATIONS AND NOT IN OTHERS.

No seed of any kind was distributed among any of the Indians of this agency last spring, as on previous years. The Indians of the Nisqually, Squaxin, Chehalis, and Shoalwater Bay reservations have had no employés or missionaries among them, nor any civilizing influences or advice except the occasional efforts and direction on visits by the agent.

Industry not being natural, but an artificial habit very difficult to be acquired by adult Indians, and civilization being an exotic among them, each requires the watchful nurture of one or more of those possessing both in a high degree on every reservation in order to promote progress and prevent retrogression. The effort of the Shoalwater Bay Indians at industry is spasmodic, occasioned by their newly acquired or discovered title to their reservation and my visit to them. (See Report Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1876, p. 141.)

This spasm will soon pass off and not probably recur soon, unless some one with authority, intelligence, and Christianity goes to reside with and push them along. The Nisquallies have barely been prevented from falling back from the fact that they are near by and easily accessible. I see some of their chiefs or headmen almost daily. My interpreter and his wife belong to that tribe, and that reservation is occasionally visited and the Indians talked to by Christian people. The Squaxin reservation can only be visited by water, and is therefore difficult of access. The Chehalis reservation being over 20 miles distant by a rough road, much of the time almost impassable from mud and water, is also difficult of access; and both of these reservations being without government employés, missionaries, Christian visitors, or other civilizing influences, save the occasional visits of the agent, are retrograding. The Indians of the Puyallup reservation, though 40 miles distant from the agency and without government employés for the year previous to July 1, had the constant oversight of a devoted missionary and of a church of near 150 members, with regular preaching and Sabbath school, and were stimulated in physical matters by the construction of a railroad through their reservation, which brought them in contact with energetic industry and afforded remunerative employment. There is, therefore, progression among them.

SUGGESTIONS, ETC.

The honorable Commissioner, in his said circular of instructions of the 10th ultimo, requests agents, in their annual report, to "make suggestions freely as to any changes considered desirable in methods employed in treatment of Indians," &c. The wise and excellent recommendations of the honorable Commissioner in his last annual report, as to the necessity for a fixed and permanent Indian policy, and in regard to the "concentration of all Indians upon a few reservations," "allotment to them of land in severalty," and "extension over them of United States laws and the jurisdiction of United States courts," meet my most hearty approval in every particular, with the exception of his suggestion of the Yakama reservation as the one upon which to consolidate the Indians west of the Rocky Mountains and north of California, though this district of country is specified only by implication.

The Yakama reservation is east of the Cascade range of mountains, and is a large and excellent reservation, being 40 by 60 miles in extent, and mostly composed of good agricultural and pasture land; and Agent Wilbur, who has been with the Indians of that reservation some fifteen years, has been splendidly successful in civilizing them; but the climate east and west of the Cascade Mountains in this Territory is very dissimilar, and there is nearly as much dissimilarity in the habits and modes of living of the Indians of these two regions.

The Indians west of the Cascades reside almost wholly around the shores of Puget Sound, the Straits of Fuca, and the Pacific Ocean, and on the streams emptying into these waters, and subsist largely upon fish and shell-fish. Hence the change of climate and modes of living would be no greater in moving them from west of the Cascades than to move them at once to the Indian Territory, where good policy requires that all the Indians belonging to our government should be gathered and permanently located as speedily as possibly.

In my annual report, as superintendent of Indian affairs Washington Territory, for 1874 (not published) I suggested that if it was intended to reduce the Indians west of the Cascades in this Territory to *one reservation*, as contemplated by Gov. I. I. Stevens, when making treaties with them, (see Revision of Indian Treaties, p. 380, art. 3,) for reasons stated, the most suitable reservation for this purpose would be the district of country in this Territory bounded by the coast range of mountains on the east, the Pacific Ocean on the west, the Straits of Fuca on the north, and Gray's Harbor on the south. Before this matter of concentration is fixed, I respectfully suggest that what is said in said last-named report, under the heading "Consolidation of all Indians of West Washington on one reservation," be looked at and considered.

ALLOTMENT TITLES.

On all of the reservations of this agency Indians have more or less made improvements of a permanent nature for the purpose of fixed homes. In all such cases I recommend that, when the reservations are abandoned or vacated, the Indian, at his option, be allowed to retain his home with land enough to embrace his improvements, in no case to be less than 40 acres or more than 160, for which he shall receive an allotment deed for twenty-five years, and *only* transferable to and inheritable by Indians; and as all the Indian treaties made in this Territory require that allotment titles shall be made in accordance with the sixth article of the treaty with the Omahas, which requires as one of the conditions of the patent "that the tract shall not be aliened or leased for a longer term than two years," (see Revision of Indian Treaties, p. 639,) to this should be added, "nor without the consent of the Indian agent in charge." Those acquainted with the gullibility of the Indian and the cupidity of the white man will see the necessity of this restriction.

THE BLUNDER IN THE MEDICINE CREEK TREATY.

This blunder, by which the Indians of that treaty have been defrauded out of at least $50,000, was mentioned in my last annual report, (see Report Commissioner Indian Affairs for 1876, p. 138,) also in my report as superintendent Indian affairs, Washington Territory, for 1873, page 303. In the name of justice, I demand that an appropriation be made for the payment of this money, out of which these poor Indians were wronged by our government, through her officials, near twenty-eight years ago, and that this money be applied, as mentioned in my last annual report, to purposes of

EDUCATION.

The great truth that ignorance is the parent of vice, crime, and war, is amply proven by the statistics and history of our times to be as true with the Indians as with the white race, and shows that it is infinitely more economical and better for government to educate and civilize, and thus prevent vice, crime, and war, than to provide penitentiaries for the repression of those who violate and defy her laws and authority. Statistics show that each convict costs the state, on an average, $1,200, while it costs but $400, on an average, to educate each youth to be an intelligent, law-abiding, peace-loving citizen. The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1868 says that single Indian wars have cost our government from $30,000,000 to $40,000,000, and that in the Sioux war of 1852-'54, and in the Cheyenne war of 1864, it cost our government $1,000,000 and the lives of twenty men for every Indian warrior killed. I believe it can be shown that no Indian tribe in which education and Christianity have been introduced have given our government any trouble by war. The Modocs, who killed General Canby, had never been touched by education or Christianity, as I am informed; and such was the case with the Sioux who killed General Custer; and the wild bands of the Nez Percés now on the war-path, and causing so much bloodshed and trouble, (unlike the large majority of their tribe, with whom they have refused to affiliate,) are without any education or Christianity. But aside from the expensive item of war, it is the highest interest and duty of our government toward the Indians within her limits—her wards—to civilize them as speedily as possible to such an extent that they may be safely civilized and melted into the body politic of our nation, and thus end our Indian policy and bureau. This can be done by our government in one generation, and *our government alone* has the right, power, and ability to do it. Civilization is wholly an artificial acquirement, and consists of culture, habit, and ideas acquired between infancy and mature age. Adult Indians, therefore, with habits and ideas matured and fixed, like old trees, can be but little changed or civilized by any system of culture; but Indian children, being without fixed habits and ideas, like young twigs, can be cultured and trained into civilization by being placed under such teachers and in such schools as are mentioned in Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1876, pages 136 and 137. Their education should be compulsory, and not be left to their own or to the whims of their barbaric parents. As it is a matter of vast importance that our government should stop raising generations of costly and worthless savages, I ask for an appropriation for the support of two such industrial boarding-schools as mentioned in said report, at the page named.

CITIZINATION.

As there is no law by which an Indian may acquire all of the rights and privileges of a citizen of the United States, notwithstanding he may be possessed of the highest learning and Christianity, (see Report Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1873, p. 304,) I respectfully suggest the enactment of an Indian citizenship law, fixing the requirements, terms, and conditions upon which Indians may become fully enfranchised citizens, fixing the standard high. Such a law would do much to stimulate and encourage the Indians in efforts to pass through the rough breakers that intervene between barbarism and civilization.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. H. MILROY,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

QUINAIELT INDIAN AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
August 6, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my annual report of the condition of affairs at this agency.

The past year has been to us one of peace and in some respects a good degree of prosperity. The only way by which I am able to form an idea of the results of the efforts made at civilizing is to go back a few years and compare the condition of the Indians then with what it is now. I am convinced there has been a great improvement, morally and other-

wise. We have now nine families living in houses built after the style of our ordinary country dwellings, furnished with stoves, chairs, tables, and other conveniences. I think I am safe in saying these families, who a few years since were living in a state of most wretched filth and indolence, are to-day keeping their houses and persons comparatively clean, and will compare favorably with the ordinary class of pioneer farmers. They are industrious in their way, endeavoring to make an honest living.

The number of families of the *Quinaielt* tribe is not over forty. Only a part of these are near enough to the agency to be immediately under the civilizing influences. The country is rough and heavily timbered, and prevents communication with those living at a distance most of the year. Consequently, the number who are in a position to be benefited by receiving instructions is small.

The other three tribes, viz, *Queets*, *Hoks*, and *Quillehutes*, live at such a distance from the agency as to be entirely out of reach. The two latter tribes are not on the reservation, and are not disposed to leave their old homes, nor will they give their children to the school as they would necessarily be separated from them. I am forced to admit this feeling of reluctance to part with their children is not greatly different from that of white parents were they placed in the same condition. The Indian is, as a consequence of his ignorance, entirely incapable of estimating the value of education, and instead of seeing a blessing in it for his child, he fears it will prove a means of placing an impassable gulf separating and alienating his child from him. This is one of the greatest obstacles to be met and overcome in the task of civilizing and educating the Indian.

The school is receiving a fair support from those Indians who come immediately under its influence. In fact, all of the children of proper age and health, within a reasonable distance of the agency, are or have been scholars, and have received benefit. Since the organization of the school (nine years) there have been ten deaths, and two left the school and were married. When the bare fact is stated that the number of scholars on school register is only 15 out of about 160 children belonging to the four tribes, the attendance seems small; but when the situation of these tribes show that not one-fourth of these can be reached, in consequence of impassable barriers as mountains and rivers isolating them from the agency most of the year, and our school has a constant attendance of not less than 13 regular boarding scholars for the year out of about 25 children of this tribe, the showing will compare favorably with other schools as to numbers. The advancement of the scholars in their studies has been good, several of whom read understandingly in the Fourth Reader and write a good hand. They are generally obedient and contented, but are very diffident, and it is difficult to get them to converse or tell what they know. Another cause of this diffidence is the idea impressed upon them by their parents and the older Indians that if they become educated and adopt the habits of the whites they will be separated from their old friends and associates. Efforts have constantly been made to increase the attendance on the school, but have been unsuccessful, and our situation is such that I have not thought it prudent to attempt to fill the school by force, as I feel it would bring trouble, which at the present we are not prepared to meet.

In the treaty made with these Indians the following language is used in contemplation of their removing on to the reserve: "And the said tribes and bands agree to remove to and settle upon the same within one year after the ratification of this treaty, or sooner, if the means are furnished them. In the mean time it shall be lawful for them to reside upon any lands not in the actual claim and occupation of the citizens of the United States," &c. [Treaty with Quinaielt and Quillehute Indians, July 1, 1855, art. 2.] No steps have been taken to comply with this agreement on the part of the United States, and the Indians are still occupying their old homes. Under these circumstances we can only persuade those Indians to avail themselves of the benefit of school and other civilizing influences.

The present teacher and assistant are earnest Christians, honestly striving to do their duty. Their time is constantly given to the scholars both during and out of school hours, their home is the children's home, and everything is done that can be to make the children happy and to instruct them intellectually and religiously. For this they are rewarded by hearing these little Indians, boys and girls, sing praises to Jesus, and speak his name in prayer. Two have died trusting in that Saviour who loves little children.

The cost of maintaining the school, with pay of teachers and supplies of provisions, clothing, and other necessary articles, for the past year, is $2,160.10. There is now on hand enough provisions and clothing to last the school about six months of the coming year, and 25 pair of new white blankets purchased from the above amount, and I return an unexpended balance of $339.90 to the United States Treasury, of school fund.

In managing the financial department of this agency I have made it a rule to spend no money unless it was required and could be made of advantage to the service. The appropriations for the current expense of this agency, with the exception of medicines, are sufficient, and I have returned an unexpended balance in all of $689.38 to the United States.

The farming operations this year are more favorable than last. A good crop of hay has been saved, and we have a few acres of oats that promise well. The vegetable crops are also better than last year. Only about 20 acres are cleared fit for farming, as the land is all heavily timbered, and it is the work of years to open a farm. A good garden is cultivated

by the teacher for the use of the school. The Indians have raised about eight tons of hay, and have some gardens.

The carpenter has been employed in assisting Indians to build, and in general repairs. One dwelling-house has been built for an Indian and another commenced; also a barn for agency use will be finished this fall. The only expense of the buildings to the Government is for nails, doors and fixtures, with windows, and the pay of the carpenter at $900 per annum. The lumber is procured by the Indians and employés. The employés are employed as the interests of the service demand, and, I am pleased to say, take an interest in assisting to carry out the wishes of the department to benefit the Indians.

The amount of annuity funds was $700, which has been expended for clothing and other articles required by the Indians, and the greater part was issued in compliance with act of March 3, 1875. The road leading over Point Granville Mountain, a distance of about one mile, which was rendered impassable by heavy land-slides, has been repaired with these funds, and is now in good order. All supplies for agency or Indians must come in over this road, and it is of vital importance that it be kept in repair. It is damaged more or less every year by the surf dashing against the bluff, causing land-slides. For this reason I endeavor to have all supplies, sufficient for six months, into the agency by the 1st of October. No safe transportation can be had from Portland, Oreg., or other points during the winter months, and it is very difficult to obtain at any time, as there are no regular facilities further than Tenino, on the Northern Pacific Railroad, distant about 150 miles from this agency. For transportation over this distance I have to depend upon the farmers, or any one I can obtain. It is done in wagons, canoes, and sail-boats, there being no steamboats on the route. The distance from Portland to this agency, via Tenino, is 259 miles, and the average cost of transportation is about $45 per ton coin to Point Brown, where all agency goods are landed.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

G. A. HENRY,
Special Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

S'KOKOMISH AGENCY, WASHINGTON TERRITORY,
August 10, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit my seventh annual report of Indian affairs under my jurisdiction.

It gives me pleasure to be able to say that the present condition of the agency and reservation farm is very good. The buildings are in a good state of repair, and the fences, dikes, and bridges are well kept up. During the year an office has been built for the use of the physician, which was much needed. A school-room has been erected and is in process of completion, 20 by 26 feet, with spacious chamber-room above for sleeping apartments for the boys. An addition to the barn has been built, 18 by 45 feet, in which to store hay, and other repairs have been made to the dwellings of the employés. There has been about 12 acres of grass-seed sown on the farm, and, when well-rooted, the annual product of the farm will, I think, be about 75 tons of hay. There has also been some clearing done on the high land, by the farmer and school, for potatoes, which is needed, as the low land about the agency does not raise potatoes of a good quality.

Owing to the delay of Congress in passing the appropriation bill a number of my employés left in July, 1876, and I was unable to supply their places until late in that year, or more work would, of course, have been done.

The same cause compelled me for a time to reduce the number of scholars in the school. The amount allowed for support of schools here has been reduced $300 for the past year, also curtailing my ability to enlarge educational advantages. In March last circumstances compelled the teacher, who had labored so faithfully here for the past five or six years, to resign, and a new one was appointed in April. It has been my good fortune to secure the services of an excellent teacher of long experience, but it takes time for the Indians to get acquainted enough to place confidence in any one, and he has this obstacle in his way, which time only will overcome. Notwithstanding all this the school is in a healthy condition and doing very well. Might have done better had it not been for the aforementioned drawbacks. During the fall and winter months school sessions have been kept six hours a day, and during the spring and summer months there has been school one-half a day, and the scholars have been taught to work the other half. The average attendance during the year has been about 28.

The S'Kokomish Indians who live on the reservation, and that part of the S'Klallam Indians who live at Dunginess, who also cultivate their own land, are well advanced in the modes of civilized life. They own and occupy good, comfortable houses; many of them have furniture and cooking utensils the same as whites; and they obtain their living by their labor, either on their own land or working for the whites in their vicinity. They have during the

year increased the acreage of their tillable land and improved their dwellings and fences to a considerable extent. They attend religious services as generally on the Sabbath, are as industrious, temperate, and well behaved, as the average white population in their vicinity.

The other S'Klallam Indians, who work at the saw-mills or gain their living by fishing, are not so far advanced, but I can see improvement also in them. They wear better clothes and have neater houses than formerly, but their constant contact with low whites has a deleterious influence over them.

Among their needs for further advancement in civilization is, first, a law to govern their intercourse with each other. At present the Indian customs of law govern in trivial matters, and in more serious ones the agent adopts a *quasi*-martial law, which he enforces with the means in his power. Indians should have laws to govern them as well as any other class of persons, and would readily submit to any well-digested, simple code of laws that should be enacted.

Another subject upon which legislation is needed is the granting of titles to their lands to those disposed to cultivate and improve them. As has been repeatedly urged heretofore, this causes them much uneasiness. Could they be sure of their homes they would, of course, work with much more interest than with the uncertainties under which they now operate.

In connection with this it is but just and fair to them that they should have all the benefits arising from the reservation, which are but small at best, including the right to cut and sell all the timber that grows upon it. This would afford them remunerative occupation, prepare the land for further use, and in their view but carry out the terms of the treaty.

The sanitary condition of the Indians is better than in former years. The present physician is an active and successful practitioner, and is fast gaining their confidence.

The labors of a missionary have been constant and faithful during the year, and the results are seen more in the general moral improvement of all the Indians than in the addition of membership to the church. At Dungeness the Indians keep up regular religious services on the Sabbath among themselves, with no teacher, except occasional visits from the missionary stationed here.

In conclusion, I would say that the improvement of the Indians is marked and apparent, though their obstacles to overcome are many. There is no reason to believe that their civilization or christianization is unattainable by any means, but it is unreasonable to expect them to make more improvement in three or five years than our own ancestors did in two hundred. Steady, faithful labor will have its reward as surely with them as any other class of people.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

EDWIN EELLS,
United States Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

TULALIP SPECIAL AGENCY,
Tulalip, Washington Territory, August 18, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with instructions, I respectfully submit this as my report for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1877.

The fact that I have been in the Indian country less than a year, and have been all the time overwhelmed with pressing duties incident to my office, must be my excuse for not preparing as interesting a statement of the condition of this agency as would be desirable.

The Indians of this agency were formerly the possessors of that immense extent of country, now embraced in Washington Territory, bounded by British Columbia from the Cascade Mountains to the Gulf of Georgia, and the straits of Juan de Fuca, on the north; by a line through the middle of the great peninsula in Puget Sound on the west; by the country of the Nisqually and Puyallup Indians, situated immediately north of the forty-seventh parallel of north latitude, on the south; and by the Cascade Range of mountains on the east. The United States, through its representative, Governor Stevens, of Washington Territory, concluded a treaty with them in 1855, at Point Elliott, a locality near this reservation. The treaty is cited as the "Point Elliott treaty," and the Indians are officially spoken of as the "Dwamish and other allied and subordinate tribes."

By the terms of the treaty which was ratified by the United States Senate in 1859, the Indians agreed to cede all their lands to the United States, acknowledge their dependence on the Government, and live on terms of amity with all its citizens; to remove to four reservations which the Government reserved for their "present use and occupancy;" to free all their slaves; to abstain from trading in British Columbia.

The Government promised the Indians to pay them the sum of $150,000 in twenty annual payments, the payments to be made in goods; to provide a smithy and carpenter shop, and to furnish said shops with the necessary tools; to employ a blacksmith, carpenter, and farmer to instruct the Indians in their respective occupations, also to employ a physician to attend the sick; to establish and support an agricultural and industrial school at Tulalip, to be free to all the Indian children of the district of Puget Sound, and to provide said school

with instructors. The Government also secured to the Indians, in common with all citizens of the Territory, the right of taking fish at the usual grounds, together with the privilege of hunting and gathering berries upon open and unclaimed lands. It reserved to itself the right of giving the Indians titles to homesteads on the reservations, or of removing them to other Government lands. In case of removal, however, payment would be made for substantial improvements abandoned in consequence of such removal.

Such are the principal features of the Point Elliott treaty, as understood by the agent.

The Indians interpret the treaty differently. They say that the reservations were reserved by themselves as the permanent homes of themselves and children, and that the cession was of their lands other than the reservations. They therefore claim that the reservation lands belong to tthem absolutely, and it need not be added that the proposition to consolidate them with other tribes at another agency does not meet with their approqation.

The reservations provided for in the treaty were located in the vicinity of the most numerous and powerful tribes. The *Dugh-dwabsh* (*D'wamish*) tribe, with the subordinate tribes, viz, Swo-Kwabish, Sk-Khabish, S'tsa-babsh, and Rha-cho-abish; the *Etak-bush* with its subordinate tribes, viz, S'hak-tabsh, Dugh-sokum, and Ska-hak-bush; and the *Sko-pabsh* with its subordinate tribes, viz, S'yi-lal-ko-absh and St-ka-bish, were assigned to the Port Madison reservation. The Sko-pabsh tribe with its subordinate tribes were, however, afterward assigned to the Muckleshoot reservation, which was established for their benefit during the Indian troubles of 1859. The *Swe-debish* (*Swinamish*) tribe with its subordinate tribe viz, Sak-bush; and Scad-jat (Skaget) with its subordinate tribes, viz, Sba-lush, Ki-kia-loos, Do-qua-chabsh, Squa-dabsh, Bes-he-kwe-guelts, Dugh-wa-ha, Cho-ba-abish, and Sac-meugh were assigned to the Swinamish reservation. The *Nugh-lemmy* (*Lummi*) tribe with its subordinate tribes, viz, Nugh-sahk, Sabsh, No-ah-ha, and Swa-lash were assigned to the Lummi reservation. The *S'do-ho-bish* (*Snohomish*) tribe with its subordinate tribes, viz, Sto-lo-qua-bish, Nugh-kwetle-babish, Sdo-do-bo-bish, and Stak-ta-le-jabsh; the *Sdo-qual-bush* with its subordinate tribes, viz, Svhet-damsh and Stak-tabsh were assigned to the Tulalip reservation.

The name of this reservation is derived from the Indian word *Dugh-la-lap*, signifying *the bay that is larger inside than at its entrance;* this, from the fact that the bay upon the banks of which the agency buildings are erected is almost in the form of a horseshoe. Tulalip is the central reservation and the headquarters of the agency; it is here that the employes reside and the shops and schools are located. Such are the Indians of the agency and the reservations to which they belong.

At the time of the making of the treaty the Indians numbered about 7,000 or 8,000 souls; now they number less than 3,000. They have been swept away by diseases imported into the country by whites, by physical disorders occasioned by the change from a barbarous to a civilized mode of life, and by natural causes. About one-eighth of the present population are of mixed blood.

Fewer than one-half of the Indians live on the reservation; whole tribes have persistently refused to remove to the reservations assigned them.

During the year the agent received the following-named amounts for the use of the agency, viz:

To pay the seventeenth installment of the $150,000 promised the Indians	$4,250 00
To purchase materials for reparing houses	300 00
To purchase necessary tools, &c., for the shops	500 00
To support the schools and pay the teachers	3,000 00
To meet the incidental expenses of the agency	609 85
To pay the transportation on supplies	500 00
To pay the salaries of the agent, interpreter, physician, blacksmith, carpenter, and farmers	5,784 24
Total	14,944 09

The sum of $4,224.68 was expended for annuity goods, consisting of agricultural implements, tools, flour, groceries, blankets, dry goods, and other useful articles. These were issued to the Indians who habitually live and perform some labor on the reservation. The following statement will show the number of Indians who received annuities at the several reservations:

Issue of annuities—Tulalip agency.

Dates of issue.	Places of issue.	To whom issued. Heads of Families.	Representing— Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1877.						
April 4	Tulalip reservation	154	121	128	95	344
16	Swinamish reservation	81	69	78	85	232
12	Lummi reservation	81	58	70	95	223
18	Port Madison reservation	45	35	38	36	109
May 5	Muckleshoot reservation	25	18	20	21	59
	Total	386	301	334	332	967

The 47 children in the boarding-school received no annuities, and they are not included in the above enumeration.

About three-fourths of the Indians cultivated gardens or farms during the year. The Lummis subsist from the product of their farms, but the others still support themselves by fishing, by the sale of logs cut in the clearing of their farms, and by their earnings at the hop-fields and lumbering-mills.

The majority of the agency buildings and Indian houses are in bad condition but their exteriors have been neatly whitewashed, so that they now present a creditable appearance from a distance. The papering and other improvements made on the agent's office has created a strong desire on the part of the Indians to possess neat, well-appearing houses. No people were ever civilized on horseback or in canoes, and one of the most powerful means of advancing civilization among these Indians, in their present condition, is to make their homes more attractive, and to encumber them with so much furniture that they can no longer move the whole family and all the household effects in a canoe. I have therefore estimated for the new fiscal year for a comparatively large quantity of wall-paper, flooring, bedsteads, chairs, tables, &c., in place of the usual estimate for tea, rice, flour, &c., which the Indians may easily procure for themselves. About twenty new houses are needed to enable the agent's preventing the Indians from erecting mat-houses and shanties on the beach. A new wharf is needed at Tulalip, as the old one is worm-eaten and in a dangerous condition.

The health of the Indians has greatly improved during the year. A hospital building, containing a dispensary, office, and ward, has just been erected, and considerable attention has been given to the sanitary condition of the Indian houses.

The Port Madison reservation was threatened with small-pox from a neighboring settlement, but it is believed that the precautionary measures taken, consisting of the destruction of the old fish and oil houses, the sweeping of the beach along the entire front of the village, the burning of all the rubbish, the liberal use of disinfectants, the establishment of a quarantine, and the vaccination of the Indians, prevented the epidemic from gaining a foot-hold in the Indian country.

The agency farm has not been successful during the year, from the fact that the oxen, the only farm animals, proved worthless at plowing-time. The farmer was therefore obliged to turn his farm into a mere vegetable garden.

The blacksmith's shop has been but little needed during the year, and after the necessary repairs to the tools and implements of the agency and Indians, I hired an employé who is both a millwright and blacksmith. The saw-mill is now undergoing extensive repairs, and in the future a larger quantity of timber will be produced than heretofore.

The employés provided for in the treaty were evidently intended to be teachers of their respective trades to the Indians, but as no provisions are made for the support of apprentices, none are employed. The positions of the employés is therefore that of mere workmen in their respective occupations. Nevertheless, several Indians have become fair house-carpenters and farmers during the past year.

The great civilizing element here is the school. The boys' school, under the management

of the Order of Oblates, is an agricultural and industrial and boarding-school. It is well conducted, and the boys who remain in it a few years become practical farmers and industrious workers. The girls' school, under the management of the Sisters of Providence, is an industrial and boarding establishment, and certainly as good an Indian school as there is in the country. At least $2,000 more should be appropriated for these schools. The appropriations made by Congress are evidently based on the theory that day-schools were promised in the treaty, whereas boarding-schools were actually promised, since they are for all the Indian youth of the district of Puget Sound, instead of a single reservation, and since the parents of a majority of the pupils do not reside at Tulalip.

The mission, under the charge of Rev. E. C. Chirouse, O. M. I., Roman Catholic Church, is doing an incalculable amount of good. The Indians on the reservations are well instructed in the doctrines of the Christian religion, and their morals will compare favorably with those of the white people of any settlement on this coast.

The agent at this agency is overworked and underpaid. The management of the 3,000 Indians, scattered over an extent of country equal in size to a medium-sized State, and surrounded by a different race of people; the superintendence of farms, shops, and schools; the answering of frequent appeals made by citizens to remove obnoxious Indians from the vicinity of their settlements; the protection extended to Indians injured in their persons or property by whites; the expenditure of large sums of money, which have to be accounted for according to a most cumbersome system of accountability, imposes duties of an overwhelming character on an agent who knows his duty and is well disposed to perform it. The clerical duties alone at this agency are as great as those imposed on an ordinary clerk in the Executive Departments at Washington, and yet the agent's writing is considered as a mere incident of that officer's regular duties, and no clerical assistance is allowed him. This condition of affairs is very trying and most discouraging to the agent, and it gives color of probability to the complaint of the Indians that the government and its agents have generally been neglectful of them. It is my conviction that this complaint will be valid until the government pays its agent a salary in keeping with the importance of the office he exercises and the labor he performs, gives him a clerk to assist him in his writing, and allows him a subagent to aid him in his general duties on reservations far removed from the agency headquarters.

Having tendered my resignation, and being on the eve of separating my connection with the department, I may be permitted to give expression to the sentiment of gratitude I experience toward my official superiors for the prompt and generous manner in which they have acted upon my every representation and request, toward my associates for their loyal services and kind encouragement, and toward all the Indians, who have been uniformly courteous and respectful to me personally, and obedient and submissive to the laws and regulations I have imposed upon them. After a year of service in the department, I am more than ever convinced of the ignorance or bad faith of those who speak disparagingly of the Indian service and its officers, and who assert that the civilization of the Indian is an unsuccessful and futile experiment.

Very respectfully,

EDMOND MALLET,

Special Agent for the Indians of the Tulalip Special Agency in Washington Territory.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE YAKAMA INDIAN AGENCY,
Fort Simcoe, Washington Territory, August 8, 1877.

SIR: In submitting my annual report, it affords me pleasure to state that the Indians belonging to this treaty, those living on the reservation and those who have never made the reservation their home, are peaceable and well-disposed, not only toward the whites and government, but among themselves. I have now lived among them fifteen years with my family, and we feel a growing attachment to them.

Their progress toward Christianization and civilization has within said time been constant, and many of the good results are apparent in their personal cleanliness, their dress, houses, furniture, farms and farming implements, horses and wagons, harness, schools and churches. Of their improved condition they are themselves sensible, and often speak of it with deep feeling. This class of Indians are exerting a salutary influence upon the Yakama Nation, and teaching them in language they cannot misunderstand the advantages they have gained in abandoning their roaming habits, making themselves farms and homes, enriching themselves with stock and the products of the soil. I am pursuaded no man can visit this agency, shops, farms, houses, mills, schools, and churches, without being impressed with the wonderful improvement of the Indians. They are marching along with rapid strides to civilization.

Less crimes have been committed by them the past year than by the same number of whites. I have not known a drunken Indian upon the agency during the year. Very few have been put into the guard-house for correction.

The proposition to turn over the Indian Bureau to the War Department, which has a

different times been before Congress, has been watched with deep solicitude by all who desire and who have faith in the amelioration of the condition of the Indians. If it be said the present system is faulty, is expensive, it becomes a question worthy of careful consideration whether or not, in the hands of the War Department, the service would be less faulty, less expensive, or more effectual of the results sought. The present policy, in my opinion, as it enlists the sympathy, prayers, and support of the good of all denominations in helping the fallen, gives stronger assurances of improvement, physical, mental, moral, and financial, to the Indians of the nation, than any other system that can be adopted. The object of the department should be, and now is, to keep good men among the Indians. Let the laws be vigorously enforced against the lawless, who are prowling around reservations like greedy wolves or hungry dogs, and peace and prosperity will attend the Indian service. A little organized police force of Indian men at an agency, who would require pay only when services were performed, would do more to keep order and to arrest the lawless and bring them to justice than four times that number of soldiers. I have for years pursued this course, and have never found it necessary to call on the military for help.

FARMING.

The Indians are opening new farms, and depending upon the cultivation of their land for subsistence. Formerly the women were the only burden-bearers—now the work is honorably divided between the men and women, each doing their part.

SHOPS.

In all the shops of the agency we have apprentice boys learning the different trades; we can turn out carpenters, plow and wagon makers, blacksmiths, millers, and sawyers, gunsmiths, and harness-makers, that are becoming thrifty workmen with or without an instructor.

MILLS.

During the year we have not pressed our saw-mills in making lumber as in the past; we had a good deal of unexpended lumber on hand, and were disappointed in not having snow last winter to stock the mills. I have purchased and attached a planer to the steam mill, where we have been planing a large quantity of our old lumber and getting it ready for building.

The wheat, corn, vegetables, and beef raised, with the salmon caught, has given them an abundance to subsist upon during the year, and they have exchanged wheat and oats for merchandise at the neighboring towns.

EDUCATION.

The education of the youth and children of the agency has progressed slowly. I could organize schools in many parts of the reservation, taught by native teachers who have been educated here, if the great object of instruction could be obtained in such schools by such teachers. The children living at home with their people would be unsteady in their attendance, and would fall back nights and mornings about as much as they could be advanced during the day. In our boarding-schools we practice what we preach: that a girl or boy, however well educated in books, if not educated to *work*, is not half educated.

The boys work in the shops, in the garden, sawing wood, on the farm, and at everything that is useful for white boys to learn—in this we are systematic—in their going to bed, getting up, preparing for and having their meals, in washing themselves and their school and sleeping rooms. These habits formed when they are young remain with them when they are old. That these habits may be correctly formed and engraved into them, so as to become part and parcel of them, they need to be instructed only as they can be at a boarding-school and away from their people.

Since we first organized our boarding-schools we have been enlarging our quarters, so we now accommodate fifty-six children, and still we lack room. We are now taking off the roof from our boarding-house, which is one story, and which must be newly shingled, and are putting on another story, making a sleeping-room for the girls 24 by 50 feet. We are lengthening our dining-room and making improvements in the kitchen. When the improvement is completed we shall fill up the rooms to their utmost capacity with children.

The girls of the schools are instructed to knit, sew, wash, and iron, make their own dresses and the clothing for the boys. Mrs. Headley directs the girls in cooking, making and mending all the children's clothes, with a thousand little things that are to be seen to and done in a family of fifty-six children, with efficiency, patience, and tact.

The superintendent, H. L. Powell, with his long experience with the children, and his entire devotedness to their physical, mental, and moral state, is doing good work in and out of the schools.

CHURCH-EDIFICES.

We have two churches, one four and the other seven miles from the agency buildings. These churches have both been enlarged since they were first erected, but are too small for our congregations. The Indians in a council resolved to build two new churches large enough to hold the congregations, and use the old ones for school-houses.

SANITARY CONDITION.

The Indians, as they adopt the white man's mode of living, are becoming more healthy; more children are born and live to grow up to manhood and womanhood than formerly. So near as I can estimate there has been an increase by births the past year of 175, to be added to the number reported last year. The physician has suffered great inconvenience in not being furnished with the needed medicines from the department.

Looking over the work of the past year we see marked improvements in every department. The mills, shops, farming, stock, schools, and churches, are in the advance of what they were a year ago. Every bushel of grain raised, every farm opened, every house built, every wagon bought, every harness manufactured, every child instructed in the schools, and every service in their sanctuaries, tends to lead the wild away from their wildness to adopt habits of civilized life.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

JAMES H. WIBLUR,
United States Indian Agent, Washington Territory.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

KESHENA, WIS., *August* 20, 1877.

SIR: In compliance with general order of July 10, 1877, I respectfully submit my third annual report of this agency, comprising the Oneida, Stockbridge, and Menomonee tribes, numbering, respectively, 1,324, 124, and 1,368 souls.

THE ONEIDAS,

as a rule, are in better condition than a year ago respecting their farms. Very much more time and attention has been given to farming the past season, with, at present writing, a good prospect of fair crops. Wheat and oats have already been harvested and estimated at 25,000 bushels; corn and other grains 25,000 bushels. The potato crop is a failure, owing to the drought.

The same trouble reported last year continues—a determination on the part of a large proportion of the tribe to cut and sell the timber, whereby to obtain a living, rather than till the soil, notwithstanding all efforts put forth to prevent this violation of the law. Thirteen suits have been entered in the United States court prosecuting parties purchasing logs, staves, bolts, and wood. A few of them have settled and the suits have been withdrawn; others have continued their cases till the October term of court, and meanwhile are buying all the timber offered; as in many cases the Indian will turn his load over to some irresponsible white man at the entrance to the market, who sells the timber, returning the team, withholding one-third to one-half of the amount received. Thus, the Indian gets oftentimes less than half the value of his load.

The tribe is divided as to what course they would have the Government take with them, as the time cannot be far distant when some step must be taken for their relief. A large majority of them will petition at next Congress for a sale of the reserve, and the money received from such sale divided *pro rata* among the tribe, and they dissolve their tribal relaton and become citizens of the United States. Others of their tribe will ask for a division of their lands, securing to each individual 120 or more acres, they to be governed by Wisconsin State laws. In the opinion of your agent, as a tribe they are not ready for citizenship. In fact, the present generation never will be. Yet there are exceptions to this, and great injustice will be done to a few intelligent hard-working men if they are not allowed to dissolve their tribal relation and go out into the world where they can have all the privileges of citizens, benefit of schools, &c. Again, the allotment of 120 acres to a family of four persons or less would be a mistake, as but few of them would till over 15 to 25 acres, while this amount they would neglect for the sake of cutting and selling the timber found within the bounds of their allotment. Surrounded as their reservation is by unprincipled whites, the Indian and the government are being robbed systematically by short measures, unjust scaling, getting the Indian drunk and buying his merchandise at a fifth of its value, and by every conceivable method known in the criminal calendar.

Their schools—one under the charge of the Episcopal society and the other under the care

of the Methodist—have been only fairly attended, owing, as their parents claim, to their extreme poverty. Rev. S. W. Ford, teacher of the Methodist mission, has done a good work the past year in holding an evening school for adults, with marked beneficial results. There has been also a large addition to his church-membership, a serious religious interest pervading the district.

Temperance.

has made striking progress with the tribe the past year. A lodge of Good Templars was established with a membership of about fifty. As with whites, not all remain true to their vows, but many hard drinkers have reformed, and very much good has been accomplished. Your agent is urgent that the next Congress take prompt and decisive steps for the relief of the Oneidas: giving citizenship to a worthy few, and allotting land to others, placing them under a law that can punish petty thieving and drunkenness.

THE STOCKBRIDGE TRIBE

are so nearly civilized that a report of their condition must be similar to that of any community. As among an equal number of whites, there are the honest, intelligent, law-abiding men and women, and the shiftless, indolent, mischief-making, drinking ones. They all have their farms, and manage with their interest-money, about $25 a year per capita, to get a good living; a few of them saving a little. It is chronic with this tribe to have internal quarrels, and the current year, in this respect, is no exception to the half century past. This tribe, like the Oneidas, are already preparing to petition next Congress for a sale of their land and a division of the spoil, asking the right of citizenship. This petition will have the names of nearly or quite four-fifths of the tribe, and as the balance are in every respect ready for the change, but for selfish reasons will oppose the petition, it is to be desired that Congress will act in their behalf.

Their school is sustained but six months of the year, and but a slim attendance at that. Yet Mrs. J. Slingerland, the teacher, is very efficient, as the progress of those who attend will prove. That every child on the reserve, about twenty-five, is not in school, is simply indifference on the part of the parents, impossible to overcome.

The religious teaching of Rev. Jeremiah Slingerland consists of Sabbath service, with little or no interest save on the part of the faithful few. The same can be said of temperance. A lodge of Good Templars is sustained by the better class, the influence of which is not lost; yet it fails to gather in those who need its protecting care. Here, as elsewhere, there are those who resist all appeals and will not be reclaimed. Opium is used to excess by a few of the tribe.

As usual, several cases of trespass have been discovered, where the Indians last winter cut timber on other than their allotted land. Nearly or quite a million feet of Government timber has thus been stolen the past year. These cases were promptly reported, suits entered, and are still in court, having been carried over to the October term.

THE MENOMONEES

during the past year have made perceptible progress toward civilization, as indicated by their habits and mode of living. Wigwams are fast giving place to comfortable log and frame houses; stables are built as shelter for their stock and crops. The rifle and the rod are laid aside for the plow and the hoe, and while they have not as much land under cultivation as could be desired, yet in this they are only partially in fault. They have yet to learn the value of the seed-time, as bearing upon the harvest. Could this tribe have six to ten wide-awake farmers to follow them up closely, helping them to prepare and plant their ground in the spring, they thus might be induced to care for their crops till gathered. But owning their cattle in common, with a pair only for perhaps six or eight families, somewhat scattered, sadly neglected by the Indian who has the stock in charge, oftentimes with an unwillingness on his part to allow his neighbor to use them, less land is put under cultivation than otherwise would be. Ten yoke of working-cattle have been added to the stock of the tribe the past year and distributed among them; of these two have already strayed away, two have died, and one so badly lamed as to render him unfit for use; all owing to the carelessness or indifference of those having them in charge. This waste leads me to question the wisdom of trusting tribal property to any individual. Scythes, hoes, wagons, plows are left out exposed to sun and storms, and new ones have been called for almost yearly. A great improvement, however, has been made in this respect, as they are told that unless the tools are housed and cared for, they cannot be replaced at the expense of the tribe. Again, this having all things in common retards civilization, and they need to be taught personal responsibility, which comes only from individual ownership.

I am enabled to speak hopefully of

The schools.

At the suggestion of Col. E. C. Watkins, United States Indian inspector, while here in the early summer of 1876, the four day-schools held in different parts of the reservation were

abolished and a boarding-school established at Keshena. Temporary changes were made in the house occupied by the farmer for the accommodation of the children, and the experiment tried with W. W. Wheeler, former farmer, principal; Mrs. W. W. Wheeler, matron; and Miss S. B. Dresser, of Massachusetts, assistant principal. At first it met the determined opposition of the Romish priest located here, and only two boarders remained through the term. The priest was assured that so long as he confined his labors to his legitimate church duties and did not interfere with the Government school he might remain upon the reserve, but if he continued to persecute and to excommunicate from his church parents who sent their children to the school, he would not be allowed to labor among the people. In this your agent has the hearty approval of the tribe, as they know the school to be strictly unsectarian, and the increasing numbers who seek its benefits prove their sympathy and interest, for we have enrolled the past term 102 names, mostly Roman Catholics. The average attendance the last month of the term was 76. Again, the unanimity with which the tribe voted, in April last, an appropriation of $6,000 for the new school-building, proposals for the erection of which are now being received, confirms the statement that the Indians are in full accord with the agent in educational work.

A need long felt has been supplied this year. The services of Dr. Samuel J. Marshall, graduate of Charity Medical College, of Cleveland, Ohio, has been secured for this tribe. His appointment was made April 1, and his labors thus far have been very successful, and although opposed by the "medicine-men," he is often called to prescribe for their families.

It is to be regretted that no direct labor is put forth by any of our religious societies to reach the pagan portion of this tribe, numbering as they do nearly one-half of their membership.

We are glad to note, from year to year, a steady upward advance. The progress is slow: the nation cannot throw off old habits in a day; but it is clearly evident that the Christian policy of our Government is being rewarded. Confidence is inspired, they are growing more industrious, respond more readily to efforts made to rouse them from their natural indolence, and seem grateful for kindly advice and suggestions, and the practical assistance which it is the aim of your agent to give.

With the statistics of each of the three tribes under my charge, and a report from the Government farmer, miller, and blacksmith laboring among the Menomonees, herewith inclosed,

I am, yours, very respectfully,

JOS. C. BRIDGMAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

OFFICE UNITED STATES INDIAN AGENT,
Red Cliff Reserve, Wis., September 3, 1877.

SIR: In reply to your circular-letter of July 10, 1877, I have the honor to submit the following annual report:

Owing to the late day (August 15, 1876) on which Congress made the appropriation for support of the Indian Office for the year just past, much delay and many annoyances were experienced at Indian agencies where no treaty stipulations exist for the support of employés. July 1, 1876, found this agency in the midst of many embarrassing circumstances growing out of this condition of affairs. The investigations, newspaper articles, and general discussions of Indian matters had so worked upon the minds and hearts of those engaged in Indian civilization that, to a degree at least, all spirit of enthusiasm had lapsed, dwindled away, or entirely lost its effects upon their sympathies—employés asking the question, "Will I b retained?" Some were seeking other means of obtaining a livelihood, yet hoping that they might be permitted to remain in a work that seemed so full of golden opportunities. The Indians who had nobly struck out for a higher plane, by asking allotments of land in severalty, and had in many instances made (to them) valuable improvements, seemed depressed and worn out with long waiting for the "kingdom coming," or that happy day when Indians would be acknowledged as equal citizens with the rest of the human kind.

ANNUITY PAYMENT.

The first thing demanding the attention of the agent, after the annual report is finished and ready for the mail, is the annual payment. These are made upon the several reservations, or as near the reservation as practicable. But one band (Bois Forte) at this agency have treaty stipulations providing for an annual payment; but through our kind friends in Congress the Chippewas of Lake Superior receive a small appropriation annually. This appropriation is used in the purchase of goods, payment of necessary employés, &c. The goods are purchased under contract at the annual lettings in May or June, and shipped under the direction of the Board of Indian Commissioners to the agent, who receives them from the transportation contractors, and gives his personal attention to the proper distribution.

For the last several years the Indian appropriation bills have wisely contained a proviso

"that for the purpose of inducing Indians to labor and become self-supporting it is provided that hereafter in distributing the supplies and annuities to the Indians for whom the same are appropriated, the agent distributing the same require all able-bodied male Indians between the ages of eighteen and forty-five to perform service upon the reservation to an amount equal to the supplies to be delivered, and the allowance shall be distributed only upon condition of the performance of such labor," &c. Now, to carry out this provision, employés are necessary upon each reservation. Congress has not in some instances made provision for this large number of employés. Therefore the proportion due some of my bands must necessarily be distributed in some other way. This is done to the heads of families. The Indians are called (by messenger sent to each chief for the purpose) to meet the agent at a given time. The agent then starts with his interpreter and two witnesses, and all the goods, which are inspected, packed, and marked (Chippewas of Grand Portage or Lac Courte d'Oreille, as the case may be) in New York. The invoices have previously been mailed to the agent from the Department in Washington. Arriving at the Indian villages, the Indians are first called to meet the agent in council, when, after a short prayer, invoking the blessing of God upon the meeting, its business, &c., the Indians are invited to take part, and freely unburden their minds of any grievances or want of attention. They are counseled to be of good cheer; they are encouraged to be more zealous and active in all laudable efforts toward self-support; to exert themselves more diligently to till the soil; to accept the provisions of their last treaty, and make selections of 80s; to build houses, and secure home comforts; to support their schools (if they have one) by sending their children each day of the school year; after which the invoices are presented, the goods opened, and carefully invoiced by the two witnesses, assisted by a committee of Indians appointed by the Indians for the purpose. When all are found correct, the report is made, and receipts taken therefor from the chiefs, headmen, and heads of families; and the chiefs, headmen, and interpreter proceed to prepare the rolls. The rolls are made up as follows:

No.	Names.	Marks.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Witnesses.

In making this roll the interpreter is required to inform himself of the present condition of each family; whether old, poor, lame, and blind, or specially unfortunate, or industrious, and the necessary remarks are made indicating these things upon the roll. After the roll has been prepared, then it is closely inspected and compared with the roll of the previous year by the agent; and the goods intended for each family are placed opposite the name, always being careful to reward the aged, blind, lame, &c., with a larger proportion than the less afflicted. These goods are then put up in bundles or packages, and the Indian's name placed upon it. These are then distributed in regular order; after which congratulatory speeches are made, and the agent proceeds to the next reservation, and the Indians either separate, going to their homes, hunting or fishing grounds, or rice-fields, or remain to enjoy a day of feasting and dancing. Payments were made the past year as follows: Grand Portage bands, October 18, 1876; Bois Forte bands, January 26, 1877; Fond du Lac bands, February 6, 1877; Red Cliff bands, February 27, 1877; Bad River bands, February 28, 1877; Lac Courte d'Oreille bands, April 3, 1877; Lac du Flambeau bands, May 18, 1877. Several ineffectual efforts were made to get the two latter bands together in the winter, but owing to bad roads, and no snow, they could not be reached till the dates named. Much delay and many annoyances were experienced in delivering the goods, owing no doubt to the late date at which Congress made the appropriation. The expense was quadruple, and in some instances ten times the amount was demanded. For instance, Red Cliff bands, on the lake. Had I been able to get possession of my goods in November, I could have shipped them from Duluth to Red Cliff by water at about 20 cents per 100 pounds, while it cost $2 per 100 pounds to have them hauled by sleigh the 90 miles across the country.

AGRICULTURE.

The prospects are very favorable for the best crops the Chippewas have ever had. Never in the history of these Indians have they made such a general effort to plant *all* the seed furnished, and never have they come so near succeeding. Over 2,000 bushels of potatoes have been planted; 800 bushels of oats, 870 bushels of corn, 2,675 bushels of turnips, 500 tons of hay, 80 bushels of pease, and over 32,000 bushels of potatoes, besides all of the smaller produce in large quantities, it is estimated will be harvested. The seeds have invariably been planted and tended by the Indians. The ground was prepared in many instances last fall, a great many acres having been cleared and plowed and made ready for seed long before planting time. When told last fall that the Indians were to receive the goods and supplies in payment for labor performed on their 80s, it seemed to renew their faith in the promises that had frequently been made in years gone by—that the Government intended to help the poor Indian. Now, the Indians who live on reservations where regular

employés are stationed, and who have taken 80s, (Red Cliff, Bad River, and Lac Courte d'Oreille, for instance,) saw in this the answer to their petitions, made, lo! these many years, that the Government would assist them to clear off and open up farms in this wild wilderness. They went to work with a will. More enthusiasm was displayed than I have ever witnessed before, each striving to outdo his neighbor, and all striving to have the very best crops that hard work and good seed could produce upon not over-excellent soil; and their highest hopes have been realized.

Two years since, on the suggestion of Colonel Kemble, United States inspector, I moved my residence from Bayfield to Red Cliff, where I could be with and among the Indians for the purpose of bringing this reservation under as high a state of cultivation as the soil would admit, it having been pronounced unfit for agricultural pursuits; and I have no hesitancy in saying, from my experience upon this reservation, that there is no part of Northern Wisconsin or Minnesota but what can be utilized in this direction. I have on this reservation two small fields of as fine oats, one field of barley, and two of corn, as can be found anywhere in these States. To speak of this northern country as unfit for a white man to live in is foolish in the extreme. What we want is the white man's knowledge and determination, backed up and supported by the strong arm and power of endurance as found in the native red man, and well-cultivated fields will take the place of this "howling wilderness."

SCHOOLS,

Of which we have seven—five day and two night schools. The one at Vermillion Lake is now suspended for want of a good teacher and house to live in. By far the most important of these schools is the manual-labor and boarding school at Odanah, on Bad River reservation. I cannot speak too highly of the importance of this work and the manner in which it is prosecuted. I think next to an Indian agent the missionary school-teacher should not only be endowed with the patience of a Job, but should have the wisdom of a Solomon. These requisites the missionary at Odanah possesses in a great measure.

On the 1st of July, 1876, I inaugurated at Red Cliff a system of lunches for each child who attended school; this lunch was prepared very plain, bread and butter being all that was allowed. The Indian children were so glad to get this food that the schools were doubled in a few days. The lunches were continued during the year with entire satisfaction. Soon after our success at Red Cliff was published abroad, Mr. Baird, of Odanah school, made a similar trial at his day-school with the same grand result. Mr. Baird issued to each child who had been in attendance all day a little sack containing about a quart of Indian meal. This was done by the teacher handing the children the sack as they passed out to their homes at the close of school. For a full report of which, see his report herewith. It seems to me that this success is a mile-post pointing to a day not far distant when lunch-schools will be the acknowledged medium through which to secure regular daily attendance upon schools for our poor Indians. I must certainly recommend this plan to the careful study of those seeking the best mode for securing daily attendance, and hope for good reports. We have had an attendance upon our schools of 202 children.

We have organized an Indian church with 52 members, officered complete, and a native pastor installed, and have increased the membership 8 persons during the year. The missionaries at Odanah have frequently been called to perform the marriage ceremony. We have expended for education during the year $8,216; for further particulars and statistics I would refer to the reports of Messrs. Baird, Pew, Gordon, and Mrs. Crocker, herewith. Our schools have been well attended and considerable advancement reported.

By far, the greatest need of this agency is civil law. Delegate to the agent, judge, or jury a power sufficient to be recognized and obeyed. We have laws enough, but the difficulty lies in having some one with power to execute them. For instance, one Indian belonging to the Fond du Lac bands met another Indian on the rail-road in Carrollton County, Minnesota; an altercation ensued; Indian murdered; coroner's jury met and found the Indian had lost his life at the hands of another Indian; county too poor to arrest and prosecute the case; sheriff knows if he makes the arrest county board will not only refuse to allow his actual expenses, but he can never be elected again in that county, because he did his duty in making the arrest, and was the means of piling up taxes against the people. The people in frontier counties claim that they are too poor to go to law. Therefore you can never get an officer who is elected by the people to prosecute an Indian. Jails should be built upon each reservation, and authority to elect or appoint some one to execute civil law. Indians must be made to feel that there is a power in the Government; and so sure as they tear down and burn up their neighbor's fences, just so sure will they be punished. Give us civil law, and power to execute it.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

I cannot too forcibly impress upon our friends in Congress and the Department the necessity for means for furnishing the daily lunches, at least for Bad River and Red Cliff, and if possible the other schools at this agency should be liberally supported in this direction.

As depredations of more than one kind, and especially upon the timber on the reservations of this agency, have become so frequent, it is thought advisable to take some steps

looking to the sale of that portion not required for permanent homes for the Indians. I would therefore recommend that all the surplus land be sold for the benefit of those living upon the several reservations, and that the proceeds be invested in Government securities, and the interest used annually in making comfortable homes for those who are striving to become self-supporting. I would, however, give the Indians an opportunity to select 80s under the treaty of 1854, before the land is sold. It is suggested that the 20 or 30 persons belonging to the Red Cliff bands who have not been provided with 80s should be allowed to take them within the boundary of the 18 sections set aside by executive order for their benefit, and then the surplus placed upon the market as above indicated. This will apply equally to all other reservations. There are large bodies of valuable pine upon these reservations that should be sold at once, as the winds, fire, and logging-men constantly are reducing its value.

Reference is respectfully made to the report of the two explorers who were sent out to examine the country about Vermillion Lake, and my report thereon, and I must earnestly recommend that the desired legislation be secured to permanently locate the employés and schools at Vermillion Lake for the benefit of the Boise Fort bands. The benefits to be derived from their treaty is rapidly passing away, and but little permanent good reached. I do hope, therefore, that a sufficient amount of land may be set aside for their permanent use and occupancy, and the necessary funds appropriated to build schools and other houses thereon.

The Lac du Flambeau bands have a reservation on Flambeau River, in Wisconsin, estimated to be worth nearly $300,000. Those Indians should be permitted to make selections of 80s within the boundary of the hard-wood lands skirting the lake, and the balance sold at once for their benefit, and the funds thus obtained invested in Government securities, and the interest annually expended in bringing those Indians under the civilizing influences of the agency. These Indians are now scattered all over Northern Wisconsin, begging, in many cases, from house to house for food to eat. They are in a wretched and miserable condition that beggars description.

The Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions have conducted the manual-labor and boarding school on Bad River reservation for the past five or six years under contract; they have also permitted the children of the reservation to attend the day-school, which is quite an expense, without receiving any compensation. I would recommend that at least $1,000 be allowed the board for this service during the next year. This will enable the board to provide the school with maps, charts, books, &c., that seem indispensable.

In addition to the usual appropriation for civilization purposes, I would respectfully ask that at least $5,000 be appropriated for building houses, purchase of cattle, and clearing lands taken up by Indians under the treaty of 1854. These Indians are anxious to work, and it seems peculiarly unfortunate that the Department is not supplied with funds sufficient to help them when they are so worthy.

I would respectfully ask that the boundary-lines of the reservation be surveyed and distinctly blazed this season. Trespassers would then have no excuse for cutting Indian timber.

The new year starts in with evidently more flattering prospects for Indian civilization than ever before; one by one the old landmarks of superstitious error and indolent barbarism are passing away; we can see the signs of improvement all around us. Indian civilization is no longer a myth, a problem to be solved by a wise man, but a *reality*. Teach the wild and restless savage that by the sweat of his own brow he may secure a living and be comfortable; after this, the school and Bible; but do not undertake to Christianize a human being with a stomach craving food; teach them to work that they may live; then talk to them of the better life and the death of a loving Saviour, and their eyes will brighten and their ears open, and the words you speak enter their hearts and bring forth fruit. No more noble vocation can be found than that of leading a poor and despised Indian from his ignorance, superstition, and misery up the ladder to self-support, and to realize the sense of obligation to a loving Father who seeth, knoweth, and rewardeth according to our deserts.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

I. L. MAHAN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

SHOSHONE AND BANNOCK AGENCY,
Wyoming Territory, September 1, 1877.

SIR: In accordance with instructions received from the Department, I have the honor to transmit herewith my first annual report of the affairs of this agency. Owing to the short time of my occupancy, I do not know that I shall be able to furnish the Department with as full details and information concerning the requirements and wants of the agency and the Indians under my charge as may be desired.

Upon my arrival I relieved my predecessor, Dr. James Irwin, on the 1st day of June, as

per my communication to the honorable Commissioner of the 2d of June, 1877. The Indian houses, 15 in number, agency buildings, engine, and some other property, for which I receipted to late Agent Irwin, were found to be in a very bad condition, which in due course of time will be put in proper repair. A considerable quantity of lumber will be required for this and other necessary repairs about the agency. The houses built for the Shoshones by the Government in 1874 are entirely destitute of furniture of any kind save the old-style nine-plate southern-plantation stove. It is desirable that these houses should be made habitable, by supplying them with common pine furniture, which could be done by the agency carpenter, provided we could get the lumber.

The agency warehouse is a very unsafe place to keep such a large amount of stores in as are usually on hand at agencies, being built of cottonwood boards one inch thick, nailed upon end and battened, joining the engine-room and grist mill. The issue-room is a small building, 24 by 18, and will not admit of standing-room inside to persons drawing rations. This works a great hardship upon those who come to receive them, especially so to women, when they are compelled to wait in the cold and storm their turn to be served with food. I respectfully recommend that a suitable building be erected at this agency, which will be at once a safe place to store supplies in and also an issue-room. This would be an act of humanity to the Indians, and relieve the agent of a great deal of anxiety with reference to the security of the property of which he has the care.

The Shoshones are rapidly drifting toward a useful and industrious life. They take to farming and stock-raising quite naturally. It has now been several years since the Shoshones began cultivating the soil in this valley; but each year proved a reverse, the locusts ruining their crops, until the Indians became well-nigh discouraged. It was decided they would not wholly give up the effort, but try again. The preparation for putting in a large crop the present season was therefore abandoned, and but about 100 acres was planted.

The Shoshones number 1,800, and of these about 1,300 have come directly under the influence of the agency. They have 525 acres of land fenced, and at one time had more than 300 acres of land broken by the Government, but truth compels me to state that over one-third of that has now gone back to sod and weeds, so that when the Shoshones are ready to plow again it will be as though it had never been broken. The Indians, however, are not to blame for this "going back," and had it not have been for the terrible plague of locusts, which rendered all their work as nothing, much would have been accomplished by them. Yet the effort made by them has not been barren of results; they have exemplified their willingness to work, and during all their adversity have manifested a courage not more than equaled by the strongest-hearted white man in the land. It requires considerable skill to raise crops by irrigation, but locusts baffle the skill of all. Therefore the progress of the Shoshones has been and will be necessarily slow. I see nothing to inspire the belief that they will become self-sustaining before the end of the next decade. They farm but a small plat of ground each, and that is sufficient to teach them how to grow things. But too much must not be expected from them for a few years; with Indians, more will be gained to "make haste slowly."

But their progress in education should keep even pace with their other attainments. No school has been in session at this agency for several years. A day-school was opened in January, 1872, and continued until December 31, 1874, with, from various causes, occasional intermissions; among others, the fact that wood and grass are scarce about the agency. Wood, especially, must be brought from the mountains, 10 miles away; but the Indians, not having been taught to provide wood for winter use by hauling, prefer to move to where these materials are plentiful, which interferes with the attendance of the children at a day-school. However, if there should be a manual-labor and boarding school opened for them, I feel sure that many would attend it—enough to warrant the effort and expense—and that it would in time become a great success. I cannot say that the Shoshones have a great liking for the work now, but it is because they have not yet learned to realize the benefits of an education. I think by opening a school among them of the kind suggested a liking for it would soon be created. There is a school-house at the agency, size 32 by 16, made of sawed logs, and supplied with pine benches, heating-stove, books, slates, &c., and will seat 40 scholars comfortably. I am sorry not to be able to report any progress; but where a people pay no regard to educational matters they cannot be considered *progressive*. I earnestly hope before a great while to have good schools in operation at this agency.

Missionary work has never been undertaken at this agency. The Protestant Episcopal Church assumed the charge of the religious training of the Shoshones. These Indians would listen attentively to religious teaching, and this agency presents a fine field for work of this character, and should by all means be commenced immediately. In 1873 a class of fourteen youths was prepared by the teacher and baptized by the late Bishop Randall the same year. It is desirable that steps be taken to initiate mission-work at this point at as early a day as possible. Many opportunities for doing good have already passed by unimproved. The attention of the proper authorities has frequently been invited to the subject.

Before the provisions of the treaty of 1868 began to be supplied by the Government, the Shoshones followed no other pursuits or occupation but that of the chase, by which they gained subsistence. The furs and peltry taken by them were bartered for different sorts of ornaments and fancy articles of dress. In manufactures they were also deficient in knowl-

edge, being confined to willow-ware, bead-work, and implements of warfare, consisting of the bow, arrow, and spear. They also had a knowledge of making a very good article of glue. The above articles, however, were only made by them in quantities sufficient for their own use, and not for the purposes of commerce.

The Indians are becoming quite industrious in looking after their farms and stock. Every family has now one or more head of cattle, and are feeling very proud of them. They are learning to handle their stock to better advantage than formerly, this being the first season the Indians have assumed entire control of their herds, of which they now possess about 1,400 head. There is also due to them from the Government two installments of $5,000 each, or a total of $10,000, payable in stock-cattle, under the treaty of the Hon. F. R. Brunot, of September 26, 1872. The above stock-cattle will probably be delivered during the next year. The Indians do not sell, trade off, or kill these cattle, but are saving them against the time, which they know is not far distant, when there will not be sufficient game in the country to subsist upon.

The Shoshones are perfectly quiet and peaceable, and are beginning to realize the great benefits conferred upon them by the Government in the application of the "peace policy." In regard to the feasibility of the civilization of the Shoshones there can be no doubt of the fact. They desire to have schools for their children, more houses to live in, wagons and plows for their ponies, and the headmen have recently been considering the question of raising fruit-trees in this valley, and request me to ask the honorable commissioners to send them "some trees to try." They are willing to work for these things, and to help themselves all that they can.

But it would be an encouragement to the Shoshones in their industrial pursuits to increase the employé force at this agency. The complaint is frequent that they have no one to show them how to work, which contains a great deal of truth; and in this connection I desire to invite the attention of the Department to the limited number of employés allowed at this agency. By article 10 of the treaty of 1868, "The United States agree to furnish annually to the Indians, the physician, teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith, as herein contemplated, and that such appropriations shall be made, from time to time, on the estimates of the Secretary of the Interior, as will be sufficient to employ such persons." There is no provision made in said treaty to employ other help at the agency than those mentioned in the foregoing, and if it be not contemplated that the above-named treaty-employés shall do and perform other work than that indicated by the treaty named, then the practical working of this agency is overthrown, and I would respectfully suggest that such legislation shall be had as will enable the agent of the Shoshones to retain the full number of employés named in said treaty each year, and that he be authorized to assign said employés to such other duties about the agency as will be to the interest of the Government and of this tribe. The number of employés now engaged here is five, namely: blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and clerk, and also one assistant butcher, who is paid from the proceeds of the sale of beef-hides. Upon these I must depend for the performance of all necessary work to be done at the agency; and under the present law of issuing rations, so much of their time is taken up with that as to leave but little time for any other employment.

The faith of the Shoshones in the physician and medicines provided for them by the Government is increasing, and their confidence in the sorcery and incantations practiced by the native "medicine men" is less than ever before. As it is desirable that civilizing influences should be extended to the Shoshones from every available quarter, I would respectfully recommend that a hospital be provided for the proper care and treatment of the sick of the tribe. It is not possible to render full justice, in the way of medical treatment, in any other way. The hospital should be located midway between the agency and the Hot Springs, and could be erected at a cost not to exceed $4,000.

As a common rule, Indians do not wear the citizen's dress because, as they say, it is not as comfortable nor as convenient as the blanket, &c. Yet most of the Shoshones who receive clothing from the Government wear them when large enough. But they do not get enough to do them for a year, and some will trade them off for a trifle. Under the present mode of issuing a year's supply of clothing, &c., to Indians, it has a tendency to and does make them improvident. If the annuities sent here by the Government for the Shoshones were to be dealt out to them, say, twice a year, while it would add somewhat to the duties of the agent, it would be much to the advantage of the Indians.

Several horrible Indian massacres occurred during the year near the northern and southeastern line of this reservation. During the month of October last, while the Shoshones were on one of their annual hunts, the village became divided; Washakie, with the greater portion, struck across the country from the base of the Sierra Shoshones Mountains to the mouth of Owl Creek, on Big Wind River; the smallest party, under two braves named Naakie and Ta-goon-dum, started for the river above the mouth of Grey Bull, where, having arrived, the prospect of a successful hunt was propitious. Large herds of buffalo were everywhere in sight; but the next morning after their arrival this little band, comprising men, women, and children, were suddenly attacked by Dull Knife's band of hostile Cheyennes, numbering about 400 warriors. The battle, one of the fiercest ever waged on these plains, lasted until after sundown, when the hostiles withdrew; and the Shoshones found their casualties were, one man, two women, and two children killed outright. The Chey-

ennes, it was thought, also suffered severely, but their loss was not ascertained. The same hostile army, in a few days afterward, struck several small parties of miners and trappers in the mountains east of the agency, whom they killed, and drove off their stock. Eight white men and five Shoshones are known to have fallen victims in this terrible massacre. The bodies of all those murdered persons, save one, men, women, and children, have been left unburied where they fell.

During the year whisky in considerable quantities has been introduced upon the reservation by parties unknown to me; thus far one case has been prosecuted, which resulted in the conviction of the offender, who is now serving a two years' sentence in the penitentiary. In regard to this evil I have to say that where there are so many persons upon the reservation without authority, it is impossible for the agent to detect the guilty parties.

As perhaps may be well known, there are on this reservation at the present time a number of persons located upon lands prior to its being set apart as a reservation in 1868. These claims have been recognized by the Government as valid, and a commission appointed to appraise said property; but the settlers have not had their claims liquidated, and they still remain, extending their farms, renewing their buildings, and from time to time other members of their families have joined them, until now quite a settlement of whites are near the agency. The Shoshones object to these persons remaining here; they look upon it, and justly, I think, as an infringement on their rights; these persons also have large herds of stock which graze on the Indians' lands. They represent that these people ought to be paid for their claims and required to move away. I earnestly recommend that action be taken to correct this evil, and that the number of persons upon this reservation be reduced to those strictly authorized by law to be upon Indian reservations.

This report and the accompanying statistics, though I am sorry to say do not show the progress that would be desirable, are as close an approximation, and as near the truth, as I am able to make them.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES I. PATTEN,
United States Indian Agent.

The COMMISSIONER OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.

REPORT OF CIVIL AND MILITARY COMMISSION TO NEZ PERCÉ INDIANS WASHINGTON TERRITORY AND THE NORTHWEST.

PORTLAND, OREG., *December* 1, 1876.

SIR: The special commission on Indian matters, called by telegraphic instructions dated October 13, 1876, to rendezvous at Chicago, Ill., met at the Palmer House in that city on the 17th of that month, all the members being present excepting Bvt. Col. H. Clay Wood, assistant adjutant-general, United States Army, who was in Oregon.

On Wednesday, the 18th, the commission set out for San Francisco, where they arrived the 25th. At that place we received your full instructions, designating the undersigned, "with the approval of the Secretary of the Interior, members of a commission to visit the Nez Percé and other roving bands of Indians in Idaho, Oregon, and Washington Territory, with a view to secure their settlement upon reservations and their early entrance upon a civilized life," and to perform various other duties therein specified. A copy of said instructions is herewith attached, marked A.

October 28 the commission left by steamer for Portland, reaching there November 1, where the commission was organized by the choice of Mr. Jerome as chairman, and Mr. Stickney as secretary. Joined by Colonel Wood the commission left Portland, November 3, and proceeded by steamboat, railroad, and stage, to Lapwai (Nez Percé) Indian agency, 370 miles from Portland, reaching there Tuesday night, November 7.

MEETING AT LAPWAI.

Information of the assembling of the commission at Lapwai, Idaho, on or about November 8, had been seasonably forwarded to Agent Monteith, at Lapwai, with instructions to lose no time in sending for the non-treaty Nez Percé Indians, and especially for Joseph and his band, to be there at that time. A large number of treaty Indians had already arrived from Kamiah and other points, but no reliable tidings had been received from Joseph. The commission busied itself with an examination of the agency—of the improved and unimproved farming-lands in the valleys of the Lapwai and Sweetwater Rivers; questions of encroachment on the reservation by white settlers; obligations of the Government under the treaties not yet discharged, as also in long conference with the friendly or treaty Indians—until November 11th, when it was announced that Joseph and his band had camped on the reservation within seven or eight miles of the agency. A call upon him by the chairman of the commission, accompanied by Agent Monteith and interpreter, James Reuben, a Nez Percé, developed the fact that he had come with a considerable portion of his band, by easy stages, and that his business, even now, did not demand haste. An appointment was finally secured for a council to be convened in the church at Lapwai, near the agency, on Monday, November 13, 1876, at 12 m., nearly a week after the arrival of the commissioners.

A few moments before the appointed hour the head of his well-mounted column was seen from the agency turning a point in the road. With military precision and order it massed itself in front of, but at considerable distance from, the church. As he entered the church with his band it was evident that their ranks were considerably swelled by the addition of other prominent non-treaty Indians, as also by some malcontents among those who acknowledged themselves bound by the treaties. The commission occupied the platform of the church. Joseph and his band, sixty or seventy in number, (including malcontents,) after an exchange of salutations by himself and a few of his headmen with the commission, took seats upon our left, the treaty-Indians filling the right and center of the house.

Brief personal introductions by General Howard followed, who also made to Joseph a plain and concise statement of the peaceful errands and objects of the commission.

From the first it was apparent that Joseph was in no haste. Never was the policy of masterly inactivity more fully inaugurated. He answered every salutation, compliment, and expression of good-will, in kind, and duplicated the quantity. An alertness and dexterity in intellectual fencing was exhibited by him that was quite remarkable.

He is in the full vigor of his manhood; six feet tall, straight, well formed, and muscular; his forehead is broad, his perceptive faculties large, his head well formed, his voice musical

and sympathetic, and his expression usually calm and sedate, when animated marked and magnetic. His younger brother, in whose ability he evidently confides—putting him forward much of the time as his advocate—is two inches taller than himself, equally well formed, quite as animated, and perhaps more impassioned in speech, though possibly inferior in judgment.

When, in answer to suggestions and general inquiry, no grievance was stated, the commission plied him with questions touching his occasional occupation of WaHowa Valley, and the irritations and disturbances consequent thereon with the white settlers, he answered, he had not come to talk about land, and added that these white settlers had first informed him of the appointment of this commission, expressing their belief that on its assembling all these troubles would be settled, and they (the whites) would retire from the valley. In this, and the following interviews, which were long drawn out, one of them continuing into the night, Joseph maintained his right to Wallowa Valley, including, as we understood, the tract of country set apart as a reservation for him and his band, by Executive order dated June 16, 1873, and shown in drawing accompanying this report, marked B, and also extending to and including Imnaha Valley, where he and his band spend most of their time. As Joseph did not move upon and occupy this reservation, said order was revoked June 10, 1875. This tract embraces a territory equal to 1,425 square miles, and is larger than the present reservation. Joseph, as will be seen, does not base his claim of right upon the Executive order.

The commission answered that a part of the valley had already been surveyed and opened to settlement; that if, by some arrangement, the white settlers in the valley could be induced to leave it, others would come; that the State of Oregon, in whose territory the valley is located, is inviting the white race from the four corners of the earth to come in and occupy its hills and valleys, and would not be long willing so large a territory should be left to the exclusive (and that but occasional) use of so small a band; and if it were, could hardly prevent the permanent settlement of such immense tracts of land which he and his band merely visit for a brief season annually for hunting and fishing; and that in the conflicts which may arise in the future, as in the past, between him and the whites, the President might not be able to justify or defend him.

As against his claim of right to the valley, the commission stated that under the law of nations the title of our government to this whole country, drained by the Columbia, by right of discovery and occupation, had been admitted by other great nations; that notwithstanding this, the government had always sought to extinguish the Indians' possessory title, whatever that may be; that in respect to this Wallowa Valley, the President claimed that he extinguished the Indian title to it by the treaty of 1863, which bore the signatures of a majority of their chiefs and headmen; but in a spirit of generosity he was disposed, rather than press his rights to issue, to treat for an adjustment of present differences: that owing to the coldness of the climate the Wallowa Valley is not a suitable location for an Indian reservation, and is now in part settled by white squatters for grazing purposes. It is embraced within the limits of the State of Oregon, and the Indians would therefore be under the jurisdiction of the State and local laws. As a general proposition, Indians do not receive, at least from the local officials and State courts, the protection contemplated by the laws, and accorded to the whites. The State of Oregon could not probably be induced to cede the jurisdiction of the valley to the United States for an Indian reservation. Consequently, we suggested a willingness to set apart suitable lands for tillage and pasture for himself and his band upon the present reservation; to aid him in the erection of houses, in fencing their land, in procuring farming implements and other helps to peaceful industries, and to habits of life consonant with the spirit of the age, together with the privileges now enjoyed by the treaty-Indians; and to secure such rights and privileges for fishing and hunting as would be consistent with a settled pastoral, rather than a nomadic life.

The reply to all such suggestions, seriously made and oft repeated both by Joseph and his brother, was to the effect that the "Creative Power," when he made the earth, made no marks, no lines of division or separation upon it, and that it should be allowed to remain as then made. The earth was his mother. He was made of the earth and grew up on its bosom. The earth, as his mother and nurse, was sacred to his affections, too sacred to be valued by or sold for silver and gold. He could not consent to sever his affections from the land that bore him. He was content to live upon such fruits as the "Creative Power" placed within and upon it, and unwilling to barter these and his free habits away for the new modes of life proposed by us. Moreover, the earth carried chieftainship, (which the interpreter explained to mean law, authority, or control,) and therefore to part with the earth would be to part with himself or with his self-control. He asked nothing of the President. He was able to take care of himself. He did not desire Wallowa Valley as a reservation, for that would subject him and his band to the will of and dependence on another, and to laws not of their own making. He was disposed to live peaceably. He and his band had suffered wrong rather than do wrong. One of their number was wickedly slain by a white man during the last summer, but he would not avenge his death. But unavenged by him, the voice of that brother's blood, sanctifying the ground, would call the dust of their fathers back to life, to people the land in protest of this great wrong.

The serious and feeling manner in which he uttered these sentiments was impressive. He was admonished that in taking this position he placed himself in antagonism to the President, whose government extended from ocean to ocean; that if he held to this position, sooner or later there would come an issue, and when it came, as the weaker party, he and his band would go to the wall; that the President was not disposed to deprive him of any just right or govern him by his individual will, but merely subject him to the same just and equal laws by which he himself as well as all his people were ruled.

We pointed him to the fact that the wild, nomadic habits of the Indians cut off most of their offspring in infancy and many of their aged before their time; that warm, permanent homes, comfortable clothing, and better food, made sure at regular seasons, would as certainly promote happiness as they would longevity.

He and his band have fallen under the influence of the "dreamers," (Smohollah,) a modern spiritualistic mysticism, known of late among the Indians of this region, and represented in his band by his "medicine-man" or magician, who is understood to have great power over him and the whole band. We had waited long for his coming, as we thought very needlessly, and did not think it best to wait longer, with hope of shaking his resolve, buttressed, as we knew it to be, in a new-fangled religious delusion and kept alive by a kind of wizard, who allowed no word to enter his ear except also strained through his own.

We thought it best to close the conference, after reading him a formal proposition, as recorded on page 37 of our proceedings, marked C, hereto attached, and leave him to his reflections, with the request that if he came to a better mind he communicate with the agent. (See proposition.)

CAUSE OF TROUBLE WITH THE NON-TREATY INDIANS, INCLUDING JOSEPH AND HIS FOLLOWERS.

The dreamers, among other pernicious doctrines, teach that the earth being created by God complete, should not be disturbed by man, and that any cultivation of the soil or other improvements to interfere with its natural productions, any voluntary submission to the control of the government, any improvement in the way of schools, churches, &c., are crimes from which they shrink. This fanaticism is kept alive by the superstitions of these "dreamers," who industriously teach that if they continue steadfast in their present belief, a leader will be raised up in the East who will restore all the dead Indians to life, who will unite with them in expelling the whites from their country, when they will again enter upon and repossess the lands of their ancestors.

Influenced by such belief, Joseph and his band firmly declined to enter into any negotiations or make any arrangement that looked to a final settlement of the questions pending between him and the government.

While the commission give all due weight to the precedents and authorities in the government's dealings with Indians, and to the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, which recognize an undefined right of occupancy by Indians to large sections of the country, as fully set forth in Colonel Wood's report, (copy on file in the department,) yet in view of the fact that these Indians do not claim simply this, but set up an absolute title to the lands, an absolute and independent sovereignty, and refuse even to be limited in their claim and control; necessity, humanity, and good sense constrain the government to set metes and bounds and give regulations to these non-treaty Indians.

Certainly the fact that Joseph's father, chief of this same band, joined in the treaty of 1855, implied a surrender of any *specific* rights to any particular portion of the *whole* reserve, which includes the Wallowa Valley, only retaining an undivided interest. This fact renders the present Joseph's specific claim to even the right of occupancy still more uncertain, and if the principle usually applied by the government of holding that the Indians with whom they have treaties are bound by majorities is here applied, Joseph should be required to live within the limits of the present reservation.

We therefore recommend,

First. That the leaders and teachers of what is known as the "dreamer" belief be required to return to the agencies where they belong forthwith, and in case of refusal that they be removed from further contact with the roaming Indians by immediate transportation to the Indian Territory.

There is at least one such "dreamer" with Joseph's band, to whom reference has been previously made in this report.

Second. With this pregnant cause of trouble thus removed, so long as Joseph and his band remain in the Im-na-ha Valley, and visit the Wallowa Valley for hunting, fishing, and grazing for only a short time in each year, we recommend a speedy military occupancy of the valley by an adequate force to prevent a recurrrence of past difficulties between the whites and the Indians. Meanwhile the agent of the Nez Percés should continue his efforts to settle these Indians in severalty upon the lands of the reservation that are still vacant.

Third. Unless they should conclude to settle quietly, as above indicated, within a reason-

able time in the judgment of the department, they should then be placed by force upon the Nez Percé reservation, and, in satisfaction of any possible rights of occupancy which they may have, the same aid and allotments of land granted to the treaty Nez Percés should be extended to them on the reservation.

Fourth. If these Indians overrun land belonging to the whites and commit depredations upon their property, disturb the peace by threats or otherwise, or commit any other overt act of hostility, we recommend the employment of sufficient force to bring them into subjection, and to place them upon the Nez Percé reservation.

The Indian agent at Lapwai should be fully instructed to carry into execution these suggestions, relying at all times upon the department commander for aid when necessary.

Fifth. We recommend the adoption of a similar policy toward the other non-treaty Indians of the Yakama, Umatilla, and Nez Percé agencies, including other Indians who have wandered from their reservations, and for this purpose the agents having the care of these reservations should be directed to take similar action to that recommended for the Nez Percé agent.

NON-COMPLIANCE BY THE GOVERNMENT WITH ITS TREATY OBLIGATIONS.

During an interview held with the agent and treaty Indians, for the purpose of ascertaining whether there were sufficient unoccupied tillable lands for Joseph's band on the reservation, and for the further purpose of securing their co-operation to aid us in inducing Joseph to come upon the reservation, facts were brought to our attention of a failure on the part of the Government to fulfill its treaty stipulations with these Indians. The commission therefore deem it their duty to call the attention of the Government to this subject.

First. Article 2 of the treaty of June 9, 1863, provides that no white man, excepting such as may be employed by the Indian Department, shall be permitted to reside upon the reservation, without permission of the tribe and the superintendent and agent.

By reference to page 3 of our proceedings at Lapwai, hereto appended, will be found the statement of Mr. J. B. Monteith, the United States Indian agent, to the effect that W. G. Langford asserts a claim to 640 acres, covering that at present occupied by the agency.

Finny claims and occupies as much more.

Colwell claims and occupies about seventy-five acres.

D. B. Randall claims 50 acres.

It is clearly the duty of the government to adjust and quiet these claims, and remove the parties from the reservation. Each day's delay to fulfill this treaty stipulation adds to the distrust of the Indians in the good faith of the government.

By reference to page 8 of proceedings, C, hereto appended, it will appear the commission adopted a resolution recommending the agent to revoke the license given Randall by James O'Neil, a former agent, for the location of a stage-station on the reservation, and take possession of the land. This recommendation was deemed proper, inasmuch as the station has been abandoned for more than a year, there being no further use for it, and the lands were wanted for the use of the Indians.

Second. Article 3, of the same treaty of 1863, provides for the survey of the land suitable for cultivation into lots of twenty acres each.

While a survey is reported by the agent to have been early made, no measures were then or have been since taken to adjust farm limits to the lines of the surveyed lots.

Third. Rules and regulations for continuing the possession of these lots and the improvements thereon in the families of deceased Indians have not been prescribed, as required by the treaty.

Fourth. It is also provided that certificates (or deeds) for such tracts shall be issued to individual Indians.

The failure of the Government to comply with this important provision of the treaty causes much uneasiness among the Indians, who are little inclined to spend their labor and means in improving ground held by the uncertain tenure of the pleasure of an agent.

Fifth. Article 7 of the treaty provides for a payment of $4,665 in gold coin to them for services and horses furnished the Oregon mounted volunteers in March, 1856.

It is asserted by the Indians that this provision of the treaty has hitherto been disregarded by the Government.

The commission would emphasize the opinion that every consideration of justice and equity as well as expediency, demands from the Government a faithful and literal compliance with all its treaty obligations toward the Indians. A failure to do this is looked upon as bad faith. and can be productive of only bad results.

CONSOLIDATION OF AGENCIES.

The commission is instructed "to take into consideration the subject of reducing by consolidation the number of reservations in the Territories visited, and, if such a course shall be deemed advisable, to make recommendation as to the location of the consolidated agencies and the methods to be pursued to secure such consolidaton."

Owing to the lateness of the season and the delays attending our interviews with Joseph

and his band, we have been able to visit only the Umatilla, Yakama, Nez Percé, Puyallup, and Neah Bay reservations. From these comparatively limited means of information we have collated much useful knowledge.

All the Indians in Oregon and the Territories of Washington and Idaho could be well, accommodated with sufficient arable land, suitable in soil and climate for comfortable homes, upon the Nez Percé and Yakama reservations alone. Here they would also find ample pasture-lands for all their herds, supplies of pine, fir, and other timber suitable for building, fencing, and fuel, streams filled with fish, and mountains teeming with game.

Upon the Nez Percé reservation at Lapwai is one saw-mill and one grist-mill, and the same at Kamiah At Yakama are two saw-mills and one grist mill. These mills have abundant capacity to saw the lumber and grind the grain for all the Indians in the said State and Territories, nor need any additional expense be incurred for the construction of agency buildings.

In view of these important facts, we earnestly recommend that a system of reducing the existing number of agencies be entered upon at once, as far as the same can be effected without violation of existing treaties, believing such action would not only result in a large saving to the Government, but in promoting the true and highest interests of the Indians. For in the interest of the Indian, in order to change his habits of life and render him speedily self-supporting, there is required, as Agent Wilbur well says, "patient and constant perseverance, instructing, correcting, and reproving. This needs to be done everywhere—from house to house, from camp to camp, on the mountains, at their fisheries, on the week-day and on the Sabbath. They are grown-up children, and must be personally educated to work."

Such tutelage cannot be accomplished by allowing the Indians to be scattered without governmental direction and aid, as will be the case at the expiration of the present treaties, or to roam at will, as thousands are doing in the valley of the Columbia to-day. The government should, in our judgment, assume and exercise a plain duty, viz, treat the Indians as its wards, and exercise over them the necessary and wholesome authority.

It is evident this object can best be accomplished by judicious consolidation. The lands thus vacated, after being appraised by parties unbiased by local sympathy or prejudice, could be placed in the market at fair prices, and a fund accumulated, the income of which would supply the Indians not only with means of inprovement, but also with farming-implements and breeding-stock, as well as domestic comforts, and in various ways contributing to their proper establishment in their new homes. This is especially true of the Umatilla reservation. Its improvements in agency buildings do not exceed fifteen hundred dollars, or at most two thousand dollars, in value, the whole vast tract of valuable land being suffered to lie waste, occupied by a mere handful of Indians who are incapable of developing its rich treasures, all ready to reward the industry and skill of the farmer. Its location is in the most productive region of Eastern Oregon, surrounded by thrifty farmers, and embracing from fifteen thousand to twenty-five thousand acres of the best quality of land, valued at not less than ten dollars per acre. Its extensive tracts of timber-land are equally if not more valuable, and would be eagerly purchased if opened to settlement. Besides, there are upon this reservation pasture-lands almost without limit, and water-power furnished by the Umatilla River of great value. While it is believed this reservation is but a sample of others which offer equally strong inducements both to the government and for the benefit of the Indians for consolidation, it is also true that some of them are almost worthless for the purpose for which they have been set apart, and should, for that reason, be abandoned. The Indian will never attain a knowledge of the arts of husbandry, and become independent and self-sustaining, without the advantages of good soil and other appliances deemed essential for successful farming.

Owing to the differences in religion, it will probably conduce to harmony and success to consolidate so as to keep the Roman Catholics and Protestants separate, as is now the case, and considering the difference of character, caused by the difference of occupation, of the Indians on and near Puget Sound from those in the interior, it will probably be best to reduce these to two reservations, one Roman Catholic and one Protestant, thus keeping the Sound Indians where they can pursue their present mode of living, viz, working for lumbermen and fishing. The Indians of a few reservations, on and near the mainland, for example Puyallup, Chehalis, S'Kokomish, &c., might be taken to the Yakama, and become farmers and stock-raisers.

While the commission is clear in recommending and urging the policy of consolidation, it is well aware that the detail necessarily accompanying its execution is complicated, requiring the utmost skill and time for its success. The scheme would doubtless be attended with some difficulties, but it its believed none of a serious nature would be encountered.

No one should be intrusted with the direction of so important an undertaking who has not had experience and knowledge of Indian character and habits, and whose antecedents of life do not signally qualify him for so delicate and arduous a service. When the right person is found he should have large discretion, full confidence of the administration, with liberty to invoke the aid, not only of the Indian agents, but of the military authority if necessary.

The commission has deemed it expedient to refrain from further details in its recommendations on this point, believing that Congress will, in its wisdom, so legislate that the details

in executing its laws would be largely left to the knowledge and experience of the department. They are, however, justified, from the information they now have, in declaring their decided opinion, that it is for the interest of the government and the Indians to reduce the fourteen agencies within the limits of the present Department of the Columbia to five, two on Puget Sound, and one other in Washington Territory, one in Oregon, and one in Idaho, with the understanding that capable heads of families should have the privilege of remaining where they are and taking up lands in severalty, in reasonable quantities and under limitations as to its alienation to be prescribed by law.

COLVILLE AGENCY.

Our instructions require us, if practicable, to visit the Cœur d'Alênes in Northern Idaho, the Spokanes, Pend d'Oreilles and Kootenays, also the Colville Indians, with a view of settling certain difficulties that have arisen from their not being on the lands set apart for them, or upon lands to which they have a title. The commission found it impossible to visit these tribes of Indians owing to the lateness in the season when they reached Washington Territory. We should have been detained in the Colville country for the winter, had we undertaken to go there as late as November, and remain long enough to visit the different tribes that are very much scattered and examine into the questions at issue.

With reference to the Colville Indians, Mr. Oppenheimer, a citizen who has large interests in Colville, having recently returned from the Colville Valley to Portland, Oreg., makes a statement in behalf of the citizens, and accompanies it with a map. We inclose the statement and a copy of his map. While the commission believe that these Indians could properly be embraced within some present reservation, and would not encourage the hope of a new reservation for them, they are not, of course, prepared yet to make specific recommendations, because of their inability to visit the localities mentioned.

CONCERNING UNITED STATES LAW.

Our instructions further require "suggestions with a view of securing certainty, uniformity, and promptitude in the execution of United States law both for *whites* and *Indians* (in that part of the country) who are brought in contact with each other."

On the Yakama reservation the agent has been appointed by the district court a judicial officer, *i. e.*, a United States commissioner. He declares that this arrangement, with his added authority as agent, enables him to meet all possible cases of violation of law, and secures the certainty, uniformity, and promptitude of execution of the laws.

Where the Indian agent is not also a judicial officer, *i. e.*, a United States commissioner, numerous cases arise where Indians suffer remediless wrongs at the hands of desperadoes, and also whites at the hands of bad Indians, for which there is at present no available relief. This whole subject needs careful consideration by the law-officers of the government, that the needed legislation may be recommended. Certainly, if the reservation system be continued, the United States courts could be clothed with jurisdiction, if they do not now have it, for all Indians belonging to a reservation, and a resident commissioner could be provided to meet cases that would arise between Indians and whites, between Indians themselves, or between whites themselves, in matters concerning the reservation.

In this connection, we earnestly recommend that, for the purpose of bringing the Indians to a personal responsibility and making them amenable to the civil law, the necessary steps be taken to break up the tribal relations now existing, and that the practice of paying chiefs on reservations be discontinued as soon as possible.

In lieu of the latter expenditure the same appropriation could be used with greater advantage in payment of a police force, to be organized from the best-behaved of the Indians. The effect of such service and discipline would be wholesome, and productive of good results to all concerned.

RECAPITULATION.

The following summary of recommendations is submitted:

First. That the leaders and teachers known as "dreamers" belonging to non-treaty and roaming Indians (there being at least one with Joseph's band) be required to go upon their own reservations. In case of refusal, that they be removed to the Indian Territory.

Second. So long as Joseph and his band remain in the Im-na-ha Valley and visit the Wallowa Valley for hunting, fishing, and grazing a part of each year, that there be a speedy military occupation of Wallowa Valley, by an adequate military force, to prevent difficulties between whites and Indians. Meanwhile, the Nez Percé agent to continue efforts to settle these Indians in severalty upon the present reservation.

Third. Unless they conclude to settle quietly as above indicated, within a reasonable time, that they should then be placed upon the reservation by force.

Fourth. In case of outbreak or any act of hostility, that they at once be brought into subjection and put upon the reservation.

Fifth. That all the non-treaty Indians, and those who have wandered from their reservations, be dealt with by the agencies to which they properly belong in the same manner.

Sixth. There having been a failure on the part of the Government to fulfill its stipulations with the treaty-Indians, that the Government give speedy attention to this important subject.

Seventh. That the fourteen agencies within the limits of the Department of the Columbia be reduced to five, selling the abandoned reservations for the benefit of the Indians removed, and permitting heads of familes, if they choose, to remain and settle in severalty.

Eighth. That the necessary steps to be taken to invest agents with judicial authority, similar to that now exercised on the Yakama reservation.

That the tribal relations be speedily dissolved, the practice of paying chiefs discontinued, and all Indians be held amenable, like the whites, to civil law.

In the event of abandonment and consolidation of reservations as above, we especially urge that individual selection of lands heretofore made or hereafter to be made by Indians under treaty stipulations should be sacredly observed. The owners thereof should be protected in the enjoyment of these allotments as their homes, and not be required to remove to other reservations, or to be further subject to the special control of the government.

Respectfully submitted,

D. H. JEROME.
O. O HOWARD.
WM. STICKNEY.
A. C. BARSTOW.

To Hon. J. Q. SMITH,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.

INDIAN LEGISLATION BY THE FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

CHAP. 47.—AN ACT to supply a deficiency in the appropriations for certain Indians. [Vol. 19, p. 28.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for the purpose of supplying the "Sioux Indians of different tribes, including the Santee Sioux of Nebraska," with necessary subsistence, namely, beef, bacon, flour, and corn, and for the necessary transportation thereof, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, April 6, 1876.

CHAP. 51.—AN ACT to authorize the sale of the Pawnee reservation. [Vol. 19, p. 28.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That with the consent and concurrence of the Pawnee tribe of Indians, expressed in open council in the usual manner, the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to cause to be appraised and sold the entire reservation set apart for said Indians, in the State of Nebraska, by the provisions of the first article of a treaty with them, concluded September twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and fifty-seven, in the following manner: The said secretary shall appoint three disinterested and competent persons, who, after being duly sworn to perform said service faithfully and impartially, shall personally examine and appraise said lands at their actual cash value, by legal subdivisions of one hundred and sixty acres, separately from the value of any improvements on the same, and shall also examine and appraise the value of said improvements, and make return thereof to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. After the appraisement of said lands as herein provided, the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and he is hereby, authorized to offer the same for sale on the following terms and conditions, to wit: After advertising the time of sale for three months in one newspaper published in each of the cities of New York, Washington, Chicago, Saint Louis, Cincinnati, Columbus, Nebraska, and Omaha, he shall offer the lands at public sale to the highest bidder for one-third cash in hand, the balance in two equal annual payments, drawing interest at the rate of six per centum per annum from the day of sale. Said land shall be sold in separate tracts of one hundred and sixty acres, and none of it shall be sold for less than its appraised value, or for less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre. Said sale to take place at some point in Nebraska as near as may be to said land, to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior. If any person shall commit waste or damage upon said lands before full payment therefor, his rights to the lands purchased by him shall cease, and the same, together with all of said lands not sold at said public sale, shall be sold under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, at private sale, on the same terms and subject to the same conditions as those sold at said public sale: *Provided*, That said lands shall not be sold for less than their appraised value, or for less than two dollars and fifty cents per acie. And patents in fee-simple shall be issued to the purchasers of lands under the seals herein provided for upon the payment to the Secretary of the Interior in full of the purchase price of the same: *Provided*, That if any of said tracts of land shall contain valuable improvements thereon, made by or for the Indians, or for Government purposes, said improvements may be sold separately from the lands on which they are situated, or may be sold with the land, as the Secretary of the Interior may deem best: *And provided further*, That the second section of the act of Congress, approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, making provision for the sale of a portion of these lands, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

SEC. 2. That there be, and hereby is, appropriated out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, the sum of three hundred thousand dollars, out of which not more than one hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be used in defraying expenses already incurred for the subsistance of said Pawnee tribe of Indians, and for their removal to the Indian Territory, and other necessary expenses connected with their establishment and settlement therein: *Provided*, That the accounts for said expenses heretofore incurred shall not be paid until after they have been examined and approved by the Secretary of the Interior, who is directed to settle said expenses upon principles of equity and justice as between the claimants and the Indians. And the residue of said three hundred thousand dollars after the payment of expenses heretofore incurred shall be applied to defray the expenses of appraisement and sale of the lands referred to in the first section of this act, and to the settlement of said Indians, and to their further subsistence, until they can become self-sustaining, and also in the purchase of agricultural implements and live stock, and in establishing and supporting schools, and for other beneficial objects, including expenditures made for the above-mentioned purposes during the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six; said sums to be available for the purposes hereinbefore

specified immediately after the approval of this act: *Provided*, That the said three hundred thousand dollars herein appropriated shall be reimbursed to the United States out of the funds arising from the sale of the lands described in the first section of this act: *And provided also*, That so much of the residue of the three hundred thousand dollars aforesaid as may be needed for the immediate necessities of the aforesaid Pawnee Indians may be expended in the purchase of supplies therefor in open market.

SEC. 3. That any surplus that may remain from the proceeds of the sale of the lands described in said first section, after the reimbursement to the United States of said sum of three hundred thousand dollars, and after the purchase of a suitable reservation in the Indian Territory for the Pawnee tribe of Indians, shall be placed to the credit of said Indians on the books of the Treasury of the United States, and bear interest at a rate not to exceed five per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, except such portion thereof as the Secretary of the Interior, with the approval of the President of the United States, may deem necessary to be expended for their immediate use for subsistence or other beneficial objects.

SEC. 4. That the following-described reservation in Indian Territory be, and the same is hereby, set apart for the use and occupation of the Pawnee tribe of Indians, namely: All that tract of country between the Cimarron and Arkansas Rivers embraced within the limits of townships twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four north, of range four east, townships eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, and twenty-four north, of range five east, townships eighteen, nineteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, and twenty-three north, of range six east of the Indian meridian: *Provided*, That the terms of the sixteenth article of the Cherokee treaty of July nineteen, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, shall be complied with so far as the same may be applicable thereto: *And provided further*, That the sum to be paid to the Cherokees by the Pawnees for such quantity of the land herein described as may be within the limits of the Cherokee country west of the ninety-sixth meridian of west longitude shall not exceed seventy cents per acre: *And provided also*, That the portion of the reservation herein described lying within the territory ceded to the United States by the third article of the treaty of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, shall be paid for by said Pawnees at the rate of thirty cents per acre.

SEC. 5. That the Secretary of the Interior shall cause to be made to each head of a family or single person over twenty-one years of age belonging to said Pawnee tribe, and residing upon said reserve, who shall so elect, an allotment within said reservation, of one hundred and sixty acres of land, as near as may be, to be governed by the lines of public survey; and upon the approval of the Secretary of the Interior of such allotments, certificates shall be issued therefor by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs: *Provided*, That whenever it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Interior that any allottee has occupied and cultivated any portion of his or her allotment for the period of five successive years, and has at least twenty-five acres of the same fenced and in crop, such allottee shall be entitled to receive a patent for his or her allotment, with the condition that the same shall not be aliened or conveyed within fifteen years from the date thereof, and then only with the consent of the Secretary of the Interior and under such rules and regulations as he may prescribe.

Approved April 10, 1876.

CHAP. 79.—AN ACT authorizing the sale of logs cut by the Indians of the Menomonee reservation in Wisconsin under the direction of the Interior Department. [Vol. 19, p. 3.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be and he hereby is authorized to cause to be sold at public sale, to the highest bidder, for cash, after due public advertisement and in such lots or quantities as he may deem judicious, all pine timber cut upon the Menomonee Indian reservation in Wisconsin, under the direction of United States Indian agent J. C. Bridgman.

SEC. 2. That the proceeds arising from all sales of such timber shall be applied, first to the payment of any and all indebtedness incurred for labor, supplies and other expenses incident to the cutting and sale of said timber, and the surplus, if any, shall be deposited in the nearest government depository to the credit of the United States for the benefit of the siaid Menomonee Indians.

Approved, April 25, 1876.

CHAP. 88.—AN ACT making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal years ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and for prior years, and for other purposes. [Vol. 19, p. 41.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, and for former years, and for other purposes, namely:

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INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

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For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to pay the compensation not exceeding eight dollars per day to each member of the said commission for the time actually employed, and necessary incidental expenses of the commission appointed June eighteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, to treat with the Sioux Indians for the relinquishment of the Black Hills country in Dakota Territory, twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to allow compensation to members of such commission who are prohibited from receiving the same by the provisions of section one thousand seven hundred and sixty-five, of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

MISCELLANEOUS.

* * * * * * *

For the purpose of paying the expenses of transportation, care, and custody, arranging and exhibiting, and safe return of articles belonging to the United States to be presented and exhibited in the United States building at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia, during the year eighteen hundred and seventy-six, in pursuance of an act of Congress approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, the following sums are hereby appropriated, namely: For the Interior Department, fifteen thousand dollars; for the War Department, eighteen thousand five hundred dollars; for the Smithsonian Institution, twenty-one thousand dollars; for the United States Commission of Food-Fishes, five thousand dollars; for the Treasury Department, fourteen thousand dollars; the same to be disbursed by the board on behalf of the United States Executive Departments appointed in pursuance of the order of the President of January twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy-four: *Provided*, That for contingent expenses any surplus arising from appropriations made to either of said Departments by act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, is hereby authorized to be used for the purposes herein mentioned.

For subsistence of Apache Indians at the Southern Apache agency, New Mexico, twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That the Indian agent located at said agency may, under instructions from the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, exchange sugar belonging to said agency for beef or flour.

For payment of amounts certified to be due Indian agents by the accounting-officers of the Treasury Department, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-three and prior years, one thousand four hundred and forty-eight dollars and eight cents. For payment of amount certified to be due by the accounting-officers of the Treasury Department, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-three and prior years, one dollar and three cents. For payment of amount found due by the accounting-officers of the Treasury Department on settlement of the account of Major James A. Hearn, late Indian agent, on account of maintaining peace among and with the various tribes, bands, and parties of Indians, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-one and prior years, five dollars and thirteen cents. For payment of amount due Lindsay Applegate, late subagent of Indian affairs, per settlement of the Second Auditor of the Treasury, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-three and prior years, forty-two dollars and one cent.

Approved, May 1, 1876.

CHAP. 94.—AN ACT appropriating fifty thousand dollars for subsistence supplies for Apache Indians in Arizona Territory, and for the removal of the Indians of the Chiricahua Agency to San Carlos Agency. [Vol. 19, p. 53.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the sum of fifty thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby, appropriated, or so much thereof as may be necessary, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to provide subsistence supplies for the Apache Indians in Arizona Territory from first May to thirtieth June, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, said subsistence supplies to be purchased in open market, if in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior it shall be deemed best: and if any surplus remains after the purchase of said supplies, the same, or so much thereof as may be necessary, shall be used to defray the expenses incident to the removal of the Indians of the Chiricahua Agency to the San Carlos reservation in said Territory, whenever in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior such removal may be deemed advisable.

Approved, May 9, 1876.

CHAP. 104.—AN ACT to extend the time to pre-emptors on the public lands. [Vol. 19, p. 55.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That whenever any pre-emptor on public lands or Indian reservations shall make satisfactory proof, at the local land office, under rules and regulations to be pre-

scribed by the Secretary of the Interior, that the crops upon the lands occupied by him have been destroyed by grasshoppers within two years previous to the passage of this act, the time within which such pre-emptor is required to make final proof and payment is hereby extended two years.

Approved, May 23, 1876.

CHAP. 105.—AN ACT extending the time within which homestead entries upon certain lands in Michigan may be made. [Vol. 19, p. 55.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section one of an act entitled "An act to amend an act entitled 'An act for the restoration to market of certain lands in Michigan,' approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and and seventy-two," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, be, and hereby is, amended so as to read as follows:

That the act approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, entitled "An act for the restoration to market of certain lands in Michigan," be, and is hereby, amended so as to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to cause patents to be issued to three hundred and twenty members of the Ottawas and Chippewas of Michigan for the selections found to have been made by them, but which were not, prior to the passage of said act, regularly reported and recognized by the Secretary of the Interior and Commissioner of Indian Affairs; and the remainder of said lands not disposed of, and not valuable mainly for pine timber, shall be subject to entry under the homestead laws.

Approved, May 23, 1876.

CHAP. 122.—AN ACT transferring the custody of certain Indian trust-funds. [Vol. 19, p. 58.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all stocks, bonds, or other securities or evidence of indebtedness now held by the Secretary of the Interior in trust for the benefit of certain Indian tribes shall, within thirty days from the passage of this act, be transferred to the Treasurer of the United States, who shall become the custodian thereof; and it shall be the duty of said Treasurer to collect all interest falling due on said bonds, stocks, &c., and deposit the same in the Treasury of the United States, and to issue certificates of deposit therefor, in favor of the Secretary of the Interior, as trustees for various Indian tribes. And the Treasurer of the United States shall also become the custodian of all bonds and stock which may be purchased for the benefit of any Indian tribe or tribes after the transfer of funds herein authorized, and shall make all purchases and sales of bonds and stocks authorized by treaty-stipulations or by acts of Congress when requested so to do by the Secretary of the Interior: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall in any manner impair or affect the supervisory and appellate powers and duties in regard to Indian affairs which may now be vested in the Secretary of the Interior as trustee for various Indian tribes, except as to the custody of said bonds and the collection of interest thereon as hereinbefore mentioned.

Approved, June 10, 1876.

CHAP. 168.—AN ACT providing for the sale of the Kansas Indian lands in Kansas to actual settlers, and for the disposition of the proceeds of the sale. [Vol. 19, p. 74.]

Whereas, the Secretary of the Interior, in pursuance of an act approved May eighth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, has caused to be appraised the lands heretofore owned by the Kansas tribe of Indians, in the State of Kansas, which by the terms of the treaty made by the United States and said Indians, and proclaimed November seventeenth, eighteen hundred and sixty, were to be sold for the benefit of said Indians; which appraisement also includes all improvements on the same, and the value of said improvements; distinguishing between improvements made by members of said Indian tribe, the United States, and white settlers; and

Whereas the appraisement thus made was so high that neither settlers nor purchasers were able to pay the same, and the said land has remained unsold from the passage of the act; Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That each bona fide settler on any of the trust lands embraced in said act, heretofore reported as such by the commissioners appointed to make said appraisement, and the rejected claimants as bona fide settlers, who were recommended as such by Andrew C. Williams, acting under instructions to superintendent Hoag, from the Indian Office, dated October, twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, be permitted to make payment of the appraised value of their lands to the local land-office at Topeka, Kansas, under such rules as the Commissioner of the General Land Office may adopt, in six equal annual instalments; the first instalment payable on the first of January, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and the remaining instalments payable annually from that time, and drawing

interest at six per centum per annum until paid: *Provided*, That where there is timber or any of the lands to be sold under the provisions of this act, the Secretary of the Interior shall require the purchaser to enter into bond, with approved security, that he shall commit no waste on the timber, or otherwise on said land until the last payment is made.

SEC. 2. That all the remainder of the trust-lands and of the undisposed portion of the diminished reserve shall be subject to entry at the local land office at Topeka, Kansas, in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, unless a legal subdivision of a section shall be fractional and found to contain a greater number of acres, only by actual settlers, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of the General Land Office may prescribe. And the parties making such entries shall be required to make payment of the appraised value of the land entered and occupied by each, in the following manner: One sixth at the time that the entry is made, and the remainder in five equal annual payments, drawing interest at six per centum per annum, and the Secretary of the Interior shall withhold title until the last payment is made; and the Secretary of the Interior, where there is timber on the lands, shall, in addition, compel the purchaser to enter into bond, with approved security, to commit no waste by the destruction of timber or otherwise, on the premises, until final payment has been made; and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause patents in fee-simple to be issued to all parties who shall complete purchases under the provisions of this act: *Provided*, That if any person or persons applying to purchase land under the provisions of this act shall fail to make payment or to perform any other conditions required by the provisions of this act, or by rules and regulations that may be prescribed in the execution hereof, within ninety days after such payment shall become due, or performance be required by the terms hereof, or by the rules and regulations which may be prescribed in the execution hereof, such person or persons shall forfeit all rights under the provisions of this act, and all claim or right to reimbursement or compensation for previous action or payment by said person or persons under the provisions hereof; and the land proposed to be purchased by such person or persons shall again be subject to sale as though no action had been had in regard to the same.

SEC. 3. That the Secretary of the Interior shall inquire into the correctness of the appraisement of these lands; and if he be satisfied that they have been appraised at more than their present cash value, he may appoint a new commission of three persons to re-appraise the same; the per diem and expenses of which, at the rates heretofore paid to such commissioners, shall be deducted from the proceeds of said lands.

SEC. 4. That in preparing or giving their testimony, all settlers or purchasers of land under the provisions of this act may have such testimony taken, after due and legal notice to the opposing party in interest, before any notary public or person qualified to administer an oath, and may forward such testimony with their application to the land offices or parties authorized to dispose of said lands, which testimony shall be received as if taken before the officers of such land office.

SEC. 5. That the net proceeds arising from such sales, after defraying the expenses of appraisement and sale, which have heretofore or may hereafter be incurred, and also the outstanding indebtedness, principal and interest, of said Kansas tribe of Indians, which has heretofore been incurred under treaty stipulations, shall belong to said tribe in common, and may be used by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, under the direction of the President of the United States, in providing and improving for them new homes in the Indian Territory, and in subsisting them until they become self-sustaining: and the residue, not so required, shall be placed to their credit on the books of the Treasury, and bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, and be held as a fund for their civilization, the interest of which, and the principal, when deemed necessary by the President of the United States, may be used for such purpose: *Provided*, that no proceedings shall be taken under this act until the said Kansas Indians shall file their assent thereto with the Secretary of the Interior.

Approved, July 5, 1876.

CHAP. 182.—AN ACT to authorize the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to purchase supplies for the Indian Bureau in open market. [Vol. 19, p. 88.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase in open market, without the usual advertisement, for immediate use of the Indian tribes, such supplies as are required to an extent, not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which is hereby appropriated for such purpose, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to serve until the regular appropriation bill shall be passed and approved, and the time now required by law for advertisement and acceptance of proposals shall have elapsed; and such sums so expended shall be deducted from the appropriate sums respectively appropriated under the regular appropriation bill when passed.

Approved, July 12, 1876.

CHAP. 184.—AN ACT to authorize the Northwestern Improvement Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Wisconsin, to enter upon the Menomonee Indian reservation, and improve the Oconto River, its branches and tributaries. [Vol. 19, p. 89.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the assent of Congress be, and hereby is, given to the Northwestern Improvement Company, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of Wisconsin, to improve the Oconto River and its branches and tributaries, so as to run logs down said river its branches, and tributaries, across the Menomonee Indian reservation, in accordance with the laws of said State: *Provided,* That any damages which may be caused by such improvement shall be awarded as in all other cases under the laws of the State of Wisconsin, and the amount be paid into the Treasury of the United States for the benefit of said Indians; and said Indians and all other persons shall be permitted to use said river for the purpose of running logs, as contemplated in this act; and the charges for said privileges shall be regulated by the legislature of the State of Wisconsin: *Provided,* That all privileges under this act may be altered or revoked by Congress.

Approved, July 12, 1876.

CHAP. 246.—AN ACT making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and for other purposes. [Vol. 19, p. 120.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, for the objects hereinafter expressed, for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, namely:

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

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For payment of employees at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies Nebraska for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth eighteen hundred and seventy-six eleven thousand eight hundred and eighty dollars.

Black Hills Survey: Fourteen thousand dollars or so much thereof as may be necessary to enable the Secretary of the Interior to pay the expenses of the Survey of the Black Hills country under Professor W. P. Jenney including the expenses incident to the preparation of the final report. And none of said money thus appropriated shall be used to reimburse the Indian funds heretofore used for the purposes of this survey; And it is further provided, That the accounting officers of the Treasury are hereby authorized to audit and settle the accounts of Walter P. Jenney, H. P. Tuttle, and C. G. Newberry, to the amount of eleven thousand dollars, the same being the sum drawn from the Sioux beneficial fund, in the same manner as if that sum had been appropriated for this survey.

For this amount or so much thereof as may be required to pay the expenses of a commission, to be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, to appraise certain Cherokee lands in the Indian Territory, in accordance with the fifth section of the act making appropriations for the expenses of the Indian Department, approved May twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and seventy-two, five thousand dollars.

To carry out the provisions of an act entitled "An act to authorize the Seneca Nation of New York Indians to lease lands within the Cataraugus and Allegany reservations and to confirm existing leases" approved February nineteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, to pay for surveys as estimated by the Commissioner of the General Land Office fifteen thousand five hundred dollars.

* * * * * * *

For completion of surveys of Pawnee reservation in Nebraska, and Otoe reservation in Kansas and Nebraska, ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, the whole amount of the cost of such surveys to be reimbursed to the Treasury out of the proceeds of the sale of such reservations respectively.

Approved, July 31, 1876.

CHAP. 253.—AN ACT to further authorize the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to purchase supplies for the Indian Bureau in open mrket. [Vol. 19, p. 123.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs be, and he is hereby, authorized to purchase in open market, without the usual advertisement, for immediate use of the Indian tribes, such supplies as are required to an extent not exceeding one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, which is hereby appropriated for such purpose, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated to serve until the regular appropriation bill shall be passed and approved, and the time now required by law for advertisement and acceptance of proposals shall have elapsed; and such sums so expended shall be deducted from the appropriate sums respectively appropriated under the regular appropriation bill when passed.

Approved, August 3, 1876.

CHAP. 259.—AN ACT providing for the sale of the Osage ceded lands in Kansas to actual settlers. [Vol. 19, p. 127.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That any bona fide settler, residing at the time of completing his or her entry, as hereinafter provided, upon any portion of the lands sold to the United States, by virtue of the first article of the treaty concluded between the United States and the Great and Little Osage tribe of Indians September twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, and proclaimed January twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, who is a citizen of the United States, or shall have declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, shall be, and hereby is, entitled to purchase the same, in quantity not to exceed one hundred and sixty acres, at the price of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, within one year from the passage of this act, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, and on the terms hereinafter provided: *Provided,* That no bona fide settler as aforesaid on said land shall be denied the right to purchase land under the provisions of this act on the ground that he or she may heretofore have had the benefit of the homestead or pre-emption laws of the United States.

SEC. 2. That any person who is a citizen of the United States, or has declared his intention to become such, who in good faith had purchased any portion of said land from either the Leavenworth, Lawrence and Galveston Railroad Company, or the Missouri, Kansas and Texas Railroad Company, prior to the commencement of the two suits in the name of the United States against said companies, in the circuit court of the United States for the district of Kansas, to test the legality of title of said railroad companies to said lands, or portions thereof, to wit; before the twenty-fifth day of February, anno Domini eighteen hundred and seventy-four, and shall prove to the satisfaction of the register and the receiver of the proper land office that he or she has, in good faith, before the date last aforesaid, paid said railroad companies, or either of them, the consideration-money, or a portion thereof, and also that he or she has in good faith made lasting and valuable improvements thereon, shall be, and hereby is declared to be entitled to purchase said lands, not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, to include his or her improvements, on the same terms and conditions that actual settlers are authorized by this act to purchase said lands; that the rights of the said purchasers from said railroad companies shall attach at the date of the payment aforesaid made to said railroads or either of them: *Provided,* That the said improvements are made before the date last aforesaid: *And provided further,* That said claimant actually resides on the land at the time of completing his or her entry thereof at the proper land office: *Provided further,* That the heirs of any deceased purchaser from said railroads shall have the same right to purchase the said lands so purchased from the said railroads as the original purchaser would have had, had he lived.

SEC. 3. That the parties desiring to make entries under the provisions of this act who will, within twelve months after the passage of the same make payment at the rate of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, for the land claimed by said purchaser, under such rules and regulations as the Commissioner of the General Land Office may prescribe, as follows, that is to say; said purchaser shall pay for the land he or she is entitled to purchase one-fourth of the price of the land at the time the entry is made, and the remainder in three annual payments, drawing interest at the rate of five per centum per annum, which payment shall be secured by notes of said purchaser, payable to the United States; and the Secretary of the Interior shall withhold title until the last payment is made; and the Secretary of the Interior shall cause patents to issue to all parties who shall complete their purchases under the provisions of this act; and if any claimant fails to complete his or her entry at the proper land office within twelve months from the passage of this act, he or she shall forfeit all right to the land by him or her so claimed, except in cases where the land is in contest: *Provided further,* That nothing in this act shall be construed to prevent any purchaser of said land from making payment at any time of the whole or any portion of the purchase money.

SEC. 4. That the laws of the United States in relation to the preëmption of town-sites shall apply to the tract of land first above described, except that the declaratory statement provided by existing laws in such cases shall be filed with the register of the proper land-office within sixty days after the passage of this act, and the occupants of town-sites shall not be allowed to purchase more than three hundred and twenty acres actually occupied as a town-site, except in case where town-site companies have purchased all claim of title of the original settlers, and all titles claimed by any railroad company, in which case said town-site company, by its proper agent, shall have the same right to enter said lands that the original settlers would have had, not exceeding in amount eight hundred acres, and shall pay therefor the sum of one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, in the same manner as actual occupants are required to pay.

SEC. 5. That all lawful entries heretofore made of any of said lands, and set aside or cancelled by the Secretary of the Interior, on the ground that the said railroads had a prior grant of said lands, be reinstated by the said Secretary of the Interior, subject to any valid adverse claim that may have accrued before or since such sale or cancellation.

SEC. 6. That all declaratory statements made by persons desiring to purchase any portion of said land under the provisions of this act, shall be filed with the register of the proper

land office within sixty days after the passage of the same: *Provided, however*, That those who may settle on said land after the passage of this act shall file their declaratory statement within twenty days after settlement, and complete their purchase under the provisions of this act within one year thereafter.

SEC. 7. That nothing in this act shall be so construed as to prevent said land from being taxed under the laws of the State of Kansas, as other lands are or may be taxed in said State, from and after the time the first payment is made on said land, according to the provisions of this act.

SEC. 8. That the said railroads or either of them shall have the right to purchase such subdivisions of lands as are located outside of the right of way, heretofore granted to them, and which were occupied by them on said tenth day of April, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, for stock-yards, storage-houses, or any other purposes legitimately connected with the operation and business of said roads, whenever the same does not conflict with a settler who in good faith made a settlement prior to the occupation of said lands by said railroad company or companies, in the same manner and at the same price settlers are authorized to purchase under the provisions of this act.

Approved, August 11, 1876.

CHAP. 263.—AN ACT concerning the employment of Indian scouts. [Vol. 19, p. 131.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the Army appropriation act of twenty-fourth July, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, as limits the number of Indian scouts to three hundred is hereby repealed; and sections ten hundred and ninety-four and eleven hundred and twelve of the Revised Statutes, authorizing the employment of one thousand Indian scouts, are hereby continued in force: *Provided*, That a proportionate number of non-commissioned officers may be appointed. And the scouts, when they furnish their own horses and horse-equipments, shall be entitled to receive forty cents per day for their use and risk so long as thus employed.

Approved, August 12, 1876.

CHAP. 268.—AN ACT to authorize the Commissioner of Indian Affairs to receive lands in payment of judgments to Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians. [Vol. 19, p. 139.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Commissioners of Indian Affairs be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to collect and receive, in payment of the amount due on certain judgments in favor of William Johnston and against William H. Thomas, now held by him in trust for the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, the lands mentioned and described in the award of Rufus Barringer, John H. Dillard, and Thomas Ruffin, as a board of arbitrators, under date of October twenty-third, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, upon which such judgments were a lien; such lands to be taken at their cash-value, to be determined by an appraisal to be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, and conveyed to the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians in fee-simple: *Provided*, That if the lands above mentioned shall not be sufficient in value to pay off and discharge said judgment, the Commissioner is authorized to receive such other lands as the said Eastern Band of Indians may select, by and with the assent of the said Commissioner, to an amount sufficient to discharge the said judgment.

Approved, August 14, 1876.

CHAP. 289.—AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty-stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and for other purposes. [Vol. 19, p. 176.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and fulfilling treaty-stipulations with the various Indian tribes, namely:

SIOUX OF DIFFERENT TRIBES, INCLUDING SANTEE SIOUX, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

* * * * * * * *

For this amount, for subsistence, including the Yankton Sioux and Poncas, and for purposes of their civilization, one million dollars: *Provided*, That none of said sums appropriated for said Sioux Indians shall be paid to any band thereof while said band is engaged in hostilities against the white people; and hereafter there shall be no appropriation made for

the subsistence of said Indians, unless they shall first agree to relinquish all right and claim to any country outside the boundaries of the permanent reservation established by the treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight for said Indians; and also so much of their said permanent reservation as lies west of the one hundred and third meridian of longitude, and shall also grant right of way over said reservation to the country thus ceded for wagon or other roads, from convenient and accessible points on the Missouri River, in all not more than three in number; and unless they will receive all such supplies herein provided for, and provided for by said treaty of eighteen hundred and sixty-eight, at such points and places on their said reservation, and in the vicinity of the Missouri River, as the President may designate; and the further sum of twenty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated to be expended under the direction of the President of the United States for the purpose of carrying into effect the foregoing provision: *And provided also*, That no further appropriation for said Sioux Indians for subsistence shall hereafter be made until some stipulation, agreement, or arrangement shall have been entered into by said Indians with the President of the United States, which is calculated and designed to enable said Indians to become self-supporting: *Provided further*, That the Secretary of the Interior may use of the foregoing amounts the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars for the removal of the Poncas to the Indian Territory, and providing them a home therein, with the consent of said band.

APACHES OF ARIZONA AND NEW MEXICO.

For this amount, to subsist and properly care for the Apache Indians in Arizona and New Mexico who have been or may be collected on reservations in New Mexico or Arizona, four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. And the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall direct that said Indians shall not be allowed to leave their proper reservations; and it shall be the duty of the War Department to aid the Indian Office in seeing that the orders of the Commissioner are executed and rations shall not be issued for a longer period than one week at a time, and arms or ammunition shall not be issued, sold or given to said Indians.

ARAPAHOES, CHEYENNES, APACHES, KIOWAS, COMANCHES, AND WICHITAS.

For subsistence of the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas, and transportation of the same, who have been collected upon the reservations set apart for their use and occupation, two hundred and fifty thousand dollars. And the Secretary of the Interior is hereby directed and required to prohibit the Kiowas, Comanches, Apaches, Kickapoos, Cheyennes, Arrapahoes, Wichitas, and bands affilliated with them, from crossing Red River from Fort Sill reservation into Texas, and rations shall only be issued to said Indians for only one week at a time, and then only to such of them as shall be present. And no arms or ammunition shall be issued, sold, or given to any of the Indians above named; and all arms and ammunition shall be taken from any Indian who may be proven to have committed any depredation on the whites or friendly Indians.

* * * * * * *

MISCELLANEOUS.

For continuing the collection of statistics and historical data respecting the Indians of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, three thousand five hundred dollars: *Provided*, That when sufficient matter to make a volume of statistics and historical data is prepared it shall be submitted to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs and referred by him to the regents of the Smithsonian Institute, and published on their written approval.

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to defray the expenses of a general council of certain Indians in the Indian Territory, as provided by the twelfth article of the treaty with the Cherokees of July nineteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the tenth article of the treaty with the Creeks of June fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, the seventh article of the treaty with the Seminoles of March twenty-first, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, and the eighth article of the treaty with the Choctaws and Chickasaws of April twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-six, five thousand dollars.

For this amount, to be paid to fifty-five persons, formerly members of the Kaskaskia, Peoria, Wea, and Piankeshaw tribes of Indians, being their share of the balance of amount due said tribes, for money derived from the sale of the trust-lands, together with the amount due them for lands erroneously sold as public lands, appropriated by the eleventh section of the act of March third, eighteeen hundred and seventy-five, to be taken from their invested funds now in the Treasury, under the act of July twelfth, eighteen hundred and sixty-two, one thousand four hundred and thirty-four dollars and seventy cents.

For payment of the expenses incurred by Silas H. Sweatland, special agent, sent by the Indian Department to make a per capita payment to the North Carolina Cherokees in 1869, to the following named persons, to wit:

Samuel W. Davidson, two hundred and thirteen dollars and thirty cents.

Henry Smith, five hundred and fifty-four dollars and sixty-six cents.

Henry Smith, two hundred and one dollars.

N. J. Smith, one hundred dollars.

James W. Terrell, sixty dollars.
A. McCallum, one hundred dollars.
John Gray Bynum, eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty cents.
J. D. Abbott, one hundred and seventy-five dollars.
M. C. King, two hundred and twelve dollars and three cents.
M. L. Brittain, two hundred and thirty-two dollars.
Scroop Enloe, one hundred and twenty-five dollars. and thirty-five cents: *Provided*, That the amounts due J. D. Abbott, M. C. King, M. L. Brittain, and Scroop Enloe be charged to the fund held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for the North Carolina Cherokees.

That the balance of the fund of the Eastern band of Cherokee Indians, appropriated by the act of March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, shall, upon the first day of July, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, be placed to their credit upon the books of the Treasury Department, and shall bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum; and the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized to use annually for educational purposes among said Indians so much of the principal of said fund as, with the interest annually accruing thereon, shall amount to six thousand dollars; and three hundred dollars of said sum shall be paid to the superintendent of common schools in North Carolina who shall have the supervision of the schools of the Cherokees of said State under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

SEC. 5. And hereafter the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall have the sole power and authority to appoint Traders to the Indian tribes and to make such rules and regulations as he may deem just and proper, specifying the kind and quantity of goods and the prices at which such goods shall be sold to the Indians.

SEC. 6. That the Commissioner of Indian Affairs shall advertise for all supplies *provided*, that the purchase of supplies for sixty days may be made in open market. *And provided further* that to meet any exigency of the service purchases may be made in open market to an extent not to exceed two thousand dollars at any one time.

Approved, August 15, 1876.

CHAP. 308.—AN ACT to provide for the sale of a portion of the reservation of the confederated Otoe and Missouria and the Sac and Fox of the Missouri Tribes of Indians in the States of Kansas and Nebraska. [Vol. 19, p. 208.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, with the consent of the Otoe and Missouria tribes of Indians expressed in open council, the Secretary of the Interior is authorized to cause to be surveyed the reservation of said Indians lying in the States of Kansas and Nebraska.

SEC. 2. That the lands so surveyed shall be appraised by three commissioners, one of whom shall be designated by said Indians in open council, and the other two by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 3. That after the survey and appraisement of said lands, the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and is hereby, authorized to offer one hundred and twenty thousand acres from the western side of the same for sale, through the United States public land-office, at Beatrice, Nebraska, for cash to actual settlers only, in tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres to each purchaser: *Provided*, That if, in the judgment of the Secretary of the Interior, it shall be more advantageous to sell said lands upon deferred payments, he may, with the consent of the Indians expressed in open council, dispose of the same upon the following terms as to payments, that is to say, one-third in cash, one-third in one year, and one-third in two years from date of sale, with interest at the rate of six per centum per annum: *And provided further*, That no portion of said land shall be sold at less than the appraised value thereof, and in no case less than two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

SEC. 4. That the proceeds of said sale shall be placed to the credit of said Indians in the Treasury of the United States, and bear interest at the rate of five per centum per annum which income shall be expended for the benefit of said tribes under direction of the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 5. That the commissioners for the appraisement of said lands shall be paid for their services at the rate of five dollars per day while actually employed, and their actual expenses; which sum, together with the cost of survey, and all other necessary incidental expenses of the execution of this act, shall be paid from the money realized by the sale of said lands.

SEC. 6. That certified copies of the plats and field-notes of said lands when surveyed shall be prepared under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, and kept in the land-office at Beatrice, Nebraska, to be used as other official plats and notes; and the register and the receiver shall be allowed such fees only for the sale of said lands as are now authorized by law in case of sales of public lands of the United States, to be paid out of the moneys arising from the sale thereof.

SEC. 7. That whenever the Sac and Fox of the Missouri tribe of Indians shall, in open council in the usual manner, express their consent thereto, the Secretary of the Interior shall be, and hereby is, authorized, in like manner and upon the same terms prescribed in the preceding sections of this act, to cause to be offered for sale a portion of their reservation

lying in the States of Kansas and Nebraska, not exceeding in quantity ten sections of land to be taken from the western portion thereof; and the proceeds arising therefrom shall be used for the benefit of said tribes, as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.

MILTON SAYLER,
Speaker of the House of Representatives pro tempore.
T. W. FERRY
President of the Senate pro tempore

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES
August 15. 1876

The President of the United States having returned to the Senate, in which it originated, the bill entitled "An act to provide for the sale of a portion of the reservation of the Confederated Otoe and Missouria and the Sac and Fox of the Missouri Tribes of Indians in the States of Kansas and Nebraska" with his objections thereto, the Senate proceeded in pursuance of the Constitution to reconsider the same; and

Resolved, That the said bill do pass, two-thirds of the Senate agreeing to pass the same.

Attest GEO C GORHAM
Secretary.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES U. S.,
Aug. 15, 1876.

The House of Representatives having proceeded in pursuance of the Constitution, to reconsider the bill entitled "An act to provide for the sale of a portion of the reservation of the confederated Otoe and Missouria tribes of Indians in the State of Kansas and Nebraska" returned to the Senate by the President of the United States, with his objections, and sent by the Senate to the House of Representatives with the message of the President returning the bill—

Resolved that the bill do pass, two-thirds of the House of Representatives agreeing to pass the same.

Attest, GEO. M. ADAMS
Clerk.

NO. 6.—JOINT RESOLUTION for the relief of Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians. [Vol. 19, p. 212.]

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he is hereby, authorized to pay, out of the funds appropriated for the support of the Indian Bureau, a sufficient amount to pay the board bill, while in Washington, and transportation to their home, of the delegation of the Turtle Mountain band of Chippewa Indians, consisting of "Little Shell," the chief of said band, and three Head men, all Indians, and one interpreter: *Provided*, That said amount shall not exceed the sum of one thousand dollars.

Approved, April 6, 1876.

CHAP. 19.—AN ACT authorizing the use of certain funds now in the Treasury, belonging to the Osage Indians. [Vol. 19, p. 221.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Interior be, and he hereby is authorized to use a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars from funds now in the Treasury belonging to the Osage Indians, under an act of July fifteen, eighteen hundred and seventy, to be expended for their benefit, to aid them in agriculture; for their care and support, and in extending improvements already begun on their reservation, and in any other manner to promote their civilization and improvement.

Approved, January 12, 1877.

CHAP. 41.—AN ACT to amend sections five hundred and thirty-three, five hundred and fifty-six, five hundred and seventy-one, and five hundred and seventy-two of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to courts in Arkansas and other States. [Vol. 19, p. 230.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section five hundred and thirty-three of the Revised Statutes be amended so as to read as follows: "SEC. 533. That the State of Arkansas is divided into two districts, which shall be called the eastern and western districts of Arkansas. The western district includes the counties of Benton, Washington, Crawford, Sebastian, Scott

Polk, Sevier, Little River, Howard, Montgomery, Yell, Logan, Franklin, Johnson, Madison, Newton, Carroll, Boone and Marion, and the country lying west of Missouri and Arkansas, known as the Indian Territory. The eastern district includes the residue of said State." That section five hundred and fifty-six be amended so as to read as follows: "SEC 556. In the eastern district of Arkansas, there shall be appointed two clerks of the district court thereof, one of whom shall reside and keep his office at Little Rock, and the other shall reside and keep his office at Helena." That section five hundred and seventy-two be so amended as to provide for the holding of the regular terms of court in the eastern and western districts of Arkansas, as follows: In the eastern district of Arkansas, at Little Rock, on the first Monday in April and October, and at Helena on the second Monday in March and October. In the western district of Arkansas, at Fort Smith on the first Monday in February, May, August, and November. That section five hundred and seventy-one be amended so as to read as follows: "SEC 571. The district courts for the western district of Arkansas, the eastern district of Arkansas at Helena, the northern district of Mississippi, the western district of South Carolina, and the district of West Virginia, shall have in addition to the ordinary jurisdiction of district courts, jurisdiction of all causes, except appeals and writs of error, which are cognizable in a circuit court, and shall proceed therein in the same manner as a circuit court."

Approved, January 31, 1877.

CHAP. 72.—AN ACT to ratify an agreement with certain bands of the Sioux Nation of Indians and also with the Northern Arapaho and Cheyenne Indians. [Vol. 19, p. 254.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a certain agreement made by George W. Manypenny, Henry B. Whipple, Jared W. Daniels, Albert G. Boone, Henry C. Bulis, Newton Edmunds, and Augustine S. Gaylord, commissioners on the part of the United States, with the different bands of the Sioux Nation of Indians, and also the Northern Arapaho and Cheyenne Indians, be, and the same is hereby, ratified and confirmed: *Provided*, That nothing in this act shall be construed to authorize the removal of the Sioux Indians to the Indian Territory and the President of the United States is hereby directed to prohibit the removal of any portion of the Sioux Indians to the Indian Territory until the same shall be authorized by an act of Congress hereafter enacted, except article four, except also the following portion of article six: "And if said Indians shall remove to said Indian Territory as hereinbefore provided, the Government shall erect for each of the principal chiefs a good and comfortable dwelling-house" said article not having been agreed to by the Sioux Nation; said agreement is in words and figures following, namely: "Articles of agreement* * * * *

CHAP. 73.—AN ACT to provide for the sale of certain lands in Kansas. [Vol. 19, p.265.]

Whereas, certain lands in the State of Kansas, known as the Cherokee strip, being a strip of land on the southern boundary of Kansas, some two or three miles wide, detached from the lands patented to the Cherokee Nation by the act known as the Kansas-Nebraska bill, in defining the boundaries thereof, said lands still being, so far as unsold, the property of the Cherokee Nation; and

Whereas an act was passed by the Forty-second Congress, which became a law on its acceptance by the Cherokee national authorities, and which fixed the price of the lands east of Arkansas River at two dollars per acre, and west of said river at one dollar and fifty cents per acre; and

Whereas portions of the same have been sold under said law, and portions remain unsold, the price being too high: Therefore,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary shall offer for sale to settlers all of said tract remaining unsold at the passage of this act at the local land offices in the districts in which it is situated, at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; and all of said lands remaining unsold after one year from the date at which they are so offered for sale at the local land-offices shall be sold by the Secretary of the Interior for cash, in quantities or tracts not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, at not less than one dollar per acre.

SEC. 2. That the proceeds of said lands shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States, and placed to the credit of the Cherokee Nation, and shall be paid to the treasurer of the Cherokee Nation, on the order of the legislative council of the Cherokee Nation.

SEC. 3. That this act shall take effect and be in force from the date of its acceptance by the legislature of the Cherokee Nation, who shall file certificate of such acceptance.

Approved, February 28, 1877.

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*For articles of agreement see Report of Sioux Commission, page 349 Annual Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1876.

CHAP. 101.—AN ACT making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty-stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-eight, and for other purposes. [Vol. 19, p. 271.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, for the purpose of paying the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and fulfilling treaty-stipulations with the various Indian tribes, namely:

* * * * * * *

SIOUX OF DIFFERENT TRIBES, INCLUDING SANTEE SIOUX, STATE OF NEBRASKA.

* * * * * * *

For this amount, for subsistence, including the Yankton Sioux and Poncas, and for other purposes of their civilization, one million one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars: *Provided*, That fifty thousand dollars of this appropriation may be used for the selection of a location, the construction of necessary buildings, and the removal of the said Sioux Indians to the Missouri River: *And provided further*, That the sum of fifteen thousand dollars of this appropriation, in addition to that heretofore appropriated, may be used for the removal and permanent location of the Poncas in the Indian Territory.

For an industrial school at the Santee Sioux agency, three thousand dollars. And the President of the United States is hereby directed to prohibit the removal of any portion of said Sioux Indians to the Indian Territory unless the same shall be hereafter authorized by act of Congress.

* * * * * * *

TRANSPORTATION.

For the necessary expenses of transportation of such goods, provisions, and other articles for the various tribes of Indians provided for by this act, two hundred and nineteen thousand dollars. And whenever practicable wagon transportation may be performed by Indian labor; and whenever it is so performed the Commissioner of Indian Affairs is hereby authorized to hire a storehouse at any railroad whenever necessary, and to employ a storekeeper therefor, and to furnish in advance the Indians who will do the transportation with wagons and harness, all the expenses incurred under this provision, to be paid out of this appropriation: *Provided*, That hereafter contracts involving an expenditure of more than two thousand dollars shall be advertised and let to the lowest responsible bidder.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For continuing the collection of statistics and historical data respecting the Indians of the United States, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, two thousand five hundred dollars.

To complete the survey of the lands of the Cherokee Indians of North Carolina, recently acquired from W. H. Thomas by purchase, the Secretary of the Interior, as directed by the act of Congress approved twenty-third day of June, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, is hereby authorized to expend the sum of one thousand five hundred dollars, to be paid out of the moneys placed to the credit of the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians upon the books of the Treasury Department under act of August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, entitled "An act making appropriations for the current and contingent expenses of the Indian Department, and for fulfilling treaty stipulations with various Indian tribes, for the year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and for other purposes."

For this amount, to pay Marcus Erwin, of Asheville, North Carolina, for services as attorney in examining the papers in the purchase of a judgment on W. H. Thomas in behalf of the North Carolina Cherokees, three hundred dollars; to be paid out of the moneys placed to credit of Eastern Band of Cherokees on the books of the Treasury August fifteenth, eighteen hundred and seventy-six. The Secretary of the Interior may, at his discretion, use a portion of the money appropriated in the Indian appropriation act of fifteenth August, eighteen hundred and seventy-six, for the support of schools among the Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians, in aid of schools among said Cherokees residing in Tennessee and Georgia,

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to enable the Secretary of the Interior to employ counsel to defend suits now pending against the North Carolina Cherokees, one thousand dollars; said amount to be expended out of the funds in the United States Treasury belonging to said North Carolina Cherokees.

To re-imburse the Osage Indians for losses sustained, and in accordance with pledges by their agents, five thousand dollars.

For completion of a saw-mill and grist-mill and bridge, now being constructed under contract, on the Siletz reservation in Oregon, three thousand one hundred and eighty-four dollars and fifty-five cents.

* * * * * * * *

For this amount, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in the care and support of the Otter Tail, Pillager, Pembina, and Mississippi Chippewa Indians, on the White Earth Reservation in Minnesota, and to assist them in their agricultural operations, five thousand dollars; and for the erection of a suitable building for a grist-mill in connection with the saw-mill on said reservation, five thousand dollars; in all, ten thousand dollars.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to carry out in part the provision of the act entitled "An act to abolish the Miami tribe of Indians, and for other purposes," approved March third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, the following sums are hereby appropriated, to be charged to the Miami tribal fund, and to be immediately available, namely: For payment to such Miamies as elected to become citizens under said act their proportion of the tribal moneys, thirty-three thousand one hundred and thirty-three dollars and ninety-six cents; and for payment to confederated bands of Kaskaskia, Peoria, Piankeshaw, and Wea Indians, twenty-four thousand nine hundred and fifty-two dollars and three cents; in all, fifty-eight thousand eighty-five dollars and ninety-nine cents.

For expenses incurred in the erection of a school-house for the Pottawatomies in the year eighteen hundred and seventy-five, the same being a re-appropriation of money made for this purpose and not used in eighteen hundred and seventy-four, twenty-five hundred dollars.

Approved March 3, 1877.

CHAP. 106.—AN ACT making appropriations to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and prior years, and for other purposes. (March 3, 1877 [Vol. 19, p. 363.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and they are hereby, appropriated, to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the Government for the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, and for former years, and for other purposes, namely:

* * * * * * *

INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

* * * * * * *

SURVEY OF INDIAN RESERVATIONS.—Arizona Territory: For the survey and subdivision of the Colorado River Indian reservation, by Chandler Robbins, designated by the late Secretary of the Interior, being for the service of the fiscal years eighteen hundred and seventy-five and eighteen hundred and seventy-six, one thousand three hundred and fourteen dollars.

Dakota Territory: For the survey of that part of the Sioux Indian reservation in the Peoria bottom lying east of the Missouri River, by T. B. Medary, designated by the late Secretary of the Interior, being for the service of the fiscal years eighteen hundred and seventy five and eighteen hundred and seventy-six, one thousand three hundred and ten dollars and forty-three cents.

For the survey of the Devil's Lake Indian reservation in Dakota Territory, by Charles H. Bates, designated by the late Secretary of the Interior, being for the service of the fiscal years eighteen hundred and seventy-five and eighteen hundred and seventy-six, one thousand three hundred and eighty-four dollars and eighteen cents.

Dakota Territory: For the survey of a part of the Sioux Indian reservation located on White River west of the Missouri River, in Dakota Territory, by James W. Miller, designated by the late Secretary of the Interior, being for the service of the fiscal years eighteen hundred and seventy-four and eighteen hundred and seventy-five, eleven thousand six hundred and fifty-nine dollars and seventy-five cents.

Idaho Territory: For the survey of the Fort Hall Indian reservation, Idaho, by D. P. Thompson, designated by the late Secretary of the Interior, being for the service of the fiscal years eighteen hundred and seventy-four and eighteen hundred and seventy-five, four thousand five hundred and twenty dollars and fifty cents.

Oregon: For survey of the Malheur Indian reservation for the Snake and Pi-Ute Indians in Oregon, by Thompson and Meldrum, under their contract dated October twenty-fourth, eighteen hundred and seventy-four, being for the service of the fiscal years eighteen hundred and seventy-four and eighteen hundred and seventy-five, five thousand two hundred and fifty-four dollars and thirty-six cents.

Survey of Indian lands in North Carolina: For the survey of the lands of the Eastern Band of the Cherokees in North Carolina, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, two thousand one hundred and fifty-nine dollars and twenty-seven cents.

Nebraska: For amount due White and Hull for surveying the Otoe Indian reservation in the State of Nebraska, under contract of July third, eighteen hundred and seventy-three, being a deficiency for the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-four, two thousand and nineteen dollars and fifteen cents.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

For this amount or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for the care and support of Indians at Fort Peck agency, during the balance of the fiscal year ending June thirtieth, eighteen hundred and seventy-seven, fifty thousand dollars.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Pay of superintendents and agents: For payment of amount certified to be due W. P. Callon, late Indian agent, by the accounting officers of the Treasury Department, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-three and prior years, one hundred and seventy-eight dollars and eighty-six cents.

For payment of amount certified to be due T. I. Galbraith, late Indian agent, by the accounting-officers of the Treasury Department, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-three and prior years, twenty-three hundred and ninety-one dollars and twenty-four cents.

Pay of interpreters: For payments of amounts certified to be due W. P. Callon, late Indian agent, and W. H. French, junior, late acting Indian agent by the accounting-officers of the Treasury Department, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-three and prior years, two hundred dollars and sixty-three cents.

Buildings at agencies, and repairs: For payment of amounts certified to be due W. P. Callon, late Indian agent by the accounting-officers of the Treasury Department, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-three and prior years, nine dollars and sixty-one cents.

Contingencies of the Indian Department: For payment of amounts certified to be due W. P. Callon and Simeon Whiteley, late Indian agents by the accounting-officers of the Treasury Department, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-three and prior years, ninety-six dollars and eighty cents.

Incidental expenses of Indian service in Arizona: For payment of amounts certified to be due Herman Bendell, late Indian superintendent, and Cornelius Brico, by the accounting-officers of the Treasury Department, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-four, three hundred and fifty-seven dollars and forty-two cents.

Incidental expenses of Indian service in California: For payment of amount certified to be due Charles Maltby late Indian agent, by the accounting-officers of the Treasury Department, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-three and prior years, fifteen dollars and seventy-one cents.

Incidental expenses of Indian service in Dakota: For payment of amount certified to be due W. H. French junior, late acting Indian agent, by the accounting-officers of the Treasury Department, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-three and prior years, ninety-eight dollars and seventy-five cents.

Incidental expenses of Indian service in New Mexico: For payment of amount certified to be due John S Armstrong, late Indian agent, by the accounting-officers of the Treasury Department, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-three and prior years, two hundred and twenty dollars.

Incidental expenses of Indian service in Oregon: For payment of amount certified to be due J. T. Booth, by the accounting-officers of the Treasury Department, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-four, seventy-two dollars and forty-four cents.

Collecting and subsisting Apaches of Arizona and New Mexico: For payment of amount certified to be due Josephus Williams, late Indian agent, by the accounting-officers of the Treasury Department, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-three and prior years, fifty-two dollars and ninety-seven cents.

Maintaining peace among and with the various tribes and bands of Indians: For payment of amount certified to be due W. H. French, junior, late acting Indian agent, by the accounting-officers of the Treasury Department, being for the service of the fiscal year eighteen hundred and seventy-one and prior years, sixteen dollars and forty-two cents.

Approved March 3, 1877.

No. 20.—JOINT RESOLUTION prohibiting supply of special metallic cartridges to hostile Indians. (August 5 1876.)

Whereas, it is ascertained that the hostile Indians of the Northwest are largely equipped with arms which require special metallic cartridges, and that such special ammunition is in large part supplied to such hostile Indians directly or indirectly through traders and others in the Indian country: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized and requested to take such measures as in his judgment may be necessary to prevent such special metallic ammunition being conveyed to such hostile Indians, and is further authorized to declare the same contraband of war in such district of country as he may designate during the continuance of hostilities.

Approved, August 5, 1876.

PRIVATE ACTS.

CHAP. 188.—AN ACT for the relief of the sureties of J. W. P. Huntington, deceased, late Superintendent of Indian affairs in Oregon. [Vol. 19, p. 447.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That in the settlement of the accounts of J. W. P. Huntington, deceased, late superintendent of Indian affairs in Oregon, the proper accounting officers of the Treasury, be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to allow a credit of ten thousand dollars, Indian funds, charged to him and lost by the wreck of the steamer Brother Jonathan, off the coast of California, on the thirtieth day of July, eighteen hundred and sixty-five; also a credit of five hundred dollars for that sum transmitted by said Huntington, on or about the fifteenth day of May, eighteen hundred and sixty-five, to William Logan, deceased, late Indian agent, in charge of the Warm Spring Indian agency, in Oregon, for which no vouchers were returned before the death of the said Logan: *Provided*, That no credit shall be allowed for the said sums until satisfactory proof shall be made of the loss of said ten thousand dollars by the wreck of the said steamer Brother Jonathan, and of the transmission of said five hundred dollars to the said William Logan.

Approved, July 12, 1876.

CHAP. 313.—AN ACT for the relief of William H. French, jr. U. S. A. late Indian agent at Crow Creek, Dakota. [Vol. 19, p. 493.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officer of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized to adjust and settle the property-accounts of William H. French, junior, late Indian agent at Crow Creek, Dakota Territory, and if it shall be made clearly to appear that John A. Morrow, who was a contractor for furnishing supplies of beef-cattle to the Indian agencies, has delivered to Henry F. Livingston agent at Crow Creek, beef-cattle in lieu of four hundred and twenty-two thousand, one hundred pounds, which he delivered to William H. French, agent, on ninth November, eighteen hundred and seventy, at Crow Creek, and for which said Morrow afterwards got receipts from said Livingston and collected from the Government on both, then said accounting officer shall be authorized to give said French credit in his settlement accordingly.

Approved, August 15, 1876.

CHAP. 161.—AN ACT for the relief of Redick McKee. [Vol. 19, p. 541.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the memorial and claims of Redick McKee, late disbursing agent of the Indian department in California, (Miscellaneous Document One hundred and two, printed February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and seventy-one,) be, and hereby are, referred for examination and settlement to the Secretary of the Interior. If the Secretary shall find the allegations and statements of the claimant verified by the records of the department, or other satisfactory evidence, he shall allow him such relief as may be equitable and just, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved, March 3, 1877.

CHAP. 192.—AN ACT to authorize Louis Petoskey of Michigan to enter a certain tract of land which embraces his home and improvements. [Vol. 19, p. 548.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Louis Petoskey, of the State of Michigan, be, and he is hereby, authorized to enter the south-half of the northeast quarter of section five, in township thirty-four, north of range five, west, in the district of lands subject to sale at Traverse City, Michigan, upon payment to the receiver of public moneys of the legal price thereof.

Approved March 3, 1877.

CHAP. 200.—AN ACT for the relief of Hans C. Peterson. [Vol. 19, p. 549.]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized and directed to audit and settle the claim of Hans C. Peterson, for damages sustained by him by reason of depredations and injuries by certain bands of Sioux Indians, in Minnesota, in the year eighteen hundred and sixty-two, and to pay to said Hans C. Peterson the sum of two thousand two hundred and eighty-three dollars and ninety-two cents in full payment and satisfaction for all losses and damages by him sustained; and the said sum is hereby appropriated for that purpose.

Approved, March 3, 1877.

Schedule of Indian trust lands in Kansas and Nebraska for sale under direction of General Land Office.

PAWNEE LANDS IN NEBRASKA.

Description.	Area in acres.	Valuation.
Township 16 north, range 3 west	2, 007. 69	$5, 597 64
Township 17 north, range 3 west	2, 039. 63	8, 423 04
Township 18 north, range 3 west	1, 147. 22	3, 405 77
Township 16 north, range 4 west	22, 718. 02	68, 878 78
Township 17 north, range 4 west	22, 182. 90	74, 252 69
Township 18 north, range 4 west	11, 924. 51	30, 667 59
Township 15 north, range 5 west	1, 462. 36	3, 364 98
Township 16 north, range 5 west	21, 840. 40	74, 677 74
Township 17 north, range 5 west	22, 932. 71	54, 892 22
Township 18 north, range 5 west	9, 803. 72	21, 787 50
Township 15 north, range 6 west	3, 866. 53	10, 102 54
Township 16 north, range 6 west	21, 694. 29	68, 445 02
Township 17 north, range 6 west	22, 932. 25	68, 315 44
Township 18 north, range 6 west	7, 241. 07	21, 248 37
Township 15 north, range 7 west	9, 240. 80	30, 602 95
Township 16 north, range 7 west	22, 963. 75	50, 183 86
Township 17 north, range 7 west	22, 854. 63	57, 551 17
Township 18 north, range 7 west	1, 372. 68	4, 274 34
Township 15 north, range 8 west	9, 123. 04	27, 833 69
Township 16 north, range 8 west	20, 081. 44	36, 077 08
Township 17 north, range 8 west	19, 325. 00	31, 769 64
Township 18 north, range 8 west	82. 56	103 16
Total	278, 837. 20	$752, 455 21
Value of improvements		9, 345 00
Total valuation of land and improvements		$761, 800 21
OTOE AND MISSOURIA LANDS IN NEBRASKA.		
Township 1 north, range 4 east	12, 992. 04	$39, 351 31½
Township 2 north, range 4 east	4, 482. 50	14, 543 94
Township 1 north, range 5 east	23, 086. 96	83, 959 15½
Township 2 north, range 5 east	7, 971. 04	28, 759 54
Township 1 north, range 6 east	23, 065. 01	86, 561 62
Township 2 north, range 6 east	7, 510. 64	29, 479 04½
West half of township 1 north, range 7 east	11, 495. 42	40, 313 97
West half of township 2 north, range 7 east	3, 637. 28	15, 389 05½
Total	94, 240. 89	$338, 357 64
OTOE AND MISSOURIA LANDS IN KANSAS.		
Township 1 south, range 4 east	4, 430. 05	$13, 290 15
Township 1 south, range 5 east	8, 241. 09	29, 891 15½
Township 1 south, range 6 east	8, 450. 74	30, 030 48
West half of township 1 south, range 7 east	4, 134. 44	
Lot 4, section 3 of township 1 south, range 7 east	39. 51	
Southwest quarter of northwest quarter, section 3, township 1 south, range 7 east	40. 00	15, 521 90
West half of southwest quarter, section 3, township 1 south range 7 east	80. 00	
West half of northwest quarter, section 10, township 1 south, range 7 east	80. 00	
West half of southwest quarter, section 10, township 1 south, range 7 east	80. 00	
Lot 5, section 15, township 1 south, range 7 east	29. 45	
Total	25, 605. 28	$88, 733 68½
Total in Nebraska and Kansas	119, 846. 17	$427, 091 32½
SAC AND FOX OF THE MISSOURI LANDS IN NEBRASKA.		
Section 25, township 1 north, range 16 east	259. 29	$1, 682 43
Section 36, township 1 north, range 16 east	347. 68	2, 019 15½
Lot 11, section 16, township 1 north, range 17 east	17. 00	119 00
Lot 12 east, section 16, township 1 north, range 17 east	30. 64	199 16
Southwest quarter of southwest quarter, section 16, township 1 north, range 17 east	40. 00	220 00
Section 17, township 1 north, range 17 east	97. 73	805 33
Section 19, township 1 north, range 17 east	99. 27	2, 144 65
Section 20, township 1 north, range 17 east	497. 00	2, 809 67½
West half of northwest quarter, section 21, township 1 north, range 17 east	80. 00	420 00
West half of southwest quarter, section 21, township 1 north, range 17 east	80. 00	360 00
West half of northwest quarter, section 28, township 1 north, range 17 east	80. 00	400 00
West half of southwest quarter, section 28, township 1 north, range 17 east	80. 00	380 00
Section 29, township 1 north, range 17 east	640. 00	3, 300 00
Section 30, township 1 north, range 17 east	608. 86	3, 773 17
Section 31, township 1 north, range 17 east	639. 92	3, 619 52
Section 32, township 1 north, range 17 east	640. 00	3, 300 00
West half of northwest quarter, section 33, township 1 north, range 17 east	80. 00	400 00
West half of southwest quarter, section 33, township 1 north, range 17 east	80. 00	400 00
Total	4, 397. 39	$26, 352 09

Schedule of Indian trust lands in Kansas and Nebraska for sale, &c.—Continued.

Description.	Area in acres.	Valuation.
SAC AND FOX OF THE MISSOURI LANDS IN KANSAS.		
Lot 3, section 1, township 1 south, range 16 east	1.80	$9 00
Southwest quarter of northwest quarter, section 4, township 1 south, range 17 east	40.00	200 00
West half of southwest quarter, section 4, township 1 south, range 17 east	80.00	400 00
Section 5, township 1 south, range 17 east	604.84	3,075 41
Section 6, township 1 south, range 17 east	441.39	2,235 04
Section 7, township 1 south, range 17 east	218.11	1,370 31
Section 8, township 1 south, range 17 east	493.12	2,598 72
West half of northwest quarter, section 9, township 1 south, range 17 east	80.00	440 00
Lot 3, section 9, township 1 south, range 17 east	41.55	249 30
Total	2,000.81	$10,577 78
Total in Nebraska and Kansas	6,398.20	$36,929 87

Schedule of unoccupied, unalloted Miami Indian lands in Kansas remaining unsold.

Description.	Area in acres.	Value per acre.
Southeast quarter of southeast quarter, section 13, township 18, range 23	40.00	$6 00
Lot 1, section 24, township 18, range 23	28.60	11 00
Lot 2, section 24, township 18, range 23	33.00	13 80
Lot 4, section 24, township 18, range 23	37.00	13 50
Lot 5, section 24, township 18, range 23	20.00	8 50
Northwest quarter of northeast quarter, section 19, township 18, range 24	40.00	3 50
Southwest quarter of northeast quarter, section 19, township 18, range 24	40.00	6 00
Northeast quarter of northwest quarter, section 19, township 18, range 24	40.00	3 50
Lot 1, section 19, township 18, range 24	45.77	9 00
Southeast quarter of northwest quarter, section 19, township 18, range 24	40.00	4 50
Lot 2, section 19, township 18, range 24	45.52	6 00
Northeast quarter of southeast quarter, section 19, township 18, range 24	40.00	7 00
Northwest quarter of southeast quarter, section 19, township 18, range 24	40.00	6 00
Northeast quarter of southwest quarter, section 10, township 19, range 25	40.00	5 00
Northwest quarter of southwest quarter, section 10, township 19, range 25	40.00	4 00
Southwest quarter of northeast quarter, section 22, township 19, range 25	40.00	5 00
Southeast quarter of northeast quarter, section 12, township 20, range 23	40.00	3 00
Southwest quarter of northeast quarter, section 12, township 20, range 23	40.00	4 00
Northeast quarter of southeast quarter, section 12, township 20, range 23	40.00	3 00
Northwest quarter of southeast quarter, section 12, township 20, range 23	40.00	4 00
South half of southeast quarter, section 12, township 20, range 23	80.00	2 50
Northeast quarter of southeast quarter, section 13, township 20, range 23	40.00	3 00
Northwest quarter of southeast quarter, section 13, township 20, range 23	40.00	4 00
South half of southeast quarter, section 13, township 20, range 23	80.00	3 00
Lot 1, section 5, township 20, range 24	0.16	12 50
Lot 4, section 5, township 20, range 24	41.20	4 00
Northwest quarter of northwest quarter, section 5, township 20, range 24	40.57	4 00
Lot 5, section 5, township 20, range 24	36.10	4 00
North half of northeast quarter, section 6, township 20, range 24	80.00	5 00
South half of northeast quarter, section 6, township 20, range 24	80.00	3 00
West half of southeast quarter, section 6, township 20, range 24	80.00	3 00
Northwest quarter of northeast quarter, section 7, township 20, range 24	40.00	3 50
Northwest quarter of southwest quarter, section 8, township 20, range 24	40.00	3 00
Southwest quarter of southwest quarter, section 9, township 20, range 24	40.00	5 00
Southeast quarter of southeast quarter, section 10, township 20, range 24	40.00	5 00
Northwest quarter of southwest quarter, section 14, township 20, range 24	40.00	4 50
Southeast quarter of southwest quarter, section 14, township 20, range 24	40.00	4 00
Southwest quarter of southwest quarter, section 14, township 20, range 24	40.00	3 50
Northwest quarter of southeast quarter, section 15, township 20, range 24	40.00	3 00
South half of southeast quarter, section 15, township 20, range 24	80.00	3 00
Northwest quarter of northeast quarter, section 17, township 20, range 24	40.00	3 00
South half of northwest quarter, section 17, township 20, range 24	80.00	3 00
Southwest quarter of section 17, township 20, range 24	160.00	3 00
South half of northeast quarter, section 18, township 20, range 24	80.00	3 00
North half of southeast quarter, section 18, township 20, range 24	80.00	3 00
Southeast quarter of southeast quarter, section 18, township 20, range 24	40.00	3 00
Northeast quarter of southwest quarter, section 17, township 20, range 25	40.00	5 00
Southwest quarter of southwest quarter, section 17, township 20, range 25	40.00	5 00
Total	2,327.92	

EXECUTIVE ORDERS, ESTABLISHING, ENLARGING, OR REDUCING INDIAN RESERVATIONS, ALSO RESTORING CERTAIN INDIAN RESERVATIONS TO THE PUBLIC DOMAIN, FROM JANUARY 11, 1875, TO SEPTEMBER 29, 1877.

ARIZONA.

Camp Verde reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April* 23, 1875.

All orders establishing and setting apart the Camp Verde Indian reservation in the Territory of Arizona, described as follows: All that portion of country adjoining on the northwest side of and above the military reservation of this (Camp Verde) post, on the Verde River, for a distance of ten miles on both sides of the river to the point where the old wagon-road to New Mexico crosses the Verde, supposed to be a distance up the river of about forty-five miles, are hereby revoked and annulled; and the said described tract of country is hereby restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

Chiricahua reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October* 30, 1876.

It is hereby ordered that the order of December 14, 1872, setting apart the following-described lands in the Territory of Arizona as a reservation for certain Apache Indians, viz: Beginning at Dragoon Springs, near Dragoon Pass, and running thence northeasterly along the north base of the Chiricahua Mountains, to a point on the summit of Peloncillo Mountains, or Stevens Peak Range; thence running southeasterly along said range through Stevens Peak to the boundary of New Mexico; thence running south to the boundary of Mexico; thence running westerly along said boundary fifty-six miles; thence running northerly, following substantially the western base of the Dragoon Mountains, to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, canceled, and said lands are restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

Colorado River reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May* 15, 1876.

Whereas an executive order was issued November 16, 1874, defining the limits of the Colorado River Indian reservation, which purported to cover, but did not, all the lands theretofore set apart by act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, and executive order dated November 22, 1873; and whereas the order of November 16, 1874, did not revoke the order of November 22, 1873, it is hereby ordered that all lands withdrawn from sale by either of these orders are still set apart for Indian purposes; and the following are hereby declared to be the boundaries of the Colorado River Indian reservation in Arizona and California, viz:

Beginning at a point where La Paz Arroyo enters the Colorado River, and four miles above Ehrenburg; thence easterly with said Arroyo to a point south of the crest of La Paz Mountain; thence with said mountain crest in a northerly direction to the top of Black Mountain; thence in a northwesterly direction over the Colorado River to the top of Monument Peak, in the State of California; thence southwesterly in a straight line to the top of Riverside Mountain, California; thence in a direct line towards the place of beginning to the west bank of the Colorado River; thence down said west bank to a point opposite the place of beginning; thence to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

Pima and Maricopa or Gila River reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August* 31, 1876.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands in the Territory of Arizona, viz Township 4 south, range 7 east, sections 14, 15, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, north half of section 35 and section 36; township 5 south, range 7 east, northeast quarter of section 1; township 4 south, range 8 east, southwest quarter of section 19, west half and southeast quarter of section 29, sections 30, 31, 32, and southwest quarter of section 33; township 5 south, range 8 east, southwest quarter of section 3, section 4, north half of section 5, north half of northeast quarter and northwest quarter of section 6, and northwest quarter of section 10, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from the public domain and set apart as an addition to the Gila River reservation in Arizona, for the use and occupancy of the Pima and Maricopa Indians.

U. S. GRANT.

White Mountain reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April* 27, 1876.

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the White Mountain Indian reservation in Arizona Territory lying west of the following-described line, viz: Commencing at the northwest corner of the present reserve, a point at the southern edge of the Black Mesas, due north of Sombrero or Plumose Butte; thence due south to said Sombrero or Plumose Butte; thence southeastwardly to Chromo Peak; thence in a southerly direction to the mouth of the San Pedro River; thence due south to the southern boundary of the reservation, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

White Mountain reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 26, 1877.

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of the White Mountain Indian reservation in Arizona Territory lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point known as corner I of survey made by Lieut. E. D. Thomas, Fifth Cavalry, in March, 1876, situated northeast of, and 313 chains from, flagstaff of Camp Apache, magnetic variation 13° 48′ east; thence south 68° 34′ west 360 chains, to corner II, post in monument of stones, variation 13° 45′ east; thence south 7° 5′ west, 240 chains to corner III, post in monument of stones, variation 13° 43′ east; thence north 68° 34′ east, 360 chains to corner IV, post in monument of stones, magnetic variation 13° 42′ east; thence north 7° 15′ east, 240 chains to place of beginning, comprising 7,421.14 acres, be restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

White Mountain reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March* 31, 1877.

It is hereby ordered that all of that portion of the White Mountain Indian reservation in the Territory of Arizona, lying within the following-described boundaries, be, and the same hereby is, restored to the public domain, to wit: Commencing at a point at the south bank of the Gila River, where the San Pedro empties into the same; thence up and along the south bank of said Gila River ten miles; thence due south to the southern boundary of the said reservation; thence along the southern boundary to the western boundary thereof; thence up said western boundary to the place of beginning.

R. B. HAYES.

CALIFORNIA.

Hoopa Valley reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June* 23, 1876.

It is hereby ordered that the south and west boundaries, and that portion of the north boundary west of Trinity River, surveyed in 1875 by C. T. Bissel, and the courses and distances of the east boundary, and that portion of the north boundary east of Trinity River, reported but not surveyed by him, viz: "Beginning at the southeast corner of the reservation, at a post set in mound of rocks, marked 'H. V. R., No. 3;' thence south 17½° west 905.15 chains to southeast corner of reservation; thence south 72½° west 480 chains to the mouth of Trinity River," be, and hereby are, declared to be the exterior boundaries of Hoopa Valley Indian reservation, and the land embraced therein, an area of 89,572.43 acres, be, and hereby is, withdrawn from public sale, and set apart for Indian purposes, as one of the Indian reservations, authorized to be set apart in California, by act of Congress approved April 8, 1864. (13 Stats., p. 39.)

U. S. GRANT.

Mission Indian reserves.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *December* 27, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands in the county of San Diego, Cal., viz:

Portrero—San Bernardino base and meridian, including Rincon, Gapich, and La Joya, township 10 south, range 1 east, sections 16, 23, 25, 26, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, and fractional sections 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 27, 28, and 29;

Coahuilla—Township 7 south, range 2 east, sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, and 36; township 7 south, range 3 east, sections 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, and 35; township 8 south, range 2 east, sections 1, 2, 3, and 4; township 8 south, range 3 east, sections 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6;

Capitan Grande—Township 14 south, range 2 east, sections 25, 26, 27, 34, 35, and 36; township 14 south, range 3 east, sections 31 and 32; township 15 south, range 2 east, sections 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 10; township 15 south, range 3 east, sections 5 and 6;

Santa Ysabel—Including Mesa Grande, township 11 south, range 2 east, south half of section 21, northwest quarter, and east half of section 28, and sections 25, 26, and 27; township 11 south, range 3 east, sections 25, 26, 27, 28, 33, 34, 35, 36, and fractional sections 29, 31, and 32; township 12 south, range 2 east, sections 3, 10, 14, 15, and fractional section 13; township 12 south, range 3 east, sections 1, 2, 12, and fractional sections 3, 4, 10, 11, 13, and 14;

Pala—Township 9 south, range 2 west, northeast quarter of section 33, and north half of the north half of 34;

Aqua Calienta—Township 10 south, range 3 east, southeast quarter of section 23, southwest quarter of 24, west half of 25, and east half of 26;

Sycuan—Township 16 south, range 1 east, section 13;

Maja—Township 13 south, range 3 east, northeast quarter of section 35;

Cosmit—Township 13 south, range 3 east, north half of northeast quarter of section 25, be, and the same are hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart as reservations for the permanent use and occupancy of the Mission Indians in Lower California.

U. S. GRANT.

Mission Indian reserves.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May* 15, 1876.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands in San Bernardino County, Cal., viz:

Portrero—Township 2 south, range 1 east, section 36;

Mission—Township 2 south, range 3 east, sections 12, 13, and 14;

Aqua Calienta—Township 4 south, range 4 east, section 14 and south half of southeast quarter and northeast half of section 22;

Torros—Township 7 south, range 7 east, section 2;

Village—Township 7 south, range 8 east, section 16;

Cabezons—Township 7 south, range 9 east, section 6;

Village—Township 5 south, range 8 east, section 19;

Village—Township 5 south, range 7 east, section 24, be, and the same hereby are, withdrawn from sale and set apart as reservations for the permanent use and occupancy of the Mission Indians in Southern California, in addition to the selections noted and reserved under executive order dated 27th December last.

U. S. GRANT.

Mission Indian reserves.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May* 3, 1877.

It is hereby ordered that the following lands, situate in California, viz, township 10 south, range 1 east, sections 16 and 36, San Bernardino; township 7 south, range 2 east, section 36; township 14 south, range 2 east, section 36; township 11 south, range 3 east, section 36; township 9 south, range 2 west, north half of northeast quarter, section 33, being lands withdrawn from the public domain for the Mission Indians by President's order of December 27, 1875; also the following: township 2 south, range 1 east, section 36; township 7 south, range 8 east, section 16, being lands withdrawn by President's order of May 15, 1876, for the same purpose be, and the same are hereby, restored to the public domain.

R. B. HAYES.

Mission Indian reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August* 25, 1877.

It is hereby ordered that the following lands in California, to wit, all the even-numbered sections and all the unsurveyed portions of township 2 south, range 1 east, township 2 south, range 2 east, township 3 south, range 1 east, and township 3 south, range 2 east, San Bernardino meridian, excepting sections 16 and 36, and excepting also all tract or tracts the title to which has passed out of the United States Government, be, and the same hereby are, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes.

R. B. HAYES.

Mission Indian reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *September* 29, 1877.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described lands in California, to wit, all the even-numbered sections, and all the unsurveyed portions of township 4 south, range 4 east, township 4 south, range 5 east, and township 5 south, range 4 east, San Bernardino meridian, excepting sections 16 and 36, and excepting also any tract or tracts the title to which has passed out of the United States Government, be, and the same hereby are, withdrawn from sale and settlement, aud set apart as a reservation for Indian purposes for certain of the Mission Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

Round Valley Reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May* 18, 1875.

Whereas an act of Congress entitled "An act to restore a part of the Round Valley Indian reservation in California to the public lands. and for other purposes," approved March 3, 1873, (Stats. at Large, vol. 17, p. 633,) defines the south, east, and west boundaries of said reservation, and authorizes and directs the Secretary of the Interior to appoint a commission to report its north boundary; and said commission having made their report, which was approved by the Secretary of the Interior August 4, 1874, I hereby order and proclaim the following as the boundaries of the Round Valley Indian reservation in California, conformable to said act of Congress, viz:

Beginning for the same at a point in section 36, of township 23, range 12 west, Mount Diablo meridian, where the township line crosses Eel River, being at a point about eighty rods west of the southeast corner of said township and section; thence following the courses of Eel River up said stream, in the center thereof, to a point where the same is intersected by the stream known as Williams Creek, or Bland Mountain Creek; thence following up the center of said creek to its extreme northern source on the ridge dividing the waters of said creek from the waters of Hall's Cañon or Creek, a tributary of the north fork of Eel River, at the foot of Bland Mountain, crossing said dividing ridge at a point on a line where a small white-oak tree and a cluster of arbor-vitæ trees are branded with the letters U. S. R.; thence in a direct line to the center of said Hall's Cañon or Creek; thence following down the center of the same to its intersection with the north fork of Eel River; thence down the center of said north fork to its intersection with the main fork; thence following up the main fork of the Eel River, in the center thereof, where the township line between townships 22 and 23 north, range 13 west, would intersect said river, if produced; thence east along said township line through ranges 13 and 12 to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

Round Valley reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July* 26, 1876.

The military reservation in California known as Camp Wright, embracing the west half of section 1 and the east half of section 2, township 22 north, range 13 west, and containing one mile square of land, be the same more or less, having been, with its buildings, improvements, &c., relinquished by the War Department, the executive order of April 27, 1869, creating said military reservation, is hereby revoked, and the said tract of land, with its buildings, improvements, &c., is hereby withheld from public sale, and reserved for the use and occupancy of the Indians located on the Round Valley reservation, as an extension thereof until otherwise ordered.

U. S. GRANT.

COLORADO.

Ute reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November* 22, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Colorado, lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at the northeast corner of the present Ute Indian reservation, as defined in the treaty of March 2, 1868, (Stats. at Large, vol. 15, p. 619,) thence running north on the 107th degree of longitude to the first standard parallel north; thence west on said first standard parallel to the boundary line between Colorado and Utah; thence south with said boundary to the northwest corner of the Ute Indian reservation; thence east with the north boundary of the said reservation to the place of beginning be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Ute Indians, as an addition to the present reservation in said Territory.

U. S. GRANT.

Ute reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August* 17, 1876.

It is hereby ordered that all that portion of country in the State of Colorado, lying within the following-described boundaries, and forming a part of the Uncompagre Park, viz: Commencing at the fifty-third mile-post on the north line of the survey of the boundaries of the Ute cession, executed by Jas. W. Miller, in 1875; thence south four miles; thence east four miles; thence north four miles, to the said north line; thence west to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from the public domain and set apart as a part of the Ute Indian reservation, in accordance with the first article of an agreement made with said Indians and ratified by Congress April 29, 1874.—(Stats. at Large, vol. 18, page 36.)

U. S. GRANT.

DAKOTA.

Sioux reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 11, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Dakota lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing on the east bank of the Missouri River where the forty-sixth parallel of north latitude crosses the same; thence east with said parallel of latitude to the ninety-ninth degree of west longitude; thence south with said degree of longitude to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence up and with the east bank of said river to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Sioux Indians, as an addition to their present reservation in said Territory.

U. S. GRANT.

Sioux reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March* 16, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Dakota lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point where the 102d degree of west longitude intersects the 46th parallel of north latitude; thence north on said 102d degree of longitude to the south bank of Cannon-Ball River; thence down and with the south bank of said River to a point on the east side of the Missouri River, opposite the mouth of said Cannon-Ball River; thence down and with the east bank of the Missouri River to the mouth of Beaver River; thence up and with the south bank of Beaver River to the 100th degree of west longitude; thence south with said 100th degree of longitude to the 46th parallel of latitude; thence west with said parallel of latitude to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Sioux Indians, as an addition to their present reservation in said Territory.

U. S. GRANT.

Sioux reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May* 20, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that that portion of the public domain in the Territory of Dakota lying south of an east and west line from the northwest corner of the Yankton Indian reservation to the ninety-ninth degree of longitude, and between said longitude and the Missouri River on the west and the Yankton Indian reservation on the east, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and settlement, and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Sioux Indians as an addition to their present reservation in said Territory.

U. S. GRANT.

Sioux reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *November* 28, 1876.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Dakota on the east side of the Missouri River, lying within the following boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point on the south bank of Beaver River, intersected by the one hundredth degree of west longitude; thence in a direct line to the east corner of the Fort Rice military reservation; thence in a southwestern direction along the said military reservation to the east bank of the Missouri River; thence with the east bank of the Missouri to the mouth of Beaver River; thence up and with the south bank of Beaver River to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the several tribes of Sioux Indians as an addition to their present reservation in said Territory.

U. S GRANT.

IDAHO.

Lemhi reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *February* 12, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Idaho, lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point on the Lemhi River that is due west of a point one mile due south of Fort Lemhi; thence due east, about three miles, to the crest of the mountain; thence with said mountain in a southerly direction about twelve miles to a point due east of Yeanun bridge, on the Lemhi River; thence west across said bridge and Lemhi River to the crest of the mountain on the west side of river; thence with said mountain in a northerly direction to a point due west of the place of beginning; thence due east to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the exclusive use of the mixed tribes of Shoshone, Bannock, and Sheepeater Indians, to be known as the Lemhi Valley Indian reservation.

Said tract of country is estimated to contain about one hundred square miles, and is in lieu of the tract provided for in the third article of an unratified treaty made and concluded at Virginia City, Montana Territory, on the 24th of September, 1868.

U. S. GRANT.

NEVADA.

Carlin Farms reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May* 10, 1877.

It is hereby ordered that all that tract of country in the State of Nevada (known as the Carlin Farms) lying within the following boundaries, viz: Beginning at the quarter-section corner post on the west boundary of section 6, township 35 north, range 52 east, Mount Diablo meridian; thence south 62° 56′ east 4,229½ feet, to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station B;" thence north 2° 4′ east 1,928 feet, to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station C;" thence north 3° 9′ west 2,122 feet, to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station D;" thence south, 85° 8′ west 3,000 feet, to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station E;" thence north 52° 32′ west 4,046 feet, to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station F;" thence north 39° 25′ west 1,200 feet, to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station G;" thence south 44° 10′ west 21,200 feet, to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station, H;" thence south 44° 29′ east 2,663 feet, to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station I;" thence south 58° 57′ east 2,535 feet, to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station K;" thence south 59° 29′ east 878 feet, to a post marked "U. S. I. R., station A," the place of beginning, containing 521.61 acres, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale or settlement and set apart as a reservation for the Northwestern Shoshone Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

Duck Valley reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April* 16, 1877.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country, situated partly in the Territory of Idaho and partly in the State of Nevada, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from the public domain, to wit: Commencing at the one hundredth mile-post of the survey of the north boundary of Nevada; thence due north to the intersection of the north boundary of township 16 south of Boise base-line in Idaho; thence due west to a point due north of the one hundred and twentieth mile-post of said survey of the north boundary of Nevada; thence due south to the ninth standard parallel north of the Mount Diablo base-line in Nevada; thence due east to a point due south of the place of beginning; thence north to the place of beginning. And the above-named tract of land is hereby set apart as a reservation for the Western Shoshone Indians, subject to such modifications of boundary as a location of limits may determine.

R. B. HAYES.

NEW MEXICO.

Fort Stanton Indian reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October* 20, 1875.

In lieu of executive order, dated February 2, 1874, setting apart certain lands in New Mexico as a reservation for the Mescalero Apaches, which order is hereby canceled, it is hereby ordered that there be withdrawn from sale or other disposition, and set apart for the use of said Mescalero Apaches and such other Indians as the department may see fit to locate thereon, the tract of country in New Mexico (except so much thereof as is embraced in the Fort Stanton reduced military reservation) bounded as follows:

Beginning at the most northerly point of the Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; running thence due west to a point due north of the northeast corner of township 14 south, range 10 east; thence due south along the eastern boundary of said township to the thirty-third degree north latitude; thence due east on said parallel to a point due south of the most easterly point of the said Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; thence due north to the southern boundary of township 11; thence due west to the southwest corner of township 11, in range 13; thence due north to the second correction-line south; thence due east along said line to a point opposite the line running north from the thirty-third degree north latitude; thence due north to the most easterly point of said Fort Stanton reduced military reservation; thence along the northeastern boundary of said military reservation to the place of beginning.

U. S. GRANT.

Hot Springs reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *August* 25, 1877.

It is hereby ordered that the order of December 21, 1875, setting apart the following land in New Mexico as the Hot Springs Indian reservation, viz: Beginning at a point on the east side of the Cañada, about one thousand yards directly east of the ruins of an ancient pueblo, in the valley of Cañada Alamosa River, about seven miles above the town of Cañada Alamosa, and running thence due north twenty miles to a point; thence due west twenty miles to a point; thence due south thirty-five miles to a point; thence due east twenty miles to a point due south of the place of beginning; thence due north to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, canceled, and said lands are restored to the public domain.

R. B. HAYES.

Jicarilla Apache reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *July* 18, 1876.

It is hereby ordered that the order of March 25, 1874, setting apart the following-described lands in the Territory of New Mexico as a reservation for the Jicarilla Apache Indians, viz: Commencing at a point where the headwaters of the San Juan River crosses the southern boundary of the Territory of Colorado; following the course of said river until it intersects the eastern boundary of the Navajo reservation; thence due north along said eastern boundary of the Navajo reservation to where it intersects the southern boundary-line of the Territory of Colorado; thence due east along the said southern boundary of the Territory of Colorado to the place of beginning, be, and the same is hereby, canceled, and said lands are restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

Zuni Pueblo reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March* 16, 1877.

It is hereby ordered that the following-described tract of country in the Territory of New Mexico, viz: Beginning at the one hundred and thirty-sixth milestone on the western boundary-line of the Territory of New Mexico, and running thence north 61° 45′, east thirty-one miles and eight-tenths of a mile to the crest of the mountain a short distance above Nutrias Spring; thence due south twelve miles to a point in the hills a short distance southeast of the Ojo Pescado; thence south 61° 45′ west, to the one hundred and forty-eighth milestone on the western boundary-line of said Territory; thence north with said boundary-line to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart as a reservation for the use and occupancy of the Zuni Pueblo Indians.

R. B. HAYES.

MONTANA.

Blackfeet reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *April* 13, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in the Territory of Montana, lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point on the Muscle-Shell River, where the same is intersected by the 47th parallel of north latitude; thence east with said parallel to the south bank of the Yellowstone River; thence down and with the south bank of said river to the south boundary of the military reservation at Fort Buford; thence west along the south boundary of said military reservation to its western boundary; thence north along said western boundary to the south bank of the Missouri River; thence up and with the south bank of said river to the mouth of the Muscle-Shell River; thence up the middle of the main channel of said Muscle-Shell River to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart as an addition to the present reservation for the Gros Ventres, Piegan, Blood, Blackfeet, and Crow Indians.

U. S. GRANT.

Crow reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *October* 20, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country, twenty miles in width, in the Territory of Montana, lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point in the mid-channel of the Yellowstone River, where the 107th degree of west longitude crosses the said river; thence up said mid-channel of the Yellowstone to the mouth of Big-Timber Creek; thence up said creek twenty miles, if the said creek can be followed that distance; if not, then in the same direction continued from the source thereof, to a point twenty miles from the mouth of said creek; thence eastwardly along a line parallel to the Yellowstone—no point of which shall be less than twenty miles from the river—to the 107th degree of west longitude; thence south to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use of the Crow tribe of Indians, as an addition to their present reservation in said Territory set apart in the second article of treaty of May 7, 1868. (Stats. at Large, vol. 15, p. 650.) Provided that the same shall not interfere with the rights of any *bona-fide* settlers, who may have located on the tract of country herein described.

U. S. GRANT.

Crow reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March* 8, 1876.

By an executive order dated October 20, 1875, the following-described tract of country situated in Montana Territory was withdrawn from public sale and set apart for the use of the Crow tribe of Indians in said Territory, to be added to their reservations, viz: Commencing at a point in the mid-channel of the Yellowstone River, where the 107th degree of west longitude crosses the said river; thence up said mid-channel of the Yellowstone to the mouth of Big-Timber Creek; thence up said creek twenty miles, if the said creek can be followed that distance; if not, then in the same direction continued from the source thereof to a point twenty miles from the mouth of said creek; thence eastwardly along a line parallel to the Yellowstone, no point of which shall be less than twenty miles from the river, to the 107th degree of west longitude; thence south to the place of beginning.

The said executive order of October 20, 1875, above noted, is hereby revoked, and the tract of land therein described is again restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

Judith Basin reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *March* 25, 1875.

By the first article of an agreement made by and between Felix R. Brunot, E. Whittlesey, and James Wright, commissioners in behalf of the United States, and the chiefs, headmen, and men, representing the tribe of Crow Indians, under date of August 16, 1873, the following-described tract of country was set apart, subject to ratification by Congress, as a reservation for the absolute and undisturbed use and occupation of the Indians herein named, viz: Commencing at a point on the Missouri River opposite to the mouth of Shankin Creek; thence up the said creek to its head, and thence along the summit of the divide between the waters of Arrow and Judith Rivers, and the waters entering the Missouri River, to a point opposite to the divide between the headwaters of the Judith River and the waters of the Muscleshell River: thence along said divide to the Snowy Mountains, and along the summit of said Snowy Mountains in a northeasterly direction to a point nearest to the divide between the waters which run easterly to the Muscleshell River and the waters running to the Judith River; thence northwardly along said divide to the divide between the headwaters of Arnell's Creek and the headwaters of Dog River, and along said divide to the Missouri River; thence up the middle of said river to the place of beginning, (the said boundaries being intended to include all the country drained by the Judith River, Arrow River, and Dog River,) pending its ratification by Congress, an order was issued January 31, 1874, withdrawing said tract of country from sale or settlement.

Inasmuch as these Indians have not removed to this country, and it is not probable that they will ever make it their home, and as Congress has not taken any decisive action on said agreement, it is ordered that the order of January 31, 1874, be, and hereby is, canceled, and said tract of country restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

OREGON.

Malheur reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *May* 15, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in Oregon embraced within the following-described boundaries, viz: Commencing at a point on the Malheur River where the range-line between ranges 39 and 40, east of the Willamette meridian, intersects the same; thence north, on said range-line, to a point due east of Strawberry Butte; thence west to Strawberry Butte; thence southeastwardly to Castle Rock; thence to the west bank of the North Fork of the Malheur River; thence down and with the said west bank to the Malheur River; thence along and with the Malheur River to the place of beginning, be, and the same hereby is, withdrawn from sale or settlement except such lands within said boundaries as have passed or may pass to the Dalles Military Road Company, under act of Congress approved February 27 1867, (vol. 14, p. 409), and to the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Military Road Company, under act of Congress approved July 5, 1866, (vol. 14, p. 89,) and the same set apart as an addition to the Malheur Indian reservation, set apart by executive order of September 12, 1872.

U. S. GRANT.

Malheur reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *January* 28, 1876.

It is hereby ordered that the tract of country in Oregon lying within the following-described boundaries, viz: Beginning at a point on the right bank of the Malheur River where the range-line between ranges 38 and 39 east of the Willamette meridian intersects the same; thence north on said range-line to a point due east of the summit of Castle Rock; thence due west to the summit of Castle Rock; thence in a northwesterly direction to Strawberry Butte; thence to Soda Spring, on the Canyon City and Camp Harney road; thence down Silvies Creek to Malheur Lake; thence due east to the right bank of the South Fork of Malheur River; thence down said right bank of the South Fork to the Malheur River; thence down the right bank of the Malheur River to the place of beginning, except such lands within these limits as have passed or may pass to the Dalles Military Road on the north, and the Willamette Valley and Cascade Mountain Military Road on the south, be, and the same is hereby, withdrawn from sale and set apart for the use and occupancy of the Pi-Ute and Snake Indians, to be known as the Malheur Indian reservation; and that portion of country set apart by executive order of May 15, 1875, not embraced in the limits of the above-described tract of country, is hereby restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

Wallowa Valley reserve.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, *June* 10, 1875.

It is hereby ordered that the order dated June 16, 1873, withdrawing from sale and settlement and setting apart the Wallowa Valley, in Oregon, described as follows: Commencing at the right bank of the mouth of Grand Ronde River; thence up Snake River to a point due east of the southeast corner of township No. 1 south of the base-line of the surveys in Oregon, in range No. 46 east of the Willamette meridian; thence from said point due west to the West Fork of the Wallowa River; thence down said West Fork to its junction with the Wallowa River; thence down said river to its confluence with the Grand Ronde River; thence down the last-named river to the place of beginning, as an Indian reservation, is hereby revoked and annulled, and the said described tract of country is hereby restored to the public domain.

U. S. GRANT.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, denomination nominating agents, tribes occupying or belonging to the reservation, area of each reservation in square miles and acres, and reference to treaty, law, or other authority by which reservations were established.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Denomination.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
ARIZONA TERRITORY.						
Colorado River (*e*)	Colorado River	Reformed	Hwalapai (*a*), Kemahwivi (Tantawait), Koahualla, Kokopa (*a*), Mohavi, and Yuma.	200	‡128, 000	Act of Congress approved March 3, 1865, vol. 13, p. 559; Executive orders, November 22, 1873, November 16, 1874, and May 15, 1876.
Gila River	Pima and Maricopa.	....do	Marikopa and Pima	101	‡64, 995	Act of Congress approved February 28, 1859, vol. 11, p. 401; Executive order, August 31, 1876.
Moqui Pueblo	Navajo		Moqui (Shinumo)			No reservation.
Papago	Pima and Maricopa.	Reformed	Papaho	110	†70, 400	Executive order, July 1, 1874.
White Mountain	San Carlos	....do	Aravapai, Chilion, Chirikahwa, Koiotero, Mienbre, Mogollon, Mohavi, Pinal, Tonto, and Yuma-Apache.	3, 950	2, 528, 000	Executive orders, November 9, 1871, December 14, 1872, August 5, 1873, July 21, 1874, April 27, 1876, January 26, and March 31, 1877.
Total				4, 361	2, 791, 395	
CALIFORNIA.						
Hoopa Valley	Hoopa Valley	Methodist	Hunsatung, Hupâ, Klamath River, Miskut, Redwood, Saiaz, Sermalton, and Tishtanatan.	140	‡89, 572	Act of Congress approved April 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39; Executive order, June 23, 1876.
Mission			Klamath River (*a*), Mission, and Temekula.	93½	*60, 000	Executive orders, December 27, 1875, May 15, 1876, May 3, August 25, and September 29, 1877.
Round Valley	Round Valley	Methodist	Konkau, Little Lake, Pitt River, Potter Valley, Redwood, Wailakki, and Yuki.	324	†207, 360	Acts of Congress approved April 8, 1864, vol. 13, p. 39, and March 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 634; Executive orders, March 30, 1870, April 8, 1873, May 18, 1875, and July 26, 1876.
Tule River	Tule River	....do	Kawia, Kings River, Monache, Tehon, Tule, and Wichumni.	143½	‡91, 837	Executive orders, January 9, 1873, and October 3, 1873.
Total				701	448, 769	
COLORADO.						
Ute	Los Pinos	Unitarian	Denver, Grand River, Uinta, and Yampa Ute, Kapoti, Muachi, Tabikwachi, and Wiminuchi Ute.	18, 320	‡11, 724, 800	Treaties of October 7, 1863, vol. 13, p. 673, and March 2, 1868, vol. 15, p. 619; act of Congress approved April 29, 1874, vol. 18, p. 36; Executive orders, November 22, 1875, and August 17, 1876.
Do	White River	....do				
Do	Southern Ute	Ev. Lutheran				
Total				18, 320	11, 724, 800	

Reservation	Agency	Denomination	Tribes	Population	Area (acres)	How established
DAKOTA TERRITORY.						
Crow Creek	Crow Creek	Episcopal	Lower Yanktonai and Minnekonjo Sioux.	321	*205, 415	Order of department, July 1, 1863 (see annual report, 1863, p. 318); treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635.
Devil's Lake	Devil's Lake	Catholic	Cuthead, Sissiton, and Wahpeton Sioux.	360	†230, 400	Treaty of February 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, September 20, 1872, confirmed in Indian appropriation act, approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167.
Flandreau	Flandreau		Santee Sioux			Land selected by eighty-five Indian families as homesteads, under 6th article of treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637.
Fort Berthold (*f*)	Fort Berthold	Congregational	Arikare, Gros Ventre, and Mandan	13, 000	8, 320, 000	Unratified agreements of September 17, 1851, and July 27, 1866; Executive order, April 12, 1870.
Lake Traverse	Sissiton	do	Sissiton and Wahpeton Sioux	1, 435	*918, 780	Treaty of February 19, 1867, vol. 15, p. 505; agreement, September 20, 1872, confirmed in Indian appropriation act, approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 167.
Old Winnebago	Crow Creek	Episcopal	Two Kettle and Yanktonai Sioux	651½	*416, 905	Order of department, July 1, 1863 (see annual report, 1863, p. 318); treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635.
Ponca §§				150	†96, 000	Treaty of March 12, 1858, vol. 12, p. 997; and supplemental treaty, March 10, 1865, vol. 14, p. 675.
Sioux	Cheyenne River	Episcopal	Blackfeet, Minnekonjo, Sans Arcs, and Two Kettle Sioux.			
Do	Lower Brûlé	do	Lower Brulé Sioux			
Do	Red Cloud	do	Northern Arapaho, and Cheyenne and Oglalla Sioux.	38, 000	†24, 320, 000	Treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635; and Executive orders, January 11, March 16, and May 20, 1875, and November 28, 1876; agreement, ratified by act of Congress approved February 28, 1877, vol. 19, p. 254.
Do	Spotted Tail	do	Minnekonjo, Oglalla, and Upper Brulé Sioux.			
Do	Standing Rock	Catholic	Blackfeet, Unkpapa, Lower and Upper Yanktonai Sioux.			
Yankton	Yankton	Episcopal	Yankton Sioux	672½	*430, 405	Treaties of April 19, 1858, vol. 11, p. 744, and of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 635.
Total				54, 590	34, 937, 905	
IDAHO TERRITORY.						
Cœur d'Alène			Cœur d'Alène, Kutenay, Pend d'Oreille, and Spokane.	1, 150	†736, 000	Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and November 8, 1873.
Fort Hall	Fort Hall	Methodist	Boisé and Bruneau Bannak (Panaiti), and Shoshoni.	1, 878	†‡1, 202, 330	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; Executive orders, June 14, 1867, and July 30, 1869.
Lapwai	Nez Percé	Presbyterian	Nez Percé	1, 167	†‡746, 651	Treaty of June 9, 1863, vol. 14, p. 647.
Lemhi	Lemhi	Methodist	Bannak (Panaiti), Sheepeater, and Shoshoni.	100	64, 000	Unratified treaty of September 24, 1868; and Executive order, February 12, 1875.
Total				4, 295	2, 748, 981	

(*a*) Not on reservation. (*e*) Partly in California. (*f*) Partly in Montana. §§ Indians removed to Indian Territory. * Surveyed. † Partly surveyed. ‡ Outboundaries surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Denomination.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
INDIAN TERRITORY.						
Arapahoe and Cheyenne	Cheyenne and Arapahoe.	Friends (Orthodox)	Apache, Southern Arapahoe, and Northern and Southern Cheyenne.	6, 715	*4, 297, 771	Executive order, August 10, 1869; unratified agreement with Wichita, Caddo, and others, October 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
Cherokee	Union	Baptist	Cherokee	7, 861	‡5, 031, 351	Treaties of February 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 414, of December 29, 1835, vol. 7, p. 478, and of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 799.
Chickasaw	....do	....do	Chikasaw	7, 267	*4, 650, 935	Treaty of June 22, 1855, vol. 11, p. 611.
Choctaw	....do	....do	Choctaw (Chahta)	10, 450	‡6, 688, 000	Do.
Creek	....do	....do	Creek	5, 024	‡3, 215, 495	Treaties of February 14, 1833, vol. 7, p. 417, and of June 14, 1866, vol. 14, p. 785.
Kansas	Osage	Friends (Orthodox)	Kansas or Kaw	156½	*100, 141	Act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
Kiowa and Comanche	Kiowa	....do	Apache, Comanche (Komantsu), Delaaware, and Kiowa.	4, 639	*2, 968, 893	Treaty of October 21, 1867, vol. 15, pp. 581 and 589.
Modoc	Quapaw	....do	Modok	6	*4, 040	Agreement with Eastern Shawnees, made June 23, 1874, and confirmed in Indian appropriation act, approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447.
Osage	Osage	....do	Great and Little Osage	2, 291	*1, 466, 167	Article 16, Cherokee treaty of July 19, 1866, vol. 14, p. 804; order of Secretary of the Interior, March 27, 1871; act of Congress approved June 5, 1872, vol. 17, p. 228.
Ottawa	Quapaw	....do	Ottowa of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf.	23½	‡14, 860	Treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Pawnee	Pawnee	Friends	Pawnee (Pâni)	442	*283, 026	Act of Congress approved April 10, 1876, vol. 19, p. 29. (Of this 230,014 acres are Cherokee, and 53,012 acres are Creek lands.)
Peoria	Quapaw	Friends (Orthodox)	Kaskaskia, Miami, Peoria, Piankasha, and Wea.	78½	*50, 301	Treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Pottawatomie	Sac and Fox	....do	Absentee Shawnee (Shawano), and Pottawatomi.	900	*575, 877	Treaty of February 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531; act of Congress approved May 23, 1872, vol. 17, p. 159.
Quapaw	Quapaw	... do	Kwapa	88½	*56, 685	Treaties of May 13, 1833, vol. 7, p. 424, and of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox	....do	Mexican Kickapoo, Sac (Sauk), and Fox of the Mississippi, including Mokohoko's band. (*a*)	750	*479, 667	Treaty of February 18, 1867, vol. 15, p. 495.
Seminole	Union	Baptist	Seminole	312½	‡200, 000	Treaty of March 21, 1866, vol. 14, p. 755.
Seneca	Quapaw	Friends (Orthodox)	Seneca	81	*51, 958	Treaties of February 28, 1831, vol. 7, p. 348, of December 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, and of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.

Shawnee	....do	....do	Eastern Shawnee (Shawano)	21	*13, 048	Treaties of July 20, 1831, vol. 7, p. 351, of December 29, 1832, vol. 7, p. 411, of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513; and agreement with Modocs, made June 23, 1874, confirmed by Congress in Indian appropriation act approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 447.
Wichita	Wichita	....do	Comanche (Komantsu), Delaware, Ionie, Kaddo, Kichai, and Tawakanay, Wako, and Wichita.	1, 162	*743, 610	Unratified agreement, October 19, 1872. (See annual report, 1872, p. 101.)
Wyandott	Quapaw	....do	Wyandotte	33½	*21, 406	Treaty of February 23, 1867, vol. 15, p. 513.
				3, 562	*2, 279, 618	Cherokee lands between Cimarron River and one hundredth meridian.
				165	*105, 456	Cherokee lands embraced within Arapahoe and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of October 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), east of Pawnee reservation.
				6, 184½	*3, 958, 117	Cherokee lands embraced within Arapahoe and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of October 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), west of Pawnee reservation.
				1, 067	*683, 139	Creek lands embraced within Arapahoe and Cheyenne treaty reservation (treaty of October 28, 1867, vol. 15, p. 593), north of Cimarron River, exclusive of Pawnee reservation.
				2, 571½	*1, 645, 890	Unoccupied Creek and Seminole ceded lands east of ninety-eighth meridian.
				2, 362	*1, 511, 576	Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of the North Fork of the Red River.
Total				64, 214	41, 097, 027	
IOWA.						
Sac and Fox	Sac and Fox		Pottawatomi Sac (Sauk), and Fox of the Mississippi, and Winnebago.	1	692	By purchase. (See act of Congress approved March 2, 1867, vol. 14, p. 507.) Deeds, November, 1876.
Total				1	692	
KANSAS.						
Black Bob	Quapaw	Friends (Orthodox)	Black Bob's band of Shawnee (Shawano), straggling Pottawatomi.	52	*33, 393	Treaty of May 10, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1053.
Chippewa and Munsee			Chippewa and Munsi	6½	*4, 395	Treaty of July 16, 1859, vol. 12, p. 1105.
Kickapoo	Kansas	Friends (Orthodox)	Kickapoo	32	*20, 273	Treaty of June 28, 1862, vol. 13, p. 623.
Miami			Miami (a)	3½	*2, 328	Treaty of June 5, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1093; act of Congress approved March 3, 1873, vol. 17, p. 631.
Pottawatomie	Kansas	Friends (Orthodox)	Prairie band of Pattawatomi	121	*77, 358	Treaties of June 5, 1846, vol. 9, p. 853; of November 15, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1191; treaty of relinquishment, February 27, 1867, vol. 15, p. 531.
Total				215	137, 747	

* Surveyed. ; Outboundaries surveyed. (a) Not on reservation.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Denomination.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
MICHIGAN.						
Isabella	Mackinac	Methodist	Chippewas of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River.	17¼	*11, 097	Executive order, May 14, 1855; treaties of August 2, 1855, vol. 11, p. 633, and of October 18, 1864, vol. 14, p. 657.
L'Anse	do	do	L'Anse and Vieux De Sert bands of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	82¼	*52, 684	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Ontonagon	do	do	Ontonagon band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	4	*2, 551	Sixth clause, second article, treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; Executive order, September 25, 1855.
Total				104	66, 332	
MINNESOTA.						
Bois Forte	La Pointe§	Congregational	Boisé Forte band of Chippewa	168	‡107, 509	Treaty of April 7, 1866, vol. 14, p. 765.
Fond du Lac	do	do	Fond du Lac band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	156	*100, 121	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
Grand Portage (Pigeon River).	do	do	Grand Portage band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	81	*51, 840	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.
Leech Lake	Leech Lake	Free-Will Baptist.	Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish bands of Chippewa.	148	*94, 440	Treaties of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, p. 693, of March 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719; Executive orders, November 4, 1873, and May 26, 1874.
Mille Lac	White Earth	Episcopal	Mille Lac and Snake River (*a*) bands of Chippewa.	95	*61, 014	Treaties of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165, and article 12, of May 7, 1864, vol. 13, pp. 693, 695.
Red Lake	Red Lake	Congregational	Red Lake and Pembina bands of Chippewa.	5, 000	‡3, 200, 000	Treaty of October 2, 1863, vol. 13, p. 667.
White Earth	White Earth	Episcopal	Chippewas of the Mississippi, Gull Lake, Pembina, and Otter Tail, Pillager, Chippewas.	1, 245	*796, 672	Treaty of March 19, 1867, vol. 16, p. 719.
Winnebagoshish (White Oak Point).	Leech Lake	Free-Will Baptist.	Lake Winnebagoshish and Pillager bands of Chippewas, and White Oak Point band of Mississippi Chippewas.	500	†320, 000	Treaty of February 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1165; Executive orders, October 29, 1873, and May 26, 1874.
Total				7, 393	4, 731, 596	
MONTANA TERRITORY.						
Blackfeet	Blackfeet	Methodist	Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	41, 330	26, 451, 200	Treaty of October 17, 1855, vol. 11, p. 657; unratified treaties of July 18, 1866, and of July 13 and 15, and September 1, 1868; Executive orders, July 5, 1873, and August 19, 1874; act of Congress approved April 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 28; and Executive order, April 13, 1875.
Do	Fort Peck	do	Assinaboine, Brulé, Gros Ventre, River Crow, Santee, Teton, Unkpapa, and Yanktonai Sioux.			
Crow	Crow	do	Mountain and River Crow	9, 800	6, 272, 000	Treaty of May 7, 1868, vol. 15, p. 649.

Jocko	Flathead	Catholic	Flathead, Kutenay, and Pend d'Oreille	2, 240	1, 433, 600	Treaty of July 16, 1855, vol. 12, p. 975.
Total				53, 370	34, 156, 800	
NEBRASKA.						
Iowa ¶	Great Nemaha	Friends	Iowa	25	(b)‡16, 000	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of March 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171.
Niobrara	Santee	do	Santee Sioux	180	*115, 076	Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, vol. 12, p. 819; 4th paragraph, § 6, treaty of April 29, 1868, vol. 15, p. 637; Executive orders, February 27, 1866, July 20, 1866, November 16, 1867, August 31, 1869, and December 31, 1873.
Omaha	Omaha	do	Omaha	224	*143, 225	Treaty of March 16, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1043; selections by Indians with President's approval, May 11, 1855; treaty of March 6, 1865, vol. 14, p. 667; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed to Winnebago Indians, dated July 31, 1874.
Otoe ¶	Otoe	do	Oto and Missouria	69	(c)*44, 093	Treaty of December 9, 1854, vol. 11, p. 605; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872, vol. 17, p. 391, and of August 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208.
Sac and Fox ¶	Great Nemaha	do	Sac (Sauk) and Fox of the Missouri	13	(d)*8, 014	Treaties of May 18, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1074, and of March 6, 1861, vol. 12, p. 1171; acts of Congress approved June 10, 1872. vol. 17, p. 391, and August 15, 1876, vol. 19, p. 208.
Winnebago	Winnebago	do	Winnebago	171	*109, 844	Treaty of March 8, 1865, vol. 14, p. 671; act of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 170; deed from Omaha Indians, dated July 31, 1874.
Total				682	436, 252	
NEVADA.						
Carlin Farms	Nevada	Baptist	Northwestern Shoshoni	1	*522	Executive order, May 10. 1877.
Duck Valley (g)	Western Shoshone		Western Shoshoni	400	256, 000	Executive order, April 16, 1877.
Moapa River	Nevada	Baptist	Kai-bab-bit, Kemahwivi (Tantawait), Pawipit, Pai-Ute, and Shiwits.	2	†1, 000	Executive orders, March 12, 1873, and February 12, 1874; act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 445; selection approved by Secretary of Interior, July 3, 1875.
Pyramid Lake	do	do	Pah-Ute (Paviotso)	503	‡322, 000	Executive order, March 23, 1874.
Walker River	do	do	do	498	‡318, 815	Executive order, March 19, 1874.
Total				1, 404	898, 337	
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY.						
	Abiquiu	Presbyterian	Jicarilla Apache, Kapoti, and Wiminuchi Ute.			No reservation.
	Cimarron		Jicarilla Apache and Muache Ute			No reservation.
Mescalero Apache (Fort Stanton).	Mescalero	Presbyterian	Mescalero and Mimbre Apache	891	570, 240	Executive orders, May 29, 1873, February 2, 1874, and October 20, 1875.
Navajo (h)	Navajo	do	Navajo	5, 200	‡3, 328, 000	Treaty of June 1, 1868, vol. 15, p. 667.

(a) Not on reservation. § In Minnesota and Wisconsin. ¶ In Kansas and Nebraska. (b) Includes 5,120 acres in Kansas. (c) Includes 9,002.98 acres in Kansas. (g) Partly in Idaho. (h) Partly in Arizona. (d) Includes 2,862.93 acres in Kansas. * Surveyed. † Partly surveyed. ‡ Outboundaries surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Denomination.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
NEW MEXICO TERRITORY—Continued.						
Pueblos: Jemez	Pueblo	Presbyterian	Pueblo	710¼	‡17, 510	Confirmed by United States patents in 1864, under old Spanish grants; acts of Congress approved December 22, 1858, vol. 11, p. 374, and June 21, 1860, vol. 12, p. 71; and Executive order March 16, 1877. (See General Land Office Report for 1876, p. 242.)
Acoma					‡95, 792	
San Juan					‡17, 545	
Picuris					‡17, 461	
San Felipe					‡34, 767	
Pecos					‡18, 763	
Cochiti					‡24, 256	
Santo Domingo					‡74, 743	
Taos					‡17, 361	
Santa Clara					‡17, 369	
Tesuque					‡17, 471	
San Ildefonso					‡17, 293	
Pojoaque					‡13, 520	
Zia					‡17, 515	
Sandia					‡24, 187	
Isleta					‡110, 080	
Nambe					‡13, 586	
Laguna					‡101, 511	
Santa Ana					‡17, 361	
Zuni					....	
Total				7, 135	4, 566, 331	
NEW YORK.						
Allegany	New York		Onondaga and Seneca	47½	‡30, 469	Treaty of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Cattaraugus	do		Cayuga, Onondaga, and Seneca	34	‡21, 680	Treaties of June 30, 1802, vol. 7, p. 70, and of May 20, 1842, vol. 7, p. 587.
Oil Spring	do		Seneca	1	640	By arrangement with the State of New York.
Oneida	do		Oneida	½	288	Treaty of November 11, 1794, vol. 7, p. 44, and arrangement with the State of New York.
Onondaga	do		Oneida and Onondaga	9½	6, 100	Do.
Saint Regis	do		Saint Regis	23	14, 640	Treaty of May 31, 1796, vol. 7, p. 55.
Tonawanda	do		Cayuga and Tonawanda band of Senecas.	11¾	*7, 549	Treaty of November 5, 1857, vol. 12, p. 991; purchased by Indians, and held in trust by the comptroller of New York; deed dated February 14, 1862.

Tuscarora	....do		Onondaga and Tuscarora	72	5, 000	Treaty of January 15, 1838, vol. 7, p. 551, and arrangement between the Indians and the State of New York.
Total				135	86, 366	
NORTH CAROLINA.						
Cheoah Boundary			Eastern band of North Carolina Cherokees.	24	15, 211	Held by deed to Indians under United States circuit court for western district of North Carolina, entered at November term, 1874, confirming the award of Rufus Barringer and others, dated October 23, 1874, and act of Congress approved August 14, 1876, vol. 19, p. 139, and deed to Indians from Johnston and others, dated October 9, 1876.
Qualla Boundary			....do	78	50, 000	
Total				102	65, 211	
OREGON.						
Grand Ronde	Grande Ronde	Catholic	Kalapuya, Klakama, Molele, Rogue River, Tumwater, and Umqua.	96	*61, 440	Treaties of January 22, 1855, vol. 10, p. 1143, and of December 21, 1855, vol. 12, p. 982; Executive order, June 30, 1857.
Klamath	Klamath	Methodist	Klamath, Modok, Pai-Ute-Walpape, and Yahuskin band of Snake (Shoshoni).	1, 650	†1, 056, 000	Treaty of October 14, 1864, vol. 16, p. 707.
Malheur	Malheur	Christian Union	Pai-Ute and Snake (Shoshoni)	2, 779	†‡1, 778, 560	Executive orders, March 14, 1871, September 12, 1872, May 15, 1875, and January 28, 1876.
Siletz	Siletz	Methodist	Alsiya, Kusa, Rogue River, Skoton-Shasta, Saiustkla, Umqua, and thirteen others.	352	†225, 000	Unratified treaty, August 11, 1855; Executive orders, November 9, 1855, and December 21, 1865; and act of Congress approved March 3, 1875, vol. 18, p. 446.
Umatilla	Umatilla	Catholic	Cayuse, Umatilla, and Walla Walla	420	†268, 800	Treaty of June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 945.
Warm Springs	Warm Springs	United Presbyterian.	Tenino, Warm Spring, and Wasko	725	464, 000	Treaty of June 25, 1855, vol. 12, p. 963.
Total				6, 022	3, 853, 800	
UTAH TERRITORY.						
Uinta Valley	Uinta	Presbyterian	Gosi Ute, Pavant, and Uinta Ute	3, 186	†‡2, 039, 040	Executive order, October 3, 1861; act of Congress approved May 5, 1864, vol. 13, p. 63.
Total				3, 186	2, 039, 040	
WASHINGTON TERRITORY						
Chehalis	Puyallup		Klatsop, Tsihalis, and Tsinuk	6½	*4, 225	Order of the Secretary of the Interior, July 8, 1864.
Colville	Colville	Catholic	Cœur d'Aléne, Colville, Kalispelm, Kinikane, Lake, Methau, Nepeelium, Pend d'Orielle, San Poel, and Spokane.	4, 375	2, 800, 000	Executive orders, April 9, 1872, and July 2, 1872.

* Surveyed. † Partly surveyed. ‡ Outboundaries surveyed.

Schedule showing the names of Indian reservations in the United States, agencies, &c.—Continued.

Name of reservation.	Agency.	Denomination.	Name of tribe occupying reservation.	Square miles.	Area in acres.	Date of treaty, law, or other authority establishing reserve.
WASHINGTON TERRITORY—Continued.						
Makah	Neah Bay	Methodist	Makah	36	23, 040	Treaty of Neah Bay, January 31, 1855, vol. 12, p. 939; Executive orders, October 26, 1872, January 2, and October 21, 1873.
Nisqually	Puyallup		Muckleshoot, Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.	7	*4, 717	Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive order, January 20, 1857.
Puyallup	do		do	28	*18, 062	Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132; Executive orders, January 20, 1857, and September 6, 1873.
Shoalwater	do		Shoalwater and Tsihalis	½	*335	Executive order, September 22, 1866.
Squaxin Island (Klah-che-min).	do		Niskwalli, Puyallup, Skwawksnamish, Stailakoom, and five others.	2	*1, 494	Treaty of Medicine Creek, December 26, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1132.
Lummi (Chah-choo-sen)	Tulalip	Catholic	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	20	*12, 312	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, November 22, 1873.
Muckleshoot	do	do	Muckleshoot	5	*3, 367	Executive orders, January 20, 1857, and April 9, 1874.
Port Madison	do	do	Dwamish, Etakmur, Lummi, Snohomish, Sukwamish, and Swiwamish.	11	*7, 284	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; order of the Secretary of the Interior, October 21, 1864.
Snohomish or Tulalip	do	do	do	35	*22, 490	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, December 23, 1873.
Swinomish (Perry's Island).	do	do	do	12	*7, 195	Treaty of Point Elliott, January 22, 1855, vol. 12, p. 927; Executive order, September 9, 1873.
Quinaielt	Quinaielt	Methodist	Hoh, Kweet, Kwillehiut, and Kwinaiutl	350	224, 000	Treaties of Olympia, July 1, 1855, and January 25, 1856, vol. 12, p. 971; Executive order, November 4, 1873.
Skokomish	Skokomish	Congregational	Klallam, Skokomish, and Twana	8	*4, 987	Treaty of Point-no-Point, January 26, 1855, vol. 12, p. 933; Executive order, February 25, 1874.
Yakama	Yakama	Methodist	Yakama	1, 250	†800, 000	Treaty of Walla Walla, June 9, 1855, vol. 12, p. 951.
Total				6, 146	3, 933, 508	
WISCONSIN.						
Lac Court Oreilles	La Pointe §	Congregational	Lac Court d'Oreille band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	108	*69, 136	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; act of Congress approved May 29, 1872, vol. 17, p. 190.
Lac de Flambeau	do	do	Lac de Flambeau band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	109	*69, 824	Do.
La Pointe (Bad River)	do	do	La Pointe band of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	194½	*124, 333	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109.

Red Cliff	... do	... do	La Pointe band (Buffalo Chief) of Chippewas of Lake Superior.	22	*13, 993	Treaty of September 30, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1109; executive order, February 21, 1856 (lands withdrawn by General Land Office, May 8, 1863).
Menomonee	Green Bay	... do	Menomonee	362	†231, 680	Treaties of October 18, 1848, vol. 9, p. 952, of May 12, 1854, vol. 10, p. 1064, and of February 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679.
Oneida	... do	... do	Oneida	1024	*65, 540	Treaty of February 3, 1838, vol. 7, p. 566.
Stockbridge	... do	... do	Stockbridge	18	*11, 520	Treaties of November 24, 1848, vol. 9, p. 955, of February 5, 1856, vol. 11, p. 663, and of February 11, 1856, vol. 11, p. 679; act of Congress approved February 6, 1871, vol. 16, p. 404.
Total				916	586, 026	
WYOMING TERRITORY.						
Wind River	Shoshone	Episcopal	Eastern band of Shoshoni	2, 375	†1, 520, 000	Treaty of July 3, 1868, vol. 15, p. 673; acts of Congress approved June 22, 1874, vol. 18, p. 166, and December 15, 1874, vol. 18, p. 291.
Total				2, 375	1, 520, 000	
Grand total				235, 667	150, 826, 915	

NOTE.—The spelling of the tribal names in the column "Name of tribe occupying reservation," has been submitted to Maj. J. W. Powell, and revised by him where the correct name of such tribes is known. In many cases corrupted names have come into such general use as to make it impolitic to change them.

* Surveyed. † Partly surveyed. § In Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under the tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Twenty installments, unappropriated, at $30,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 584, § 10	....	$600,000 00	....	....
Do	Purchase of clothing	Tenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	....do	$26,000 00	....	....	....
Do	Pay of carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, and engineer.	Fourteenth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Vol. 15, p. 585, § 14	5,200 00	....	....	....
Do	Pay of physician and teacher	......do	....do	2,500 00	....	....	....
Do	Three installments, for seed and agricultural implements.	Two installments of $2,500 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 583, § 8	....	5,000 00	....	....
Do	Pay of a second blacksmith, iron and steel	Eighth article treaty of October 21, 1867.	Vol. 15, p. 584, § 8	2,000 00	....	....	....
Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans.	Amount to be expended in such goods, &c., as the President may from time to time determine.	Seventh article treaty of July 27, 1866.	Treaty not published.	75,000 00	....	....	....
Assinaboines	......do	......do	....do	30,000 00	....	....	....
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans.	......do	Eighth article treaty of September 1, 1868.	....do	50,000 00	....	....	....
Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments, provided to be expended under tenth article treaty of October 28, 1867.	Twenty installments, unappropriated, at $20,000 each.	Vol. 15, p. 596, § 10	....	400,000 00	....	....
Do	Purchase of clothing, same article	....	....do	14,500 00	....	....	....
Do	Pay of physician, carpenter, farmer, blacksmith, miller, engineer, and teacher.	....	Vol. 15, p. 597, § 13	7,700 00	....	....	....
Do	Three installments, for the purchase of seeds and of agricultural implements.	Two installments of $2,500 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 595, § 8	....	5,000 00	....	....
Do	Pay of second blacksmith, iron and steel	....	Vol. 15, p. 597, § 8	2,000 00	....	....	....
Chickasaws	Permanent annuity in goods	....	Vol. 1, p. 619	....	....	$3,000 00	....
Chippewas, Boise Forte band.	Twenty installments, for blacksmith, assistants, iron, tools, &c.	Eight installments, at $1,500 each, unappropriated.	Vol. 14, p. 766, § 3	....	12,000 00	....	....
Do	Twenty installments, for schools, instructing Indians in farming, and for the purchase of seeds, tools, &c.	Eight installments, at $1,600 each, unappropriated.	....do	....	12,800 00	....	....

Do	Twenty installments of annuity, in money, goods, or other articles, provisions, ammunition, and tobacco.	Annuity $3,500; goods, &c., $6,500; provisions, &c., $1,000; eight installments unappropriated.	..do		88,000 00		
Chippewas of Lake Superior.	Support of smith and shop, and pay of two farmers, during the pleasure of the President.	Estimated at	Vol. 10, p. 1112	1,800 00			
Chippewas of the Mississippi.	Ten installments in money, at $20,000 each, third article treaty of February 22, 1855, and third article treaty of May 7, 1864.	Seven installments, of $20,000 each, due.	Vol. 13, p. 694, § 3		140,000 00		
Do	Forty six installments, to be paid to the chiefs of the Mississippi Indians.	Fifteen installments, of $1,000 each, due.	Vol. 9, p. 904, § 3		15,000 00		
Chippewas, Pillagers, and Lake Winnebagoshish band.	Forty installments: in money, $10,666.66; goods, $8,000, and for purposes of utility, $4,000.	Seventeen installments, of $22,666.66 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1168, § 3; vol. 13, p. 694, § 3.		385,333 22		
Do	Ten installments, for purposes of education, per third article treaty of May 7, 1864.	Seven installments of $3,000 each, due.	Vol. 13, p. 694, § 3		21,000 00		
Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribes of Chippewas.	$10,000 as annuity, to be paid *per capita* to the Red Lake band, and $5,000 to the Pembina band, during the pleasure of the President.		Vol. 13, p. 668, § 3	15,000 00			
Do	Fifteen installments, of $12,000 each, for the purpose of supplying them with gilling-twine, cotton-maitre, linsey, blankets, &c.	Estimated, Red Lake band, $8,000, and Pembina band, $4,000; one installment, each, due.	Vol. 13, p. 689, § 3		12,000 00		
Do	Fifteen installments, to pay one blacksmith, physician, miller, farmer, $3,900; iron and steel and other articles, $1,500; carpentering, &c., $1,000.	One installment due	Vol. 13, p. 690, § 4		6,400 00		
Choctaws	Permanent annuities	Second article treaty of November 16, 1805, $3,000; thirteenth article treaty of October 18, 1820, $600; second article treaty of January 20, 1825, $6,000.	Vol. 7, p. 99, § 2; vol. 11, p. 614, § 13; vol. 7, p. 213, § 13; vol. 7, p. 235, § 2.			9,600 00	
Do	Provisions for smiths, &c	Sixth article treaty of October 18, 1820; ninth article treaty of January 20, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 212, § 6; vol. 7, p. 236, § 9; vol. 7, p. 614, § 13.			920 00	
Do	Interest on $390,257.92, articles ten and thirteen, treaty of January 22, 1855.		Vol. 11, p. 614, § 13.			19,512 89	390,257 92
Confederated tribes and bands in Middle Oregon.	Five installments, for beneficial purposes, under direction of the President, treaty of June 25, 1855.	Two installments, of $2,000 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 964, § 2		4,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for pay and subsistence of one physician, sawyer, miller, superintendent of farming, and school-teacher.	Two installments, of $5,600 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 964, § 4		11,200 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for salary of head chief.	Two installments, of $500 each, due	....do		1,000 00		
Creeks	Permanent annuities	Treaty of August 7, 1790	Vol. 7, p. 36, § 4			1,500 00	
Do	.....do	Treaty of June 16, 1802	Vol. 7, p. 69, § 2			3,000 00	
Do	.....do	Treaty of January 24, 1826	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 4			20,000 00	490,000 00
Do	Smiths, shops, &c	Treaty of January 24, 1826	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8			1,110 00	22,200 00
Do	Wheelwright, permanent	Treaty of January 24, 1826, and August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 287, § 8; vol. 11, p. 700, § 5.			600 00	12,000 00

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Creeks—Continued	Allowance during the pleasure of the President for blacksmiths, assistants, shops and tools, iron and steel, wagon-maker, education and assistance in agricultural operations, &c.	Treaty of February 14, 1833, and treaty of August 7, 1856.	Vol. 7, p. 419, § 5. vol. 11, p. 700, § 5.	$840 00 270 00 600 00 1,000 00 2,000 00			
Do	Interest on $200,000 held in trust sixth article treaty August 7, 1856.	Treaty of August 7, 1856	Vol. 11, p. 700, § 6			$10,000 00	$200,000 00
Do	Interest on $675,168 held in trust, third article treaty June 14, 1866, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Expended under the direction of Secretary of the Interior.	Vol. 14, p 786, § 3			33,758 40	675,168 00
Crows	For supplying male persons over fourteen years of age with a suit of good, substantial, woolen clothing; females over twelve years of age a flannel skirt or goods to make the same, a pair of woolen hose, calico and domestic; and boys and girls under the ages named such flannel and cotton goods as their necessities may require.	Treaty of May 7, 1868; twenty-one installments, of $22,723 each, due, estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 9		$477,183 00		
Do	For the purchase of such articles from time to time as the necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper.	One installment due	...do		10,000 00		
Do	For pay of physician, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Treaty of May 7, 1868	...do	5,900 00			
Do	Twenty installments, for pay of teacher and for books and stationery.	Twelve installments, of $3,000 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 7		36,000 00		
Do	Blacksmith, iron and steel, and for seeds and agricultural implements.	Estimated at	Vol. 15, p. 651, § 8	3,250 00			
Do	For the purchase of such beneficial objects as the condition and necessities of the Indians may require.	Estimated at two installments, of $20,000 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 652, § 9		40,000 00		

Dwamish and other allied tribes in Washington Territory.	Twenty installments, of $150,000, to be expended under the direction of the President.	Two installments, of $4,250 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 928, § 6		8,500 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for agricultural schools and teachers.	Two installments, of $3,000 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 929, § 14		6,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for a smith and carpenter shop and tools.	Two installments, of $500 each, due.	....do		1,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	Two installments, of $4,200 each, due.	....do		8,400 00		
Flatheads and other confederated tribes.	Twenty installments, for agricultural and industrial school, providing necessary furniture, books, stationery, &c., and for the employment of suitable instructors.	Two installments, of $2,100 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 977, § 5.		4,200 00		
Do	Five installments, fourth series, for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President.	One installment, of $3,000, due	Vol. 12, p. 976, § 4		3,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for two farmers, two millers, blacksmith, gunsmith, tinsmith, carpenter and joiner, and wagon and plow maker, $7,400, and keeping in repair blacksmith's, carpenter's, wagon and plow maker's shops, $500.	Two installments, of $7,900 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 977, § 5.		15,800 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for keeping in repair flouring and saw mill, and supplying the necessary fixtures.	Two installments, of $500 each, due.	....do		1,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for pay of physician $1,400, keeping in repair hospital and for medicine, $300.	Two installments, of $1,700 each, due.	....do		3,400 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for repairing buildings for various employés, &c.	Two installments, of $300 each, due.	....do		600 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for each of the head chiefs of the Flathead, Kootenay, and Upper Pend d'Oreille tribes, at $500 each.	Two installments, of $1,500 each, due.	....do		3,000 00		
Gros Ventres	Amount to be expended in such goods, provisions, &c., as the President may from time to time determine as necessary.	Treaty not published (eighth article, July 13, 1868).		35,000 00			
Iowas	Interest on $57,500, being the balance on $157,500.		Vol. 10, p. 1071, § 9			2,875 00	57,500 00
Kansas	Interest on $200,000, at 5 per cent		Vol. 9, p. 842, § 2			10,000 00	200,000 00
Kickapoos	Interest on $93,581.09, at 5 per cent		Vol. 10, p. 1079, § 2			4,679 05	93,581 09
Klamaths and Modocs.	Five installments of $3,000, third series, to be expended under the direction of the President.	Three installments due	Vol. 16, p. 708, § 2		9,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for repairing saw-mill, and buildings for blacksmith, carpenter, wagon and plow maker, manual-labor school, and hospital.	Nine installments, of $1,000 each, due.	....do		9,000 00		
Do	For tools and materials for saw and flour mills, carpenter's, blacksmith's, wagon and plow maker's shops, books and stationery for manual-labor school.	Eight installments, of $1,500 each, due.	....do		12,000 00		

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Klamaths and Modocs.	Pay of superintendent of farming, farmer, blacksmith, sawyer, carpenter, and wagon and plow maker.	Three installments, of $6,000 each, due.	Vol. 16, p. 709, § 5	....	$18,000 00	....	....
Do	Pay of physician, miller, and two teachers, for twenty years.	Eight installments, of $3,600 each, due.	...do	....	28,800 00	....	....
Makahs	Ten installments, being the fifth series, for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President.	Two installments, of $1,000 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 940, § 5.	....	2,000 00	....	....
Do	Twenty installments, for agricultural and industrial schools and teachers, and for smith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	Two installments, of $7,600 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 941, § 11	....	15,200 00	....	....
Menomonees	Fifteen installments, to pay $242,686, for cession of land.	Three installments, of $16,179.06 each, due.	Vol. 10, pp. 1065 and 1067, § 5.	....	48,537 18	....	....
Miamies of Kansas	Permanent provision for smith's shops and miller, &c.	Say $348.20 for shop and $222.26 for miller.	Vol. 7, p. 191, § 5..	....	....	$570 46	$11,409 34
Do	Twenty installments upon $150,000, third article treaty of June 5, 1854.	Two installments, of $5,094.34 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1094, § 3	....	10,188 68	....	....
Do	Interest on $18,521.65, at the rate of 5 per cent., as per third article treaty of June 5, 1854.	....	...do	....	....	926 08	18,521 65
Miamies of Indiana	Interest on $221,257.86, at 5 per cent. per annum	June 5, 1854	Vol. 10, p. 1099, § 4	....	....	11,062 89	221,257 86
Miamies of Eel River.	Permanent annuities	Fourth article treaty of 1795; third article treaty of 1805; third article treaty of 1809.	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4; vol. 7, p. 91, § 3; vol. 7, p. 114, § 3; vol. 7, p. 116.	....	....	1,100 00	22,000 00
Molels	Pay of teacher to manual-labor school, and subsistence of pupils, &c.	Treaty of December 21, 1855......	Vol. 12, p. 982, § 2	$3,000 00	....	....	....
Mixed Shoshones, Bannacks, and Sheepeaters.	To be expended in such goods, provisions, &c., as the President may from time to time determine as proper.	Treaty of September 24, 1868......	....	20,000 00	....	....	....
Navajoes	Ten installments, for such articles of clothing, or raw material in lieu thereof, seeds, farming-implements, &c., treaty of June 1, 1868.	One installment, of $45,705, due ..	Vol. 15, p. 668, § 8	....	45,705 00	....	....

Do	Ten installments, for the purchase of such articles as from time to time the condition and necessities of the Indians may indicate to be proper.	Two installments, of $30,470 each, due.	...do	....	60,940 00	....	....
Do	Ten installments, for pay of teachers	Three installments, of $2,000 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 668, § 6	....	6,000 00	....	....
Nez Percés	Five installments, last series, for beneficial objects, at the discretion of the President.	Two installments, of $4,000 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 958, § 4	....	8,000 00	....	....
Do	Twenty installments, for two schools, &c., pay of superintendent of teaching and two teachers, superintendent of farming and two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, two gunsmiths, tinner, carpenter, wagon and plow maker, keeping in repair saw and grist mills, for necessary tools, pay of physician, repairing hospital, and furnishing medicine, &c., repairing buildings for employés and the shops for blacksmith, tinsmith, gunsmith, carpenter, wagon and plow maker, providing tools therefor, and pay of head chief.	Two installments, of $17,200 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 958, § 5	....	34,400 00	....	....
Do	Sixteen installments, for boarding and clothing children who attend school, providing schools, &c., with necessary furniture, purchase of wagons, teams, tools, &c.	Three installments, of $3,000 each, and one installment, of $2,000, due.	Vol. 14, p 649, § 4	....	11,000 00	....	....
Do	Salary of two subordinate chiefs	Treaty of June 9, 1863	Vol. 14, p. 650, § 5	1,000 00	....	....	....
Do	Fifteen installments, for repairs of houses, mills, shops, &c.	Four installments, of $3,500 each, due.	Vol. 14, p. 649, § 5	....	14,000 00	....	....
Do	Salary of two matrons for schools, two assistant teachers, farmer, carpenter, and two millers.	Treaty of June 9, 1863	Vol. 14, p. 659, § 5	7,600 00	....	....	....
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes.	Thirty installments, for purchase of clothing, as per sixth article treaty May 10, 1868.	Twenty-one installments, of $15,000 each, due.	Vol. 15, p. 657, § 6	....	315,000 00	....	....
Do	Ten installments, to be expended by the Secretary of the Interior, for Indians roaming.	One installment, of $18,000, due	...do	....	18,000 00	....	....
Do	Pay of teacher, farmer, carpenter, miller, blacksmith, engineer, and physician.	Estimated at	Vol. 15, p. 658, § 7	6,700 00	....	....	....
Omahas	Fifteen installments, third series, in money or otherwise.	Five installments, of $20,000 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1044, § 4	....	100,000 00	....	....
Do	Twelve installments, fourth series, in money or otherwise.	Twelve installments, fourth series (due after expiration of 3d series), of $10,000 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1044, § 4	....	120,000 00	....	....
Osages	Interest on $69,120, at 5 per cent., for educational purposes.	Resolution of the Senate to treaty, January 2, 1825.	Vol. 7, p. 242, § 6	....	....	3,456 00	69,120 00
Do	Interest on $300,000, at 5 per cent., to be paid semi-annually, in money or such articles as the Secretary of the Interior may direct.	Treaty of September 29, 1865	Vol. 14, p. 687, § 1	....	....	15,000 00	300,000 00
Ottoes and Missourias.	Fifteen installments, third series, in money or otherwise.	Five installments, of $9,000 each, due.	Vol. 10, p. 1039, § 4	....	45,000 00	....	....
Do	Twelve installments, last series, in money or otherwise.	Twelve installments, of $5,000 each, due.	...do	....	60,000 00	....	....

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Pawnees	Annuity goods, and such articles as may be necessary.	Treaty of September 24, 1857	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 2			$30,000 00	
Do	Support of two manual-labor schools and pay of teachers.	....do	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 3	$10,000 00			
Do	For iron and steel and other necessary articles for shops, and pay of two blacksmiths, one of which is to be tin and gun smith, and compensation of two strikers and apprentices.	Estimated, for iron and steel, $500; two blacksmiths, $1,200; and two strikers, $480.	Vol. 11, p. 729, § 4	2,180 00			
Do	Farming utensils and stock, pay of farmer, miller, and engineer, and compensation of apprentices, to assist in working in the mill, and keeping in repair grist and saw mill.	Estimated	Vol. 11, p. 730, § 4	4,400 00			
Poncas	Fifteen installments, last series, to be paid to them or expended for their benefit.	Eleven installments, of $8,000 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 997, § 2		$88,000 00		
Do	Amount to be expended during the pleasure of the President for purposes of civilization.	Treaty of March 12, 1868	Vol. 12, p. 998, § 2	10,000 00			
Pottawatomies	Permanent annuity in money	August 3, 1795	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4			357 80	$7,156 00
Do	....do	September 30, 1809	Vol. 7, p. 114, § 3			178 90	3,578 00
Do	....do	October 2, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 185, § 3			894 50	17,890 00
Do	....do	September 20, 1828	Vol. 7, p. 317, § 2			715 60	14,312 00
Do	....do	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 330, § 2			5,724 77	114,495 40
Do	For educational purposes, during the pleasure of the President.	September 20, 1828	Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2	5,000 00			
Do	Permanent provision for three blacksmiths and assistants, iron and steel.	October 16, 1826; September 20, 1828; July 29, 1829.	Vol. 7, p. 296, § 3; vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; vol. 7, p. 321, § 2.			1,008 99	20,179 80
Do	Permanent provision for furnishing salt	July 29, 1829	Vol. 7, p. 320, § 2			156 54	3,130 80
Do	Permanent provision for payment of money in lieu of tobacco, iron and steel.	September 20, 1828; June 5 and 17, 1846.	Vol. 7, p. 318, § 2; vol. 9, p. 855, § 10.			107 34	2,146 80
Do	For interest on $230,064.20, at 5 per cent	June 5 and 17, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 855, § 7			11,503 21	230,064 20

Tribe	Description	Treaty / terms	Reference	Col. 5	Col. 6	Col. 7	Col. 8
Pottawatomies of Huron.	Permanent annuities	November 17, 1808	Vol. 7, p. 106, § 2			400 00	8,000 00
Quapaws	For education, smith, farmer, and smith-shop, during the pleasure of the President.	$1,000 for education, $1,660 for smith, &c.	Vol. 7, p. 425, § 3	2,660 00			
Quinaielts and Quillehutes.	$25,000, sixth series, to be expended for beneficial objects.	Two installments, of $700 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 972, § 4		1,400 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for an agricultural and industrial school, employment of suitable instructors, support of smith and carpenter shops and tools, pay of blacksmith, carpenter, farmer, and physician.	Two installments of $7,100 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 973, § 10		14,200 00		
River Crows	Amount to be expended in such goods, provisions, &c., under direction of the President.	July 15, 1868	Vol. 16, p. 349, § 7	30,000 00			
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi.	Permanent annuity	Treaty of November 3, 1804	Vol. 7, p. 85, § 3			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Interest on $200,000, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 541, § 2			10,000 00	200,000 00
Do	Interest on $800,000, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1842	Vol. 7, p. 596, § 2			40,000 00	800,000 00
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri.	Interest on $157,400, at 5 per cent	Treaty of October 21, 1837	Vol. 7, p. 543, § 2			7,870 00	157,400 00
Seminoles	Interest on $500,000, eighth article of treaty of August 7, 1856.	$25,000 annual annuity	Vol. 11, p. 702, § 8			25,000 00	500,000 00
Do	Interest on $70,000, at 5 per cent	Support of schools, &c	Vol. 14, p. 757, § 3			3,500 00	70,000 00
Senecas	Permanent annuity	September 9 and 17, 1817	Vol. 7, p. 161, § 4; vol. 7, p. 179, § 4.			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Smith and smith-shop and miller	February 28, 1831	Vol. 7, p. 349, § 4	1,660 00			
Senecas of New York	Permanent annuities	February 19, 1841	Vol. 4, p. 442			6,000 00	120,000 00
Do	Interest on $75,000, at 5 per cent	Act of June 27, 1846	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 2			3,750 00	75,000 00
Do	Interest on $43,050, transferred from the Ontario Bank to the United States Treasury.	do	Vol. 9, p. 35, § 3			2,152 50	43,050 00
Senecas and Shawnees.	Permanent annuity	Treaty of September 17, 1818	Vol. 7, p. 179, § 4			1,000 00	20,000 00
Do	Support of smiths and smiths' shops	Treaty of July 20, 1831	Vol. 7, p. 352, § 4	1,060 00			
Shawnees	Permanent annuity for education	August 3, 1795; September 29, 1817.	Vol. 7, p. 51, § 4			3,000 00	60,000 00
Do	Interest on $40,000, at 5 per cent	August 3, 1795; May 10, 1854	Vol. 10, p. 1056, § 3.			2,000 00	40,000 00
Shoshones, western band.	Twenty installments of $5,000 each, under the direction of the President.	Six installments to be appropriated.	Vol. 18, p. 690, § 7		30,000 00		
Shoshones, northwestern band.	do	do	Vol. 13, p. 663, § 3		30,000 00		
Shoshones, Goship band.	Twenty installments of $1,000 each, under direction of the President.	do	Vol. 13, p. 652, § 7		6,000 00		
Shoshones and Bannacks:							
Shoshones	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Twenty-two installments due, estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9		305,228 00		
Do	For the purchase of such articles as may be considered proper by the Secretary of the Interior.	Three installments due, estimated.	do		90,000 00		
Do	For pay of physician, carpenter, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	5,000 00			
Do	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel for shops	do	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 3	2,000 00			

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Shoshones	Five installments of the sum of $25,000, to be expended under direction of the President in purchase of stock cattle.	Two installments, of $5,000 each, due.	Vol. 19, p. 286, § 1		$10,000 00		
Bannacks	For the purchase of clothing for men, women, and children, thirty installments.	Twenty-two installments due, estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 9		152,814 00		
Do	For the purchase of such articles as may be considered necessary by the Secretary for persons roaming, &c.	Two installments due, estimated	do		28,000 00		
Do	Pay of physician, carpenter, miller, teacher, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 676, § 10	$5,000 00			
Six Nations of New York.	Permanent annuities in clothing, &c	Treaty, November 11, 1794	Vol. 7, p. 46, § 6			$4,500 00	$90,000 00
Sioux, Sisseton, and Wahpeton of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake.	Amount to be expended in such goods and other articles as the President may from time to time determine, $800,000, in ten installments, per agreement February 19, 1867.	Five installments, of $80,000 each, due.	Revised Treaties, p. 1051, § 2.		400,000 00		
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux of Nebraska.	Purchase of clothing for men, women, and children.	Twenty-two installments, of $159,400 each, due; estimated.	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 10		3,506,800 00		
Do	Blacksmith, and for iron and steel	Estimated	do	2,000, 00			
Do	For such articles as may be considered necessary by the Secretary of the Interior for persons roaming.	Twenty-two installments, of $200,000 each, due; estimated.	do		4,400,000 00		
Do	Physician, five teachers, carpenter, miller, engineer, farmer, and blacksmith.	Estimated	Vol. 15, p. 638, § 13	10,400 00			
Do	Purchase of rations &c., as per article 5, agreement of September 26, 1876.	do	Vol. 19, p. 256, § 5	1,100,000 00			
S'Klallams	Twenty installments, last series, on $60,000 to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	Two installments, of $1 600 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 934, § 5		3,200 00		

Do	Twenty installments, for agricultural and industrial school, pay of teacher, blacksmith, carpenter, physician, and farmer.	Two installments, of $7,100 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 934, § 11		14,200 00		
Do	Smith, carpenter-shop, and tools		do	500 00			
Tabequache band of Utes.	Pay of blacksmith	Estimated	Vol. 13, p. 675, § 10	720 00			
Tabequache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Utes.	For iron and steel and necessary tools for blacksmith-shop.	do	Vol. 15, p. 621, § 9	220 00			
Do	Two carpenters, two millers, two farmers, one blacksmith, and two teachers.	do	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 15	7,800 00			
Do	Thirty installments of $30,000 each, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, for clothing, blankets, &c.	Twenty-one installments, each $30,000, due.	Vol. 15, p. 622, § 11		630,000 00		
Do	Annual amount to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, in supplying said Indians with beef, mutton, wheat, flour, beans, &c.		Vol. 15, p. 622, § 12	30,000 00			
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes.	Five installments, last series, to be expended under the direction of the President.	Two installments, of $2,000 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 946, § 2		4,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for pay of two millers, farmer, superintendent of farming operations, two teachers, physician, blacksmith, wagon and plow maker, carpenter and joiner.	Two installments, of $9,000 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 947, § 4		18,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, for mill-fixtures, tools, medicines, books, stationery, furniture, &c.	Two installments, of $3,000 each, due.	do		6,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, of $1,500 each, for pay of head chiefs, three in number, at $500 each per annum.	Two installments, of $1,500 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 947, § 5		3,000 00		
Winnebagoes	Interest on $804,909.17, at 5 per cent. per annum.	November 1, 1837, and Senate amendment, July 17, 1862.	Vol. 7, p. 546, § 4; vol. 12, p. 628, § 4.			40,245 45	804,909 17
Do	Interest on $78,340.41, at 5 per cent. per annum, to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior.	July 15, 1870	Vol. 16, p. 355, § 1			3,917 02	78,340 41
Walpahpe tribe of Snakes.	Ten installments, second series, under the direction of the President.	Four installments, of $1,200 each, due.	Vol. 14, p. 684, § 7		4,800 00		
Yankton tribe of Sioux.	Ten installments of $40,000 each, being second series, to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit.	One installment due	Vol. 11, p. 744, § 4		40,000 00		
Do	Ten installments, of $25,000 each, third series, to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit.	Ten installments, of $25,000 each, due.	do		250,000 00		
Do	Twenty installments, of $15,000 each, fourth series, to be paid to them, or expended for their benefit.	Twenty installments, of $15,000 each, due.	do		300,000 00		
Yakamas	Twenty installments, for beneficial objects, under the direction of the President.	Two installments, last series, of $4,000 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 953, § 4		8,000 00		

Statement showing the present liabilities of the United States to Indian tribes under treaty stipulations—Continued.

Names of treaties.	Description of annuities, &c.	Number of installments yet unappropriated, explanations, &c.	Reference to laws, Statutes at Large.	Annual amount necessary to meet stipulations, indefinite as to time, now allowed, but liable to be discontinued.	Aggregate of future appropriations that will be required during a limited number of years to pay limited annuities incidentally necessary to effect the payment.	Amount of annual liabilities of a permanent character.	Amount held in trust by the United States on which 5 per cent. is annually paid, and amounts which, invested at 5 per cent., produce permanent annuities.
Yakamas	Twenty installments, for two schools, one of which is to be an agricultural and industrial school, keeping the same in repair, and providing books, stationery, and furniture.	Two installments, of $500 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 953, § 5	....	$1,000 00	....	....
Do	Twenty installments, for superintendent of teaching, two teachers, superintendent of farming, two farmers, two millers, two blacksmiths, tinner, gunsmith, carpenter, and wagon and plow maker.	Two installments, of $14,600 each, due.	...do	....	29,200 00	....	....
Do	Twenty installments, for keeping in repair hospital, and furnishing medicine, &c., pay of physician, repair of grist-mill and saw-mill, and furnishing the necessary tools.	Two installments, of $2,000 each, due.	...do	....	4,000 00	....	....
Do	Twenty installments, for keeping in repair buildings for employés.	Two installments, of $300 each, due.	...do	....	600 00	....	....
Do	Salary of head chief for twenty years	Two installments, of $500 each, due.	Vol. 12, p. 953, § 5.	....	1,000 00	....	....
Do	Twenty installments, for keeping in repair the blacksmith's, tinsmith's, gunsmith's, carpenter's, and wagon and plow maker's shops, and furnishing tools.	Two installments, of $500 each, due.	...do	....	1,000 00	....	....
Total	....	....	....	$1,549,460 00	13,700,929 28	$358,653 38	$6,302,668 44

TRUST-FUND AND TRUST-LANDS.

The following statements show the transactions in the Indian trust-funds and trust-lands during the year ending October 31, 1877:

United States 5 per centum bonds, loan of 1881, amounting to $92,900, have been purchased for various tribes, as indicated in Statement No. 1. These were purchased with funds derived from the redemption of United States 5-20 6 per centum bonds, act of March 3, 1865.

Statement No. 2 shows the kind of bonds redeemed, the tribes to which they belonged, date of redemption, and amount belonging to each tribe. The funds derived from the redemption of these bonds were reinvested, as shown in Statement No. 1.

Statements A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H show in detail the various changes in the stocks, funds in the Treasury to the credit of various tribes, collections of coin interest, and the premium realized from the sale thereof, and collections of interest in currency. Following these statements is a consolidation of all interest collected, including premium on coin, and the disposition thereof, and a statement of interest appropriated by Congress on non-paying State stocks, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1877. A statement, also, will be found giving in detail the appropriations for the current fiscal year for the several Indian tribes and the Indian service, together with the principal of bonds held in trust for Indian tribes, and of funds placed in the Treasury to their credit, and of interest annually arising from such bonds and funds; also, a statement showing the transactions arising on account of moneys derived from the sales of Indian lands, all being sufficiently in detail to enable a proper understanding of the subject.

No. 1.—*Statement of investments in stocks, showing kind, amount, and cost thereof, tribes or funds for which the same were made, and sources whence the funds invested were derived.*

Kind of bonds purchased.	Date of purchase.	Amount purchased.	Per cent.	Rate of purchase.	Cost of bonds, including premium and commission.	Fund or tribe.	Amount drawn for investment.	Funds invested derived from—
United States funded loan of 1881.	June 13, 1877	$3, 853 43	5	105¾	$4, 075 00	Cherokee national fund	$4, 075 00	Redemption of United States 5-20 6 per centum bonds, act of March 3, 1865.
Do	June 13, 1877	3, 643 02	5	105¾	3, 852 50	Cherokee school fund	3, 852 50	
Do	June 13, 1877	9, 666 67	5	105¾	10, 222 50	Cherokee orphan fund	10, 222 50	
Do	June 13, 1877	75, 736 88	5	105¾	a80, 091 75	Chickasaw national fund	80, 100 00	
Total		92, 900 00			98, 241 75		98, 250 00	

Uninvested balance refunded by the Secretary of the Interior:
a **$8.25 trust-fund stock redeemed due Chickasaw national fund.**

No. 2.—*Statement showing the redemption of bonds since November 1, 1876.*

Kind of bonds.	Fund or tribe.	Date of redemption.	Amount redeemed.
United States 5.20 6 per cent., act of March 3, 1865.	Cherokee national fund	June 3, 1877	$4,075 00
Do	Cherokee school fund	June 3, 1877	3,852 50
Do	Cherokee orphan fund	June 3, 1877	10,222 50
Do	Chickasaw national fund	June 3, 1877	78,100 00
Do	......do	May 28, 1877	2,000 00
Total			98,250 00

Recapitulation of statements affecting the aggregate of bonds held in trust for various Indian tribes, November 1, 1876.

Whole amount of bonds on hand November 1, 1876		$5,079,666 83[illegible]
Amount of bonds since purchased (as per Statement No. 1)	$92,900 00	
Amount of bonds redeemed (as per Statement No. 2)	98,250 00	
Excess of bonds redeemed over amount purchased		5,350 00
Total amount on hand November 1, 1877		5,074,316 83[illegible]

3.—*List of names of Indian tribes for whom stock is held in trust by the Treasurer of the United States, showing the amount standing to the credit of each tribe, the annual interest, the date of treaty or law under which the investment was made, and the amount of abstracted bonds for which Congress has made no appropriation, and the annual interest on the same.*

Tribe.	Treaty or act.	Statutes at Large. Vol.	Statutes at Large. Page.	Amount of stock.	Annual interest.	Amount of abstracted bonds.	Annual interest.
Cherokee national fund	Dec. 29, 1835	7	478	$949,697 08	$54,370 57	$68,000 00	$4,080 00
Cherokee school fund	Feb. 27, 1819 Dec. 29, 1835	7 7	195 478	527,536 82	30,748 22	15,000 00	900 00
Cherokee orphan fund	Dec. 29, 1835 Feb. 14, 1873	7 17	478 462	251,643 64	14,904 37		
Cherokee asylum fund	Feb. 14, 1873	17	462	67,675 27	4,060 52		
Chickasaw national fund	Oct. 20, 1872 May 24, 1834	7 7	381 450	1,165,667 48[illegible]	67,379 07		
Chickasaw incompetents	May 24, 1834	7	450	2,000 00	100 00		
Chippewa and Christian Indians	July 15, 1859	12	1105	42,792 60	2,449 79		
Choctaw general fund	Jan. 17, 1837	7	605	453,781 90	27,206 91		
Choctaw school fund	Sept. 27, 1830	7	333	50,355 20	2,701 31		
Creek orphans	May 24, 1832	7	366	77,015 25	4,397 90		
Delaware general fund	May 6, 1854	10	1048	459,243 15	25,910 87		
Delaware school fund	Sept. 24, 1829	7	327	11,000 00	550 00		
Iowas	May 17, 1854 Mar. 6, 1861	10 12	1069 1171	105,052 21	6,144 81		
Kansas schools	June 3, 1825	7	244	27,267 31	1,525 48		
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c	May 30, 1854 Feb 23, 1867	10 15	1082 519	80,047 92	4,939 40		
Kaskaskias, &c., school fund	Feb. 23, 1867	15	519	41,411 97	2,484 59		
Kickapoos	June 28, 1862	13	625	128,569 91	6,428 49		
Menomonees	Sept. 3, 1836	7	506	153,457 41	7,753 05		
Osage schools	June 2, 1825	7	240	40,236 63	2,074 20		
Ottawas and Chippewas	Mar. 28, 1836	7	491	19,209 47	1,079 57		
Pottawatomies, education	Sept. 26, 1833	7	431	77,093 79	3,882 82	*a*1,000 00	
Pottawatomies, mills	Sept. 26, 1833	7	431	17,180 09	880 80		
Pottawatomies, Prairie band				89,618 57	4,480 93		
Sacs and Foxes of Mississippi	Feb. 18, 1867	15	495	55,105 41	2,764 32		
Sacs and Foxes of Missouri	Mar. 6, 1861	12	1171	21,925 00	1,217 25		
Senecas	June 14, 1836 Jan. 9, 1837	5 5	47 135	40,981 54	2,049 45		
Senecas and Shawnees	June 14, 1836 Jan. 9, 1837	5 5	47 135	15,277 09	857 69		
Senecas, Tonawanda band	Nov. 5, 1857	11	737	86,950 00	4,347 50		
Shawnees	May 10, 1854	15	515	4,835 65	241 78		
Eastern Shawnees	Feb. 23, 1867	15	515	11,688 47	701 30		
				5,074,316 83[illegible]	288,632 96	84,000 00	4,980 00

a No interest appropriated on $1,000 abstracted bond.

B.—*Statement of stock-account, exhibiting in detail the securities in which the funds of each tribe are invested and now on hand, the annual interest on the same, and the amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.*

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHEROKEE NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	$13,000 00		$13,000 00	$910 00
State of Louisiana	6	11,000 00		11,000 00	660 00
State of Missouri	6	50,000 00	$50,000 00		
State of North Carolina	6	41,000 00	13,000 00	28,000 00	1,680 00
State of South Carolina	6	118,000 00		118,000 00	7,080 00
State of Tennessee	6	5,000 00	5,000 00		
State of Tennessee	5	125,000 00		125,000 00	6,250 00
State of Virginia	6	90,000 00		90,000 00	5,400 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	156,638 56		156,638 56	9,398 31
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865	6	96,984 26		96,984 26	5,819 05
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6	161,950 00		161,950 00	9,717 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5	149,124 26		149,124 26	7,456 21
Total		1,017,697 08	68,000 00	949,697 08	54,370 57
CHEROKEE SCHOOL FUND.					
State of Florida	7	7,000 00		7,000 00	490 00
State of Louisiana	6	2,000 00		2,000 00	120 00
State of North Carolina	6	21,000 00	8,000 00	13,000 00	780 00
State of South Carolina	6	1,000 00		1,000 00	60 00
State of Tennessee	6	7,000 00	7,000 00		
State of Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company)	6	1,000 00		1,000 00	60 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	51,854 28		51,854 28	3,111 26
United States loan of 10-40s	5	31,200 00		31,200 00	1,560 00
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865	6	229,013 55		229,013 55	13,740 81
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6	125,270 29		125,270 29	7,516 22
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5	66,198 70		66,198 70	3,309 93
Total		542,536 82	15,000 00	527,536 82	30,748 22
CHEROKEE ORPHANS' FUND.					
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6			22,223 26	1,333 40
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865	6			150,449 94	9,027 00
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			49,545 00	2,972 70
United States, registered, loan of 1868	6			10,000 00	600 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			19,425 44	971 27
Total				251,643 64	14,904 37
CHEROKEE ASYLUM FUND.					
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			67,675 27	4,060 52
CHICKASAW NATIONAL FUND.					
State of Arkansas	6			168,000 00	10,080 00
State of Maryland	6			8,350 17	501 01
State of Tennessee	6			616,000 00	36,960 00
State of Tennessee	5¼			66,666 66⅔	3,500 00
State of Virginia (Richmond and Danville Railroad)	6			100,000 00	6,000 00
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865	6			550 95	33 06
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			206,099 70	10,305 00
Total				1,165,667 48⅔	67,379 07
CHICKASAW INCOMPETENTS.					
State of Indiana	5			2,000 00	100 00

B.—*Statement of stock-account, exhibiting in detail the securities, &c.*—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
CHIPPEWA AND CHRISTIAN INDIANS.					
United States registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			$26,562 38	$1,593 74
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			4,454 74	267 28
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			11,775 48	588 77
Total				42,792 60	2,449 79
CHOCTAW GENERAL FUND.					
State of Virginia, registered	6			450,000 00	27,000 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			1,781 90	106 91
United States, registered, loan of 1881	5			2,000 00	100 00
Total				453,781 90	27,206 91
CHOCTAW SCHOOL FUND.					
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			1,427 20	85 63
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			16,928 00	1,015 68
United States, registered, loan of 1881	5			32,000 00	1,600 00
Total				50,355 20	2,701 31
CREEK ORPHANS.					
State of Tennessee	5			20,000 00	1,000 00
State of Virginia (Richmond and Danville Railroad Company)	6			3,500 00	210 00
State of Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company)	6			9,000 00	540 00
State of Virginia, registered certificates	6			41,800 00	2,508 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			414 16	24 85
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			2,301 09	115 05
Total				77,015 25	4,397 90
DELAWARE GENERAL FUND.					
State of Florida	7			53,000 00	3,710 00
State of North Carolina	6			87,000 00	5,220 00
United States issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6			49,283 90	2,957 03
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865	6			52,587 43	3,155 25
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			217,371 82	10,868 59
Total				459,243 15	25,910 87
DELAWARE SCHOOL FUND.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			11,000 00	550 00
IOWAS.					
State of Florida	7			22,000 00	1,540 00
State of Louisiana	6			9,000 00	540 00
State of North Carolina	6			21,000 00	1,260 00
State of South Carolina	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865	6			5,220 19	313 21
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			7,000 00	420 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			37,832 02	1,891 60
Total				105,052 21	6,144 81
KANSAS SCHOOLS.					
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			1,781 90	106 91
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			14,430 16	865 81
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			11,055 25	552 76
Total				27,267 31	1,525 48

B.—*Statement of stock-account, exhibiting in detail the securities, &c.*—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC.					
State of Florida	7			$16,300 00	$1,141 00
State of Louisiana	6			15,000 00	900 00
State of North Carolina	6			43,000 00	2,580 00
State of South Carolina	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			97 04	5 82
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6			3 85	23
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			2,647 03	132 35
Total				80,047 92	4,939 40
KASKASKIAS, PEORIAS, ETC., SCHOOL-FUND.					
State of Florida	7			20,700 00	1,449 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			20,711 97	1,035 59
Total				41,411 97	2,484 59
KICKAPOOS.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			128,569 91	6,428 49
MENOMONEES.					
State of Tennessee	5			19,000 00	950 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			8,018 52	481 11
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			126,438 89	6,321 94
Total				153,457 41	7,753 05
OSAGE SCHOOLS.					
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			6,236 63	374 20
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			34,000 00	1,700 00
Total				40,236 63	2,074 20
OTTAWAS AND CHIPPEWAS.					
State of Tennessee	5			1,000 00	50 00
State of Virginia (Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company)	6			3,000 00	180 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			8,909 47	534 57
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			6,300 00	315 00
Total				19,209 47	1,079 57
POTTAWATOMIES—EDUCATION.					
State of Indiana	5			4,000 00	200 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			2,813 31	168 80
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			70,280 48	3,514 02
Total				77,093 79	3,882 82
PRAIRIE BAND OF POTTAWATOMIES.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			89,618 57	4,480 93
POTTAWATOMIES—MILLS.					
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			2,180 09	130 80
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5			15,000 00	750 00
Total				17,180 09	880 80
SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSISSIPPI.					
United States 10-40s	5			54,200 00	2,710 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6			905 41	54 38
Total				55,105 41	2,764 38

B.—*Statement of stock-account, exhibiting in detail the securities, &c.*—Continued.

Stocks.	Per cent.	Original amount.	Amount of abstracted bonds not provided for by Congress.	Amount on hand.	Annual interest.
SACS AND FOXES OF THE MISSOURI.					
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865	6	....	....	$5,100 00	$306 00
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867.	6	....	....	7,000 00	420 00
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5	....	....	9,825 00	491 25
Total	...	....	....	21,925 00	1,217 25
SENECAS.					
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6	....	....	37 17	2 23
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5	....	....	40,944 37	2,047 22
Total	...	....	....	40,981, 54	2,049 45
SENECAS AND SHAWNEES.					
United States 10-40s	5	....	....	1,000 00	50 00
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6	....	....	2,621 60	157 30
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6	....	....	6,761 12	405 67
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5	....	....	4,894 37	244 72
Total	...	....	....	15,277 09	857 69
SENECAS—TONAWANDA BAND.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5	....	....	86,950 00	4,347 50
SHAWNEES.					
United States, funded, loan of 1881	5	....	....	4,835 65	241 78
EASTERN SHAWNEES.					
United States, registered, loan of 1865	6	....	....	11,688 47	701 30

C.—*Statement of stocks held by the Treasurer of the United States in trust for the various Indian tribes, showing the amount now on hand; also abstracted bonds, for which Congress has made no appropriation.*

Stocks.	Per cent.	Amount on hand.	Amount of abstracted bonds.
State of Arkansas	6	$168,000 00	
State of Florida	7	132,000 00	
State of Indiana	5	6,000 00	$1,000 00
State of Louisiana	6	37,000 00	
State of Maryland	6	8,350 17	
State of Missouri	6		50,000 00
State of North Carolina	6	192,000 00	21,000 00
State of South Carolina	6	125,000 00	
State of Tennessee	6	616,000 00	12,000 00
State of Tennessee	5	165,000 00	
State of Tennessee	5¼	66,666 66⅔	
State of Virginia	6	698,300 00	
United States 10-40s	5	86,400 00	
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1865	6	676,450 00	
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1867	6	399,950 00	
United States, registered, act of March 3, 1865, loan of 1868	6	10,000 00	
United States, issue to Union Pacific Railroad, eastern division	6	280,000 00	
United States, funded loan of 1881	5	1,407,200 00	
Total		5,074,316 83⅓	84,000 00

D.—*Statement of funds held in trust by the government in lieu of investment.*

Tribes.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large. Vol.	Page.	Sec.	Amount in the U. S. Treasury.	Annual interest at 5 per cent.
Choctaws	Jan. 20, 1825	7	236	9	$390,257 92	$19,512 89
	June 22, 1855	11	614	3		
Creeks	Aug. 7, 1856	11	701	6	200,000 00	10,000 00
	June 14, 1866	14	786	3	675,168 00	33,758 40
Cherokees	July 15, 1870	16	362		721,748 80	36,087 44
	June 5, 1872	17	228			
Iowas	May 7, 1854	10	1071	9	57,500 00	2,875 00
Kansas	June 14, 1846	9	842	2	200,000 00	10,000 00
Kickapoos	May 18, 1854	10	1079	2	93,581 09	4,679 05
Miamies of Indiana	June 5, 1854	10	1099	4	221,257 86	11,062 89
Miamies of Kansas	June 5, 1854	10	1094	3	50,000 00	2,500 00
Osages	June 2, 1825	7	242	6	69,120 00	3,456 00
	Sept. 29, 1865	14	687	1	300,000 00	15,000 00
	July 15, 1870	16	362	12	*840,003 90	42,000 19
	May 9, 1872	17	91	2		
Pottawatomies	June 5, 1846	9	854	7	230,064 20	11,503 21
	June 17, 1846					
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	Oct. 2, 1837	7	541	2	200,000 00	10,000 00
	Oct. 11, 1842	7	596	2	800,000 00	40,000 00
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	Oct. 21, 1837	7	543	2	157,400 00	7,870 00
Seminoles	Aug. 7, 1856	11	702	8	500,000 00	25,000 00
	May 21, 1866	14	757	3	70,000 00	3,500 00
Senecas of New York	June 27, 1846	9	35	2, 3	118,050 00	5,902 50
Shawnees	May 10, 1854	10	1056	3	40,000 00	2,000 00
Stockbridges and Munsees	Feb. 6, 1871	16	405	4, 5	75,804 46	3,790 22
Winnebagoes	Nov. 1, 1837	7	546	4	804,909 17	40,245 45
	July 15, 1870	16	355		78,340 41	3,917 02
Tabequache and other bands of Utes	Apr. 29, 1874	18	41	2	500,000 00	25,000 00
Amount of 5 per cent. funds, as above stated, held by the Government in lieu of investment					7,393,205 81	
Amount of annual interest						369,660 26

* Amount held in trust March 1, 1877.

D No. 2.—*Funds held by the government in lieu of abstracted bonds.*

Tribes.	Date of acts, resolutions, or treaties.	Statutes at Large.			Amount in the U. S. Treasury.	Annual interest at 5 per cent.
		Vol.	Page.	Sec.		
Amounts brought forward from statement D.	....	......	....	......	$7,393,205 81	$369,660 26
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c	July 12, 1862	12	539	......	14,861 28	743 06
Delawares	July 12, 1862	12	539	......	406,571 28	20,328 56
Iowas	July 12, 1862	12	539	......	66,735 00	3,336 75
Total amount in lieu of investment	....	......	....	......	7,881,373 37	
Total annual interest on same	....	......	....	......	....	394,068 63

The changes in the account of funds held in lieu of investment are accounted for as follows, viz:

Amount reported in statements D and D No. 2, November 1, 1876			$7,996,264 06
This fund has been decreased by—			
Appropriations of Osage funds, act of January 12, 1877, $50,000, and by act of March 3, 1877, $100,000; in all	$150,000 00		
Winnebagoes, last of 30 installments of interest having been appropriated on	75,387 28		
		$225,387 28	
And increased by—			
Amount held in trust for Pottawatomies, omitted by error in former statement	61,940 35		
Net proceeds of Osage lands from November 1, 1876, to March 1, 1877	48,556 24		
		110,496 59	
			114,890 69
Total as before stated			7,881,373 37

E.—*Interest collected on United States bonds payable in coin, and premium realized on coin sold.*

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin interest.	Premium realized.
Cherokee national fund	$143, 542 65	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	$1, 794 28	$171 12
	258, 934 26	July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877	7, 768 04	461 23
	145, 270 83	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	1, 815 88	87 39
	4, 075 00	May 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	122 25	11 77
	145, 270 83	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	1, 815 88	119 17
	258, 934 26	Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877	7, 768 04	396 24
	149, 124 26	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	1, 864 05	96 70
	4, 075 00	Nov. 1, 1876, to June 3, 1877	144 35	9 61
			23, 092 77	1, 353 23
Cherokee school fund	62, 555 68	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	781 95	74 58
	3, 852 50	May 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	115 58	11 12
	354, 283 84	July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877	10, 628 51	631 07
	62, 555 68	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	781 95	37 63
	31, 200 00	Sept. 1, 1876, to Mar. 1, 1877	780 00	36 07
	3, 852 50	Nov. 1, 1876, to May 1, 1877	115 58	7 95
	62, 555 68	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	781 95	51 32
	354, 283 84	Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877	10, 628 51	542 14
	66, 198 70	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	827 48	42 93
	31, 200 00	Mar. 1, 1877, to Sept. 1, 1877	780 00	29 25
	3, 852 50	May 1, 1877, to June 3, 1877	20 91	1 15
			26, 242 42	1, 465 21
Cherokee asylum fund	67, 675 27	July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877	2, 030 26	120 55
	67, 675 27	Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877	2, 030 26	103 56
			4, 060 52	224 11
Cherokee orphan fund	9, 758 77	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	121 98	11 63
	10, 222 50	May 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	306 67	29 52
	209, 994 94	July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877	6, 299 85	374 05
	9, 758 77	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	121 98	5 87
	10, 222 50	Nov. 1, 1876, to May 1, 1877	306 67	21 08
	9, 758 77	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	121 98	8 00
	209, 994 94	Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877	6, 299 85	321 35
	19, 425 44	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	242 82	12 60
	10, 222 50	May 1, 1877, to June 3, 1877	55 45	3 05
			13, 877 25	787 15
Chickasaw national fund	130, 362 82	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	1, 629 54	155 40
	80, 100 00	May 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	2, 403 00	231 29
	550 95	July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877	16 53	98
	130, 362 82	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	1, 629 54	78 42
	80, 100 00	Nov. 1, 1876, to May 1, 1877	2, 403 00	165 21
	130, 362 82	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	1, 629 54	106 94
	550 95	Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877	16 53	84
	206, 099 70	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	2, 576 25	133 64
	78, 100 00	May 1, 1877, to June 3, 1877	423 67	23 30
	2, 000 00	May 1, 1877, to May 28, 1877	8 88	49
			12, 736 48	896 51
Chippewa and Christian Indians	11, 775 48	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	147 19	14 03
	31, 017 12	July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877	930 51	55 25
	11, 775 48	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	147 19	7 09
	11, 775 48	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	147 19	9 66
	31, 017 12	Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877	930 51	47 46
	11, 775 48	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	147 19	7 64
			2, 449 78	141 13
Choctaw general fund	2, 000 00	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	25 00	2 39
	1, 781 90	July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877	53 46	3 17
	2, 000 00	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	25 00	1 20
	2, 000 00	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	25 00	1 64
	1, 781 90	Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877	53 46	2 73
	2, 000 00	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	25 00	1 30
			206 92	12 43

E.—*Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in coin, &c.*—Continued.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin interest.	Premium realized.
Choctaw school fund	$32,000 00	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	$400 00	$38 15
	18,355 20	July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877	550 66	32 70
	32,000 00	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	400 00	19 25
	32,000 00	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	400 00	26 25
	18,355 20	Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877	550 66	28 09
	32,000 00	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	400 00	20 75
			2,701 32	165 19
Creek orphans	2,301 09	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	28 76	2 74
	414 16	July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877	12 43	74
	2,301 09	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	28 76	1 39
	2,301 09	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	28 76	1 89
	414 16	Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877	12 43	63
	2,301 09	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	28 76	1 49
			139 90	8 88
Delaware general fund	210,300 00	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	2,628 75	250 69
	52,587 43	July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877	1,577 62	93 67
	217,371 82	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	2,717 15	130 76
	217,371 82	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	2,717 15	178 31
	52,587 43	Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877	1,577 62	80 47
	217,371 82	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	2,717 15	140 95
			13,935 44	874 85
Delaware school fund	11,000 00	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	137 50	13 11
	11,000 00	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	137 50	6 62
	11,000 00	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	137 50	9 02
	11,000 00	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	137 50	7 14
			550 00	35 89
Iowas	37,832 02	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	472 90	45 10
	12,220 19	July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877	366 60	21 77
	37,832 02	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	472 90	22 76
	37,832 02	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	472 90	31 03
	12,220 19	Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877	366 60	18 70
	37,832 02	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	472 90	24 53
			2,624 80	163 89
Kansas schools	11,055 25	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	138 19	13 18
	16,212 06	July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877	486 36	28 88
	11,055 25	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	138 19	6 65
	11,055 25	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	138 19	9 07
	16,212 06	Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877	486 36	24 81
	11,055 25	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	138 19	7 17
			1,525 48	89 76
Kickapoos	128,569 91	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	1,607 12	153 27
	128,569 91	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	1,607 12	77 34
	128,569 91	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	1,607 12	105 47
	128,569 91	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	1,607 12	83 37
			6,428 48	419 45
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws.	2,647 03	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	33 09	3 15
	100 89	July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877	3 03	18
	2,647 03	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	33 09	1 59
	2,647 03	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	33 09	2 17
	100 89	Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877	3 03	15
	2,647 03	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	33 09	1 72
			138 42	8 96
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws school fund.	20,711 97	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	258 90	24 69
	20,711 97	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	258 90	12 46
	20,711 97	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	258 90	17 00
	20,711 97	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	258 90	13 43
			1,035 60	67 58

E.—*Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in coin, &c.*—Continued.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin interest.	Premium realized.
Menomonees	$126,438 89	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	$1,580 49	$150 73
	8,018 52	July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877	240 55	14 28
	126,438 89	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	1,580 49	76 06
	126,438 89	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	1,580 49	103 72
	8,018 52	Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877	240 56	12 27
	126,438 89	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	1,580 49	81 99
			6,803 07	439 05
Osage schools	34,000 00	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	425 00	40 53
	6,236 63	July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877	187 10	11 11
	34,000 00	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	425 00	20 46
	34,000 00	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	425 00	27 89
	6,236 63	Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877	187 10	9 54
	34,000 00	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	425 00	22 05
			2,074 20	131 58
Ottawas and Chippewas	6,300 00	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	78 75	7 51
	8,909 47	July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877	267 28	15 87
	6,300 00	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	78 75	3 79
	6,300 00	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	78 75	5 17
	8,909 47	Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877	267 28	13 63
	6,300 00	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	78 75	4 09
			849 56	50 06
Pottawatomies, education	70,280 48	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	878 51	83 78
	2,813 31	July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877	84 40	5 01
	70,280 48	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	878 51	42 23
	70,280 48	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	878 51	57 65
	2,813 31	Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877	84 40	4 30
	70,280 48	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	878 51	45 57
			3,682 84	238 59
Pottawatomies, mills	15,000 00	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	187 50	17 88
	15,000 00	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	187 50	9 02
	2,180 09	July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877	65 40	3 88
	15,000 00	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	187 50	12 30
	2,180 09	Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877	65 40	3 34
	15,000 00	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	187 50	9 73
			880 80	56 15
Pottawatomies' general fund for Prairie band.	89,618 57	May 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	1,120 23	106 83
	89,618 57	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	1,120 23	53 91
	89,618 57	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	1,120 23	73 51
	89,618 57	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	1,120 23	58 11
			4,480 92	292 36
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	9,825 00	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	122 81	11 71
	12,100 00	July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877	363 00	21 55
	9,825 00	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	122 81	5 91
	9,825 00	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	122 81	8 06
	12,100 00	Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877	363 00	18 52
	9,825 00	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	122 81	6 37
			1,217 24	72 12
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	905 41	July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877	27 16	1 61
	54,200 00	Sept. 1, 1876, to Mar. 1, 1877	1,355 00	62 67
	905 41	Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877	27 16	1 39
	54,200 00	Mar. 1, 1877, to Sept. 1, 1877	1,355 00	50 81
			2,764 32	116 48
Senecas	40,944 37	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	511 80	48 81
	40,944 37	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	511 80	24 63
	40,944 37	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	511 80	33 59
	37 17	July 1, 1876, to July 1, 1877	2 24	13
	40,944 37	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	511 80	26 55
			2,049 44	133 71

E.—*Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in coin, &c.*—Continued.

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Coin interest.	Premium realized.
Senecas (Tonawanda band)	$86,950 00	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	$1,086 88	$103 65
	86,950 00	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	1,086 88	52 31
	86,950 00	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	1,086 88	71 33
	86,950 00	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	1,086 88	56 38
			4,347 52	283 67
Senecas and Shawnees	4,894 37	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	61 18	5 83
	9,382 72	July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877	281 48	16 71
	4,894 37	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	61 18	2 95
	9,382 72	Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877	281 48	14 36
	4,894 37	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	61 18	4 02
	4,894 37	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	61 18	3 17
	1,000 00	Sept. 1, 1876, to Mar. 1, 1877	25 00	1 16
	1,000 00	Mar. 1, 1877, to Sept. 1, 1877	25 00	94
			857 68	49 14
Shawnees	4,835 65	Aug. 1, 1876, to Nov. 1, 1876	60 45	5 76
	4,835 65	Nov. 1, 1876, to Feb. 1, 1877	60 45	2 91
	4,835 65	Feb. 1, 1877, to May 1, 1877	60 45	3 97
	4,835 65	May 1, 1877, to Aug. 1, 1877	60 45	3 13
			241 80	15 77
Eastern Shawnees	11,688 47	July 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877	350 65	20 82
	11,688 47	Jan. 1, 1877, to July 1, 1877	350 65	17 89
			701 30	38 71

F.—*Interest collected on United States bonds, payable in currency.*

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest was collected.	Amount collected.
Cherokee national fund	$156,638 56	July 1, 1876, to July 1, 1877	$9,398 32
Cherokee school fund	51,854 28	July 1, 1876, to July 1, 1877	3,111 26
Cherokee orphan fund	22,223 26	July 1, 1876, to July 1, 1877	1,333 40
Delaware general fund	49,283 90	July 1, 1876, to July 1, 1877	2,957 02
Total	280,000 00		16,800 00

G.—*Interest collected on certain State bonds, the interest on which is regularly paid.*

Fund or tribe.	Face of bonds.	Period for which interest is regularly paid.	Amount collected.
Maryland 6 per cent. bonds.			
Chickasaw national fund	$8,350 17	July 1, 1876, to Oct. 1, 1877	$611 85

H.—*Collections of interest made since November* 1, 1876, *falling due since July* 1, 1876.

Fund or tribe.	Amount collected	Period.		On what amount of bonds.	Kind of bonds.	Amount carried to the credit of Indian tribes.
		From—	To—			
Chickasaw national fund	$6,000	July 1, 1876	July 1, 1877	$100,000	Virginia, Richmond and Danville Railroad.	$6,000
Chickasaw national fund	30,720	July 1, 1876	July 1, 1877	512,000	Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad.	30,720
Chickasaw incompetents	100	July 1, 1876	July 1, 1877	2,000	Indiana	100
Creek orphans	210	July 1, 1876	July 1, 1877	3,500	Virginia, Richmond and Danville Railroad.	210
Pottawatomies, education	200	July 1, 1876	July 1, 1877	4,000	Indiana	200
Total	37,230			621,500		37,230

Recapitulation of interest collected, premiums, &c., as per tables hereinbefore given.

Coin-interest on United States bonds, (Table E)	$142,696 27
Interest on United States bonds, currency, (Table F)	16,800 00
Interest on paying State stocks, (Table G)	611 85
Interest collected on non-paying bonds due since July 1, 1876, (Table H)	37,230 00
Total interest collected during the time specified	197,338 12
Add premium on coin-interest on United States bonds	8,631 61
Total premium and interest carried to the credit of trust-fund interest due various Indian tribes	205,969 73

Statement of appropriations made by Congress for the year ending June 30, 1877, on non-paying stocks held in trust by the Secretary of the Interior for various Indian tribes.

Bonds.	Per cent.	Principal.	Annual interest appropriated.
Arkansas	6	$168,000 00	$10,[illegible]
Florida	7	132,000 00	[illegible]
North Carolina	6	192,000 00	11,[illegible]
South Carolina	6	125,000 00	7,[illegible]
Tennessee	6	104,000 00	6,[illegible]
Tennessee	5½	66,666 66⅔	3,[illegible]
Tennessee	5	165,000 00	8,[illegible]
Virginia	6	594,800 00	[illegible]
Louisiana	6	37,000 00	2,[illegible]
Total amount appropriated			94,[illegible]

Statement showing the appropriations, whether in accordance with treaty stipulations or otherwise, for the several Indian tribes and the Indian service, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878; also the principal of bonds held in trust for Indian tribes by the Treasurer of the United States, and of funds placed in the Treasury of the United States to their credit, and the amount of interest annually arising from such bonds and funds.

Tribes and fund.	Principal—		Interest on trust-funds collected by the Treasury.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, in addition to interest on stock and funds held in trust.			Total.
	Of stocks and bonds held in trust.	Of funds in the Treasury to their credit.		Interest on funds in the Treasury.	Fulfilling treaties.	Special.	
Apaches of Arizona and New Mexico						$400,000 00	$400,000 00
Apaches, Kiowas, and Comanches					$52,700 00		52,700 00
Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Apaches, Kiowas, Comanches, and Wichitas						240,000 00	240,000 00
Arickarees, Gros Ventres, and Mandans						85,000 00	85,000 00
Blackfeet, Bloods, and Piegans						50,000 00	50,000 00
Cheyennes and Arapahoes					42,200 00		42,200 00
Chickasaws	$1,167,667 48		$67,479 07		3,000 00		70,479 07
Chippewas, Bois Fort band					14,100 00		14,100 00
Chippewas of Lake Superior					1,800 00	16,000 00	17,800 00
Chippewas of the Mississippi					33,700 00		33,700 00
Chippewas and Christian Indians	42,792 60		2,449 79				2,449 79
Chippewa, Pillager, and Lake Winnebagoshish bands					25,566 66		25,566 66
Chippewas of Red Lake and Pembina tribe of Chippewas					33,800 00		33,800 00
Choctaws	504,137 10	$390,257 92	29,908 22	$19,512 89	10,520 00		59,941 11
Crows					62,623 00	100,000 00	162,623 00
Creeks		875,168 00		43,758 40	28,920 00		72,678 40
Creek orphans	77,015 25		4,397 90				4,397 90
Cherokees	*1,879,552 81	721,748 80	†109,063 68	36,087 44			145,151 12
Confederated tribes and bands of Indians in Middle Oregon					8,100 00		8,100 00
D'Wamish and other allied tribes in Washington Territory					11,950 00		11,950 00
Delawares	470,243 15	406,571 28	26,460 87	20,328 56			46,789 43
Flatheads and other confederated tribes					17,000 00		17,000 00
Flatheads removed to Jocko reservation; special improvements in lieu of proceeds of lands						5,000 00	5,000 00
Indians at Fort Peck agency						90,000 00	90,000 00
Iowas	105,052 21	124,235 00	6,144 81	6,211 75			12,356 56
Kansas Indians	27,267 31	200,000 00	1,525 48	10,000 00		10,000 00	21,525 48
Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, &c	121,459 89	14,861 28	7,423 99	743 06			8,167 05
Kickapoos	128,569 91	93,581 09	6,428 49	4,679 05		8,000 00	19,107 54
Klamaths and Modocs					15,100 00		15,100 00
Modocs in Indian Territory						7,000 00	7,000 00
Makahs					8,600 00		8,600 00
Malheur reservation, Indians on						20,000 00	20,000 00
Menomonees	153,457 41		7,753 05		16,179 06		23,932 11

* $83,000 abstracted bonds included. † $4,980 interest appropriated on same included.

Statement showing the appropriations, whether in accordance with treaty stipulations or otherwise, for the several Indian tribes, &c.—Continued.

Tribes and funds.	Principal—		Interest on trust-funds collected by the Treasury.	Appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878, in addition to interest on stock and funds held in trust.			Total.
	Of stocks and bonds held in trust.	Of funds in the Treasury to their credit.		Interest on funds in the Treasury.	Fulfilling treaties.	Special.	
Miamies of Eel River					$1,100 00		$1,100 00
Miamies of Indiana		$221,257 86		$11,062 89			11,062 89
Miamies of Kansas		50,000 00		2,500 00	9,040 00		11,540 00
Molels					3,000 00		3,000 00
Mixed Shoshones, Bannacks, and Sheepeaters						$20,000 00	20,000 00
Navajoes					90,840 00		90,840 00
Nez Percés					25,800 00		25,800 00
Northern Cheyennes and Arapahoes					36,700 00		36,700 00
Omahas					20,300 00		20,300 00
Osages	$40,236 63	1,209,123 90	$2,074 20	60,456 19			62,530 39
Ottoes and Missourias					9,000 00	6,000 00	15,000 00
Ottawas and Chippewas	19,209 47		1,079 57				1,079 57
Pawnees					54,200 00		54,200 00
Poncas					15,500 00		15,500 00
Pottawatomies	183,892 45	230,064 20	9,244 55	11,503 21	9,144 44		29,892 20
Pottawatomies of Huron					400 00		400 00
Quapaws					2,060 00		2,060 00
Quinaielts and Quillehutes					7,800 00		7,800 00
Sacs and Foxes of the Mississippi	55,105 41	1,000,000 00	2,764 32	50,000 00	1,000 00	1,000 00	54,764 32
Sacs and Foxes of the Missouri	21,925 00	157,400 00	1,217 25	7,870 00	200 00		9,287 25
Seminoles		570,000 00		28,500 00			28,500 00
Senecas	40,981 54		2,049 45		2,660 00		4,709 45
Senecas of New York		118,050 00		5,902 50	6,000 00		11,902 50
Senecas and Shawnees	15,277 09		857 69		2,060 00		2,917 69
Senecas, Tonawanda band	86,950 00		4,347 50				4,347 50
Shawnees	4,835 65	40,000 00	241 78	2,000 00	3,000 00		5,241 78
Shawnees, eastern band	11,688 47		701 30				701 30
Shoshones					11,000 00		11,000 00
Shoshones and Bannacks					70,811 00	5,500 00	76,311 00
Six Nations of New York					4,500 00		4,500 00
Sioux of different tribes, including Santee Sioux in the State of Nebraska					519,600 00	1,025,000 00	1,544,600 00
Sisseton and Wahpeton and Santee Sioux of Lake Traverse and Devil's Lake					80,000 00		80,000 00
Sioux, Yankton tribe					40,000 00		40,000 00
Snakes, Wall-pah-pee tribe					1,200 00		1,200 00
S'Klallams					9,200 00		9,200 00
Stockbridges and Munsees		75,801 46		3,790 22			3,790 22

Utes, Tabequache band					720 00		720 00
Tabequache, Muache, Capote, Weeminuche, Yampa, Grand River, and Uintah bands of Utes		500,000 00		25,000 00	78,020 00		103,020 00
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla tribes					15,500 00		15,500 00
Winnebagoes		883,249 58		44,162 47			44,162 47
Wichitas, and other affiliated bands, for colonizing and support						25,000 00	25,000 00
Yakamas					22,400 00		22,400 00
Indian service in Arizona						25,000 00	
Indian service in California						25,000 00	
Indian service in Colorado Territory						4,000 00	
Indian service in Dakota Territory						15,000 00	
Indian service in Idaho Territory						3,000 00	
Indian service in Montana Territory						6,000 00	
Indian service in Nevada						10,000 00	
Indian service in New Mexico						20,000 00	
Indian service in Oregon						15,000 00	
Indian service in Utah Territory						10,000 00	
Indian service in Washington Territory						10,000 00	
Indian service in Wyoming Territory						1,000 00	
For Indian civilization and subsistence in Central Superintendency						20,000 00	
For contingencies, Indian Department						30,000 00	
For contingencies, Indian trust-funds						500 00	
For building and repairs at Indian agencies						15,000 00	
For pay of Indian agents						101,700 00	
For pay of special agents						6,000 00	
For pay of clerks for Central Superintendency						3,400 00	
For incidental expenses of Indian service in Central Superintendency						4,000 00	
For pay of superintendent for Central Superintendency						2,000 00	
For pay of superintendent in Dakota						2,000 00	
For pay of Indian inspectors						9,000 00	
For pay of interpreters						29,700 00	
For expenses of Indian inspectors						5,000 00	
For expenses of Indian commissioners						15,000 00	
For expenses of collecting statistical and historical data of Indian tribes						2,500 00	
Transportation of Indian supplies						219,000 00	
Salary of Ouray, head chief of the Ute Nation						1,000 00	
Support of Tonkawas at Fort Griffin						2,500 00	
Support of schools not otherwise provided for						30,000 00	
For reimbursement to Osages for losses sustained						5,000 00	
For saw-mill, grist-mill, and bridge at Siletz agency						3,184 55	
For support of Chippewas on White Earth reservation						10,000 00	
Telegraphing and purchase of Indian supplies						25,000 00	
Vaccination of Indians						500 00	
Payment to citizen Miamies of Kansas						33,133 96	
Payment to Kaskaskias, Peorias, Weas, and Piankeshaws for lands sold to Indian Miamies of Kansas						24,952 03	
Settlement, subsistence and support of Shoshones and Bannacks and other bands in Idaho and Southeastern Oregon						25,000 00	769,670 54
Total	5,157,316 83½	7,881,373 37	293,612 96	394,068 63	1,538,614 16	2,883,170 54	5,109,466 29

The receipts and disbursements since November 1, 1876, as shown by the books of this office, on account of sales of Indian lands, including receipts from sales made under the direction of the General Land Office, are exhibited in the following statement:

Appropriations.	Acts and treaties.	On hand November 1, 1876.	Amount received during year.	Disbursed during the year.	On hand November 1, 1877.
Proceeds of Sioux reservations in Minnesota and Dakota.	12 Stat., 819, act March 3, 1863.	$9,165 85	$13,302 45	$12,494 18	$9,974 12
Proceeds of Winnebago reservations in Minnesota.	Secs. 2 and 3, act of Feb. 21, 1863.	799 25	210 00	....	1,009 25
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of lands.	Cherokee strip	....	2,021 38	....	2,021 38
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of school-lands.	Treaties of Feb. 27, 1819, and Dec. 29, 1835.	223 78	99 40	....	323 18
Payment to L'Anse and Vieux de Sert Chippewas for lands.	Act of June 22, 1874, 18 Stat., 140.	20,000 00	....	....	20,000 00
Fulfilling treaty with Iowas, proceeds of lands.	Royalty on coal ...	28 30	....	....	28 30
Fulfilling treaty with Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Art. 4, treaty of Oct. 5, 1859, 12 Stat., 1112.	9,859 78	3,230 64	....	13,090 42
Fulfilling treaty with Kaskaskias, proceeds of lands.	Treaty of Feb. 23, 1867 (10 sections.)	737 28	....	*600 50	96 78
Fulfilling treaty with Menomonees, proceeds of lands.	Treaty of Feb. 11, 1856, 11 Stat., 679.	7,875 50	16,800 41	11,905 58	12,770 33
Fulfilling treaty with Miamies of Kansas, proceeds of lands.	Act of March 3, 1873.	10,108 99	6,047 57	4,103 47	12,053 09
Fulfilling treaty with Omahas, proceeds of lands.	Act of July 31, 1872.	712 26	....	....	712 26
Fulfilling treaty with Osages, proceeds of trust-lands.	2d art. treaty Sept. 29, 1865, 2d sec. act July 15, 1870.	1,003,903 81	184,202 48	73,609 69	1,114,496 60
Proceeds of New York Indian lands in Kansas.	Acts of Feb. 19, 1873, and June 23, 1874.	3,443 99	614 07	....	4,058 06
Fulfilling treaty with Pottawatomies, proceeds of lands.	Treaty February 27, 1867, 15 Stat., 532.	32,767 63	....	....	32,767 63
Fulfilling treaty with Stockbridges, proceeds of lands.	Treaty February 11, 1856, 11 Stat., 679; act of February 6, 1871, 16, Stat., 404.	171 93	....	....	171 93
Fulfilling treaty with Winnebagoes, proceeds of lands.	2d art. treaty 1859, act February 2, 1863.	20,610 37	....	....	20,610 37
On account of claims of settlers on Round Valley Indian reservation in California, restored to public lands.	Act of March 3, 1873, 17 Stat., 633.	594 37	500 00	....	1,094 37
Fulfilling treaty with Cherokees, proceeds of Osage diminished reserve lands in Kansas.	Transfer for sale of lands to Osages. (See Osages.)	721,748 80	....	....	721,748 80
Fulfilling treaty with Delawares, proceeds of lands. (Refundment by Agent Pratt.)	2d art. treaty July 4, 1866, 14 Stat., 794.	105 64	....	....	105 64
Fulfilling treaty with Kickapoos, proceeds of lands.	Treaty of June 28, 1862, 13 Stat., 623	1 08	....	....	1 08
Fulfilling treaty with Sacs and Foxes of Missouri, proceeds of lands.	Treaty Mar. 6, 1861, 12 Stat., 1171.	247 17	....	....	247 17
Fulfilling treaty with Shawnees.	Acts of April 7, 1869, and Jan. 11, 1875.	400 00	....	....	400 00
Total	....	1,843,555 78	227,028 40	102,803 42	1,967,780 76

* Re-imbursed the United States for overpayments made to said Indians.

Statement showing investments in securities other than stocks of the United States since September 11, 1841, when and by whom such investments were made, and the amount and period for which default has been made in the payment of interest; also of other investments made prior to said date, but for which interest is due and unpaid, and of bonds abstracted from the custody of the Secretary of the Interior, with the amount of interest due thereon.

State and fund.	Amount of stock.		Date of treaty.	Date of purchase.	Period for which interest is due. From—	Period for which interest is due. To—	Amount of interest.	Amount due from each State.	Remarks.
Arkansas 6s.									
Chickasaw national fund	$90,000 00	....	May 24, 1834	Feb. 27, 1839	Jan. 1, 1842	July 1, 1876	$186,300	$186,300	The bonds of the State of Arkansas, originally purchased February 27, 1859, were funded in 1873, in accordance with the provisions of an act approved December 13, 1872, (17 Stat., 397,) in new bonds, and the interest then due from said State was also funded by the issue of bonds; but as the State is in default for interest on the said new bonds, the full amount of interest due on the original investment is shown in this statement.
Florida 7s.									
Cherokee national fund	1,000 00	Secretary of the Interior.	Dec. 29, 1835	Oct. 4, 1857	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1876	1,085	....	
	1,000 00		Dec. 29, 1835	Oct. 4, 1857	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1876	1,050	....	
	11,000 00		Dec. 29, 1835	Oct. 4, 1857	Jan. 1, 1862	July 1, 1876	11,165	....	
Cherokee school fund	1,000 00	......do	Dec. 29, 1835	Oct. 4, 1857	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1876	1,085	....	
	6,000 00	......do	Dec. 29, 1835	Oct. 4, 1857	Jan. 1, 1862	July 1, 1876	6,090	....	
Delaware general fund	53,000 00	......do	May 6, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Jan. 1, 1862	July 1, 1876	53,795	....	
Iowas	22,000 00	......do	May 17, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Jan. 1, 1862	July 1, 1876	22,330	....	
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c.	16,000 00	......do	May 30, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Jan. 1, 1862	July 1, 1876	16,240	....	
	21,000 00	......do	May 30, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	July 1, 1862	July 1, 1876	20,580	....	
								133,420	
Kansas 7s.									
Iowas	17,600 00	......do	May 17, 1854	Dec. 20, 1861	....	....	....	....	Redeemed September 1, 1876, and invested in five per cent. United States funded loan of 1881.
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c.	24,000 00	......do	May 30, 1854	Dec. 20, 1861	....	....	....	....	
Louisiana 6s.									
Cherokee national fund	11,000 00	......do	Dec. 29, 1835	Oct. 4, 1857	Nov. 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	1,760	....	
Cherokee school fund	2,000 00	......do	Dec. 29, 1835	Oct. 4, 1857	Nov. 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	320	....	
Iowas	9,000 00	......do	May 17, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Nov. 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	1,440	....	
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c.	5,000 00	......do	May 30, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Nov. 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	800	....	
	10,000 00	......do	May 30, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Oct. 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	1,650	....	
								5,970	
North Carolina 6s.									
Cherokee national fund	21,000 00	......do	Dec. 29, 1835	Oct. 4, 1857	Apr. 1, 1861	Apr. 1, 1868	8,820	....	
					Oct. 1, 1868	July 1, 1876	9,765	....	
	7,000 00	......do	Dec. 29, 1835	Oct. 4, 1857	July 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	1,260	....	

Statements showing investments in securities other than stocks of the United States since September 11, 1841, *&c.*—Continued.

State and fund.	Amount of stock.		Date of treaty.	Date of purchase.	Period for which interest is due. From—	Period for which interest is due. To—	Amount of interest.	Amount due from each State.	Remarks.
Cherokee school fund	$13,000 00	Sec. of the Interior	Dec. 29, 1835	Oct. 4, 1857	July 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	$2,340	....	
Delaware general fund ...	80,000 00	......do	May 6, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Oct. 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	13,200	....	
					Apr. 1, 1861	Apr. 1, 1868	2,940	....	
	7,000 00	......do	May 6, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Oct. 1, 1868	Apr. 1, 1872	1,470	....	
					Oct. 1, 1872	July 1, 1876	1,575	....	
Iowas	17,000 00	......do	May 17, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Oct. 1, 1860	Apr. 1, 1868	7,650	....	
					Oct. 1, 1868	July 1, 1876	7,905	....	
	4,000 00	......do	May 17, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Oct. 1, 1860	Jan. 1, 1861	60	....	
					July 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	720	....	
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c..	8,000 00	......do	May 30, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Apr. 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	1,520	....	
	2,000 00	......do	May 30, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	July 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	360	....	
	15,000 00	......do	May 30, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Oct. 1, 1873	July 1, 1876	2,475	....	
	18,000 00	......do	May 30, 1854	Oct. 4, 1857	Apr. 1, 1874	July 1, 1876	2,430	....	
								$64,490	
South Carolina 6s.									
Cherokee national fund ..	118,000 00	......do	Dec. 29, 1835	Feb. 4, 1858	July 1, 1860	July 1, 1867	49,560	....	
					July 1, 1871	July 1, 1876	35,400	....	
Cherokee school fund ...	1,000 00	......do	Dec. 29, 1835	Feb. 4, 1858	July 1, 1860	July 1, 1867	420	....	
					July 1, 1871	July 1, 1876	300	....	
Iowas	3,000 00	......do	May 17, 1854	Feb. 4, 1858	July 1, 1860	July 1, 1867	1,260	....	
					July 1, 1871	July 1, 1876	900	....	
Kaskaskias, Peorias, &c..	3,000 00	......do	May 30, 1854	Feb. 4, 1858	July 1, 1860	July 1, 1867	1,260	....	
					July 1, 1871	July 1, 1876	900	....	
								90,000	
Tennessee.									
Cherokee national fund, 5s.	125,000 00	Secretary of War..	Dec. 29, 1835	July 21, '36	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	31,250	....	
					Jan. 1, 1869	July 1, 1876	46,875	....	
Chickasaw national fund, 6 per cent.	104,000 00	Sec. of Treasury..	May 24, 1834	Oct. —, '51	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1868	43,680	....	
					Jan. 1, 1869	Jan. 1, 1874	31,200	....	
					Jan. 1, 1875	July 1, 1876	9,360	....	
	512,000 00	......do	May 24, 1834	Oct 1, 1851	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	153,600	....	Received in exchange for Alabama 5 per cent. stocks purchased in 1836 and 1837.
Chickasaw national fund, 5½ per cent.	66,666 66	......do	May 24, 1834	Mar. 3, 1837	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1876	54,520	....	
Creek orphans, 2 per cent.	20,000 00	Sec. of the Interior	May 24, 1832	Apr. 13, '53	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	5,000	....	
					Jan. 1, 1869	July 1, 1876	7,500	....	
Menomonees, 5s	4,000 00	......do	Sept. 3, 1836	Apr. 13, '53	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	1,000	....	
					Jan. 1, 1869	July 1, 1876	1,500	....	
	15,000 00	......do	Sept. 3, 1836	Apr. 13, '53	Jan. 1, 1861	Jan. 1, 1866	3,750	....	
					July 1, 1868	July 1, 1876	6,000	....	

Ottawas and Chippewas, 5 per cent.	1,000 00	......do	Mar. 28, 1836	Apr. 13, 1853	Jan. 1, 1861 Jan. 1, 1868	Jan. 1, 1866 July 1, 1876	300 510	.... 396, 045	
Virginia 6s.									
Cherokee national fund ..	90,000 0	..... do	Dec. 29, 1835	July 9, 1860	Jan. 1, 1861 Jan. 1, 1867 Jan. 1, 1870	Jan. 1, 1867 Jan. 1, 1870 July 1, 1876	32, 400 *5, 400 35, 100	....	$100,000 Alabama 5 per cent. stocks, purchased March 7, 1837, were exchanged in July, 1851, for $90,000 in stocks of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company; these latter were exchanged, July 9, 1860, for a like amount of stocks of the State of Virginia.
Choctaw general fund ...	450,000 00	......do	Jan. 17, 1837	July 9, 1860	Jan. 1, 1861 Jan. 1, 1867 Jan. 1, 1870	Jan. 1, 1867 Jan. 1, 1870 July 1, 1876	162, 000 *27, 000 175, 500	....	$500,000 Alabama 5 per cent. stocks, purchased January 1, 1841, were exchanged in July, 1851, for $450,000 in stocks of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company; these latter were exchanged, July 9, 1860, for a like amount of stocks of the State of Virginia.
Creek orphans	41,800 00	......do	May 24, 1832	July 9, 1860	Jan. 1, 1861 Jan. 1, 1867 Jan. 1, 1870	Jan. 1, 1867 Jan. 1, 1870 July 1, 1876	15, 048 *2, 5 8 16, 302	....	$46,444 Alabama 5 per cent. stocks, purchased November 1, 1836, were exchanged in July, 1851, for $41,800 in stocks of the James River and Kanawha Canal Company; these latter were exchanged, July 9, 1860, for a like amount of stocks of the State of Virginia.
	3,500 00	.... do	May 24, 1832	July 1, 1851	....	....	....	....	Received in exchange for Alabama 5 per cent. stocks, purchased in 1836. Interest paid regularly.
Cherokee school fund ...	1,000 00	......do	Dec. 29, 1835	July 9, 1860	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1876	930	....	Received in exchange at same time and in same manner as the $90,000 above noted, belonging to the Cherokee national fund.
Creek orphans	9,000 00	..... do	May 24, 1832	July 9, 1860	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1876	8, 370	....	Received in exchange at same time and in same manner as the $41,800 above noted, belonging to the Creek orphans.
Ottawas and Chippewas ..	†3,000 00	......do	Mar. 28, 1836	July 9, 1860	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1876	2, 790	....	
Chickasaw national fund	100,000 00	Sec. of Treasury ..	May 24, 1834	Oct. 1, 1851	....	....	....	....	Received in exchange for Alabama 5 per cent. stocks, purchased in 1836 and 1837.
								483, 348	
Missouri	370,000 00	Sec. of the Interior	....	—— —, 1857	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1876	344, 100	344, 100	Bonds abstracted from the Department between July 1, 1860, and January 1, 1861.
North Carolina	357,000 00	......do	....	—— —, 1857	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1876	332, 010	332, 010	
Tennessee	143,000 00	......do	....	—— —, 1857	Jan. 1, 1861	July 1, 1876	132, 990	132, 990	
Total stocks	3,033,566 66	Total interest.	....	....	....	....	....	2, 168, 673	

* 2 per centum—the State having paid 4 per centum per annum from January 1, 1867, to January 1, 1870.

† $3,000 Michigan stocks, purchased September 29, 1838, were exchanged in July, 1851, for same amount of James River and Kanawha Canal Company stocks; these latter were exchanged, July 9, 1860, for a like amount of stock of the State of Virginia.

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribes.	Population. Male.	Population. Female.	Population. Total.	Number of mixed bloods.	Whites on reserve. Employés.	Whites on reserve. Other white persons.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.
ARIZONA.									
Colorado River agency.									
Mojave	530	381	911	....	5	4	100	......	....
Chimehueva	.....	.....	320	....	.....	.....	......	......	....
Hualapai	.....	.....	a620	....	.....	.....	......	......	....
Coahuila	.....	.....	a150	....	.....	.....	......	......	....
Cocopah	.....	.....	a180	....	.....	.....	......	......	....
Moquis Pueblo agency. (see Navajo agency, New Mexico.)									
Pima and Maricopa agency.									
Pima }	2,150	2,350	4,100	16	5	16	b5,900	(c)	....
Maricopa }			400						....
Papago	3,150	2,850	6,000	12	......	150		(c)	....
San Carlos agency.									
Pinal and Aribaipa Apache	.....	.....	946	.....	10	7	500	(c)	....
Tonto Apache	.....	.....	551						
Coyotero Apache	.....	.....	1,560						
Chiricahua Apache	.....	.....	285						
Southern Apache	.....	.....	453						
Yuma Apache	.....	.....	318						
Mojave Apache	.....	.....	617						
Indians in Arizona not under an agent.									
Yuma	.....	.....	930	....	.....	.....	......	......	....
Mojave	.....	.....	700	....	.....	.....	......	......	....
CALIFORNIA.									
Hoopa Valley agency.									
Hoopa	196	231	427	....	1	3	....	b70	....
Mission Indian agency.									
Mission	.....	.....	4,400	....	.....	.....	......	......	....
Round Valley agency.									
Potter Valley	461	535	291	14	11	50	996	52	18
Pit River			53						
Ukie			214						
Redwood			89						
Wylackie			29						
Concord			138						
Little Lake			182						
Tule River agency.									
Tule and Tejon	131	123	254	....	3	10	254	30	23
Indians in California not under an agent.									
King's River	.....	.....	250	....	.....	.....	......	......	....
Kahweah and Wichumnie	.....	.....	16	....	.....	.....	......	......	....
Klamath	.....	.....	1,125	....	.....	.....	......	......	....
Monachi, Hot Creek, Fall River, Dixie, Valley, Pit River, and other Indians	.....	.....	650	....	.....	.....	......	......	....

a Not on reservation.
b From report of 1876.

c By error in last annual report these
d Also large box of material for clothing.

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies.

Number of agency buildings erected during the year.	Whole number of agency buildings.	Educational.												Religious.			Medical.		
		Number of school buildings.	No. of schools.		Number of teachers.	No. of scholars attending school one month or more.		Number of months during year in which school has been maintained.	Average attendance during same time.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Amount expended for education during the year.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read within the year.	Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number who have received medical attendance during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
			Boarding.	Day.		Male.	Female.												
1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	750	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	5	2	...	1	1	38	25	8⅓	39	56	$1,400	17	6	...	...	d *$10 †50	850	...	...
...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	900	...	...
2	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	8,344	73	139
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	...	1	...	...	66	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6	58	2	...	2	4	47	39	10	81	81	794	65	30	...	1	†600	662	47	31
3	7	1	...	1	1	18	17	8½	18	19	538	55	10	...	...	...	175	5	16
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Indians were reported as occupying houses.

* For education.
† For other purposes.

Table of statistics relating to population, education

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.			Number of mixed bloods.	Whites on reserve.		Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Employés.	Other white persons.			
COLORADO.									
Los Pinos agency.									
Ute	......	......	2,000	100	9	109	100	4	2
White River agency.									
Ute	425	475	900	2	5	4	....	4	2
DAKOTA.									
Cheyenne River agency.									
Two Kettle, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, and Blackfeet Sioux	808	1,150	1,958	100	12	a197	125	275	75
Crow Creek agency.									
Lower Yanctonai Sioux	570	653	1,223	33	11	17	100	105	15
Devil's Lake agency.									
Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cuthead Sioux	515	590	1,105	11	10	22	865	147	57
Flandreau agency.									
Flandreau (Santee) Sioux	177	187	364	23	1	......	364	81	5
Fort Berthold agency.									
Arickaree	......	......	670	......	......	......	......	......	...
Gros Ventre	622	771	b466	100	12	32	700	200	20
Mandan	......	......	257	......	......	......	......	......	...
Lower Brulé agency.									
Lower Brulé Sioux	551	637	c1,188	16	7	13	20	50	30
Red Cloud agency.									
Sioux	2,613	2,898	d5,511	350	11	64	12	2	1
Northern Arapaho	528	670	d1,198	......					
Spotted Tail agency. e									
Oncapapa			12						
Upper Brulé Sioux			3,441						
Loafer, (Brulé and Ogalalla,) Sioux			1,756						
Wahzahzah (Brulé) Sioux	3,176	3,685	796	375	7	66	2	10	...
Sans Arc Sioux			469						
Minneconjou Sioux			387						
Other Sioux			1,913						
Sisseton agency.									
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	805	910	1,715	140	16	21	1,765	275	22
Standing Rock agency. g									
Blackfeet Sioux			562						
Oncapapa Sioux			513						
Lower Yanctonnai	1,025	1,280	768	105	14	55	35	17	50
Upper Yanctonnai			462						
Sioux			210						
Yankton agency.									
Yankton Sioux	1,023	1,159	2,182	140	h7	53	700	500	200

a Including troops.
b 125 in the vicinity of Fort Buford.
c Number at agency November 17, 1877.
d Number to whom rations were issued September 1, 1877.
e Number to whom rations were issued September 15, 1877.

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

…ed during the year.	Whole number of agency buildings.	Educational.												Religious.			Medical.		
		Number of school buildings.	No. of schools.		Number of teachers.	No. of scholars attending school one month or more.		Number of months during year in which school has been maintained.	Average attendance during same time.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Amount expended for education during the year.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read within the year.	Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number who have received medical attendance during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
			Boarding.	Day.		Male.	Female.												
...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1	11	1	1	....	1	6	....	8	5	5	$1,035	6	2	....	....	*$225	......	....	...
1	11	3	1	2	7	53	65	8	80	116	2,470	....	....	....	..	*2,470 †3,665	423	40	30
...	18	4	1	2	5	30	32	9	70	81	3,700	65	30	3	4	*1,700 †1,700	757	29	12
...	10	1	1	....	4	21	29	10	37	45	3,500	49	16	....	1	†82	315	71	51
...	1	1	....	1	1	37	29	10	12	27	825	152	6	2	1	*150 †300	......	14	12
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3	20	1	....	1	1	45	32	6	12	17	900	....	....	....	2	†1,500	250	40	35
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2	13	4	....	1	1	52	....	6	22	31	700	21	7	1	1	....	150	35	20
...	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	......	....	......	......	....	....	1	....	....	1,809	....	...
...	9	1	....	1	3	162	191	9	82	125	1,135	15	12	1	2	*135 †1,215	2,625	250	218
2	16	5	2	1	8	52	34	*f* 12	62	65	5,860	930	25	4	2	*1,000 †1,550	720	47	15
...	8	2	1	1	2	33	27	10	38	60	730	15	3	1	4	....	1,632	71	53
1	15	10	2	9	20	98	101	10	95	137	10,986	600	125	8	2	*9,386 †3,500	1,800	....	...

f Government boarding school, mission and day school, maintained five and four months respectively.
g Number to whom rations were issued November 15, 1877. *h* Of the agency employés 14 are Indians.
* For education. † For other purposes.

Table of statistics relating to population, educatio[n]

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.			Number of mixed-bloods.	Whites on reserve.		Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Employés.	Other white persons.			
IDAHO.									
Fort Hall agency.									
Bannack	807	700	575	3	6	44	50	1	
Shoshone			932						
Lemhi agency. a									
Sheepeater	......	......	300	......	......	......	......	......	
Bannack	......	......	190	......	4	1	45	......	
Shoshone	......	......	450	......	......	......	......	......	
Nez Percé agency.									
Nez Percé	1,320	1,480	2,800	15	19	27	680	73	
Indians in Idaho not under an agent.									
Pend d'Oreille and Kootenai	......	......	600	......	......	......	......	......	
INDIAN TERRITORY.									
Cheyenne and Arapaho agency.									
Southern Cheyenne	2,319	2,683	2,299	26	15	45	120	4	
Southern Arapaho			1,766						
Northern Cheyenne			937						
Kiowa and Comanche agency.									
Kiowa	443	617	1,090	b9	12	188	d1	2	
Comanche	706	839	1,545						
Apache	141	202	343						
Osage agency.									
Osage	1,240	1,151	2,391	275	25	27	275	125	
Kaw	233	191	424	61	14	21	90	17	
Pawnee agency.									
Pawnee	678	843	1,521	150	11	16	50	14	
Ponca agency.									
Ponca	363	354	e717	145	10	......	15	......	
Quapaw agency.									
Eastern Shawnee	45	70	85	......	1	7	115	36	
Black Bob Shawnee			30						
Seneca	118	117	235	8	1	4	235	72	
Wyandott	121	125	246	200	7	7	246	71	
Ottawa of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf	70	70	140	18	......	38	140	40	
Modoc	51	61	112	2	1	......	112	15	
Quapaw	112	123	235	5	6	7	235	24	
Confederated Kaskaskia, Piankeshaw, Wea, Peoria, and Miami	88	114	202	28	1	39	202	79	
Straggling Pottawatomie	......	......	60	......	......	......	......	......	

a From report of 1876.
b Large number of Mexican mixed-bloods not included.
c Osage Catholic mission in Kansas.
d All in part.
e 36 absent.

by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

	Educational.												Religious.			Medical.		
Whole number of agency buildings.	Number of school buildings.	No. of schools. Boarding.	No. of schools. Day.	Number of teachers.	No. of scholars attending school one month or more. Male.	No. of scholars attending school one month or more. Female.	Number of months during year in which school has been maintained.	Average attendance during same time.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Amount expended for education during the year.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read within the year.	Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number who have received medical attendance during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
11	1	....	....	....	....	....	......	...	......	......	....	...	...	...	....	378	55	57
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	...	......	......	....	...	...	...	....	......	....	...
....	1	....	....	....	....	....	......	...	......	......	....	...	...	...	....	231	....	...
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	...	......	......	....	...	...	...	....	......	....	...
29	2	2	2	4	37	20	10	60	85	$6,664	200	60	2	...	....	......	....	...
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	...	......	......	....	...	...	...	....	......	....	...
9	1	1	....	5	70	43	11	108	114	8,260	80	67	....	....	*$260	3,000	120	219
11	1	1	....	2	16 12 10	16 6 7	8	65	67	4,121	76	....	....	....	*275 †150	2,000	....	...
11	1	1	....	8	140	30	7 c12	150 c6	170 c8	5,500	144	50	1	2	*50 †500	......	100	200
5	1	1	....	4	47	12	9	55	59	5,225	97	16	....	....	*50 †250	320	33	67
24	1	....	2	2	63	41	10	82	99	1,101	100	....	....	....	†400	1,521	....	...
....	....	....	1	1	44	49	6	58	93	......	6	....	....	....	....	......	....	...
3	....	....	....	(f)	13	18	9	20	22	......	16	7	....	....	....	......	5	3
....	....	....	....	(f)	30	16	9	32	34	......	27	10	1	....	....	......	11	10
2	2	1	....	2	31	34	9	41	53	6,399	119	....	....	....	*903	......	13	11
1	1	1	....	1	16	20	9	29	30	2,134	59	4	...	....	*100	.....	3	2
....	....	....	....	(g)	12	20	9½	30	32	2,927	23	6	....	....	*378	90	5	10
2	2	1	....	2	12	13	9½	20	23	1,992	27	5	....	....	*258	......	....	...
3	3	....	2	2	44	43	9½	43	64	924	76	17	....	...	....	......	9	13

f Children attend Wyandott mission school.
g Children attend Quapaw school.

* For education.
† For other purposes.

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population. Male.	Population. Female.	Population. Total.	Number of mixed-bloods.	Whites on reserve. Employés.	Whites on reserve. Other white persons.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.
Sac and Fox agency.									
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi	687	696	405	35	16	31	65	60	10
Absentee Shawnee			661	117			560	225	15
Mexican Kickapoo			317	5			2	2	
Union agency.									
Cherokee	9, 379	9, 293	18, 672	10, 010	800	1, 200	18, 672	3, 730	...
Choctaw	7, 500	8, 500	16, 000	5, 300	......	5, 000	16, 000	3, 200	...
Creek	......	......	14, 000	1, 200	125	525	14, 000	4, 000	...
Chickasaw	......	......	5, 600	1, 866	......	4, 000	5, 600	1, 000	...
Seminole	1, 155	1, 288	2, 443	200	......	38	2, 443	600	...
Wichita agency.									
Caddoe	630	662	643	9	13	36	200	154	51
Comanche			150						
Keechie			90						
Tawacanie			154						
Waco			45						
Wichita			210						
Indians in Indian Territory not under an agent.									
Citizen Pottawatomies *b*	......	......	250	......	......	......	......	......	...
IOWA.									
Sac and Fox agency.									
Sac and Fox	162	179	341	25	1	1	125	30	...
KANSAS.									
Kansas agency.									
Kickapoo	128	120	248	......	6	1	246	35	...
Pottawatomie (Prairie band)	220	230	450	27	9	12	450	101	16
Chippewa and Munsee	29	31	60	50	......	18	60	10	...
Indians in Kansas not under an agency.									
Mokohoko band of Sac and Fox	......	......	200	......	......	......	......	......	...
MICHIGAN.									
Mackinac agency.									
Chippewa and Ottawa	6, 000	4, 056	6, 000	1, 800	10	......	......	1, 000	...
Chippewa of Lake Superior			1, 500						
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek, and Black River			2, 500						
Pottawatomie of Huron			56						

a From report of 1876. * For education. † For other purposes.

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies.—**Continued.**

Number of agency buildings erected during the year.	Whole number of agency buildings.	Educational.												Religious.			Medical.		
		Number of school buildings.	No. of schools.		Number of teachers.	No. of scholars attending school one month or more.		Number of months during year in which school has been maintained.	Average attendance during same time.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Amount expended for education during the year.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read within the year.	Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number who have received medical attendance during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
			Boarding.	Day.		Male.	Female.												
1	16	5	2	....	2	31	28	12	40	59	$4,700 3,134	75	7	....	....	......	443	58	55
....	....	78	3	75	93	1600	1400	10	....	1,500	73,441	15,000	500	a30	36	......	......	....	...
....	....	a57	2	54	56	600	600	9	....	1,100	27,534	10,000	....	a24	7	......	......	....	...
....	4	28	3	25	28	375	341	10	....	575	13,000	3,000	150	35	4	......	......	....	...
....	....	13	4	9	13	250	150	10	....	......	21,000	2,500	....	a10	3	......	......	....	...
....	....	5	....	5	6	80	100	9	....	......	2,800	500	90	3	2	......	......	....	...
....	22	1	1	....	3	68	49	10	91	97	3,978	130	35	....	....	*400 †300	3,000	43	16
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	......	......	....	....	....	......	......	....	...
...	1	1	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	......	25	2	....	....	......	10	6	6
....	....	1	1	....	1	13	17	12	25	30	......	26	8	2	....	†140	......	....	...
....	6	1	1	....	2	23	22	12	32	39	5,710	90	10	....	....	......	50	15	22
....	....	1	....	1	1	9	8	9	10	15	95	40	....	1	2	*75 †184	50	2	1
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	......	......	....	....	....	......	......	....	...
....	6	10	....	6	6	133	120	10½	113	170	2,573	600	50	13	6	......	......	....	...

b The citizen Pottawatomies are more or less under the oversight of the Sac and Fox agency.

[*Table of statistics relating to population, education,*

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.			Number of mixed-bloods.	Whites on reserve.		Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Employés.	Other white persons.			
MINNESOTA.									
Leech Lake agency.									
Pillager Chippewa at Leech Lake	985	1,217	751	106	4	6	80	30	15
Pillager Chippewa at Lake Winnebagoshish			500						
Pillager Chippewa at Cass Lake			250						
Mississippi Chippewa at White Oak Point			701						
Red Lake agency.									
Chippewa of Red Lake	503	688	1,191	125	6	11	600	150	10
White Earth agency.									
Mississippi Chippewa	1,232	1,662	1,847	430	5	40	1,450	200	....
Pembina Chippewa			544						
Pillager Chippewa of Otter-Tail			503						
MONTANA.									
Blackfeet agency.									
Blackfoot, Blood, and Piegan	3,400	3,900	7,300	260	9	23	22	12	3
Crow agency.									
Mountain Crow	1,320	1,980	2,200	50	12	32	5	......	....
River Crow			1,100						
Flathead agency.									
Flathead on reservation	40	44	84	150	14	23	150	175	5
Flathead in Bitter-Root Valley	......	......	295						
Kootenai	150	165	315						
Pend d'Oreille	400	448	848						
Fort Peck agency.									
Assinaboine	3,436	3,278	1,719	50	14	30	10	10	9
Yanctonnais Sioux			4,395						
Gros Ventre			600						
NEBRASKA.									
Great Nemaha agency.									
Sac and Fox of Missouri	49	56	105	10	1	8	80	6	2
Iowa	108	109	217	80	7	15	217	40	6
Omaha agency.									
Omaha	527	534	1,061	85	7	28	40	85	10
Otoe agency.									
Otoe and Missouria (confederated)	221	231	452	38	11	9	452	10	1
Santee agency.									
Santee Sioux	348	396	744	32	7	33	744	154	25
Winnebago agency.									
Winnebago	675	735	1,410	400	6	8	1,000	125	....

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Number of agency-buildings erected during the year.	Whole number of agency-buildings.	Educational: Number of school-buildings.	No. of schools: Boarding.	No. of schools: Day.	Number of teachers.	No. of scholars attending school one month or more: Male.	No. of scholars attending school one month or more: Female.	Number of months during year in which school has been maintained.	Average attendance during same time.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Amount expended for education during the year.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read within the year.	Religious: Number of church-buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Medical: Number who have received medical attendance during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
2	11	2	1	....	1	15	15	10	16	22	$2,500	40	10	....	....	....	......	50	40
3	19	2	1	....	1	14	12	6	25	25	1,300	24	10	....	2	†$1,400	1,274	39	41
....	20	3	1	....	4	59	54	8	76	98	5,636	300	70	3	5	*970 †5,306	525	41	25
....	5	1	....	1	2	22	18	8	29	34	1,525	18	6	....	....	e*25	2,586	69	10
....	10	1	1	....	1	18	20	11	....	38	850	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	...
....	9	2	1	1	3	16	39	12	51	51	2,100	50	5	1	7	....	......	....	...
....	10	....	....	1	2	6	9	9	12	12	1,275	....	....	....	....	....	......	45	61
....	1	1	....	1	1	7	4	10	8	11	1,391	14	5	....	....	....	......	6	8
1	8	2	1	....	3	25	19	10	26	36	3,111	100	....	....	....	†99	......	13	15
....	....	2	....	1	2	29	31	9	52	67	1,300	112	12	....	1	....	......	68	34
3	14	1	1	....	5	21	12	10	13	22	3,350	53	7	....	....	....	7	26	16
1	18	8	4	4	15	90	80	10	105	143	11,135	293	43	5	4	*6,775 †5,365	849	40	28
....	16	4	....	3	3	60	20	7	49	60	1,700	150	10	....	....	*100	751	36	22

* For education. † For other purposes. e Contributed by agent.

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population. Male.	Population. Female.	Population. Total.	Number of mixed-bloods.	Whites on reserve. Employés.	Whites on reserve. Other white persons.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.
NEVADA.									
Nevada agency.									
Pi-Ute on Moapa reservation	150	150	300	......	1	......	300	......	....
Pah-Ute on Pyramid Lake reservation	200	300	500	......	1	1	500	1	1
Pah-Ute on Walker River reservation	275	325	600	......	1	2	560	......	....
Northwestern Shoshone on "Shoshone Farms"	140	160	300	......	1	......	300	......	....
Pi-Ute in Utah *a*	......	......	528	......	......	......	......	......	....
Pi-Ute in Northern Arizona *a*	......	......	284	......	......	......	......	......	....
Pi-Ute in Southern Nevada *a*	......	......	631	......	......	......	......	......	....
Pi-Ute in California *a*	......	......	184	......	......	......	......	......	....
Western Shoshone agency.									
Western Shoshone }	1,700	1,900	3,000	80	......	......	2,500	......	....
Goship Ute }			600	......	......	......	......	......	....
NEW MEXICO.									
Abiquiu agency.									
Ute	......	......	900	}	4	3	......	......	....
Jicarilla Apache	......	......	326						
Mescalero agency.									
Mescalero Apache	600	800	1,400	......	6	*b*133	......	......	....
Navajo agency.									
Navajo	5,852	6,016	11,868	26	8	2	25	......	....
Moquis Pueblo *c*	727	612	1,339	......	1	......	8	......	....
Pueblo agency.									
Jicarilla Apache *e* }	4,354	4,795	442	}	4	......	......	......	....
Ute *e* }			307						
Pueblo }			8,400	......	10	......	4,000	1,400	....
NEW YORK.									
New York agency.									
Seneca, Onondaga } On Allegany reserve	477	455	836 / 96	60	......	*d*2,500	932	176	3
Seneca on Cornplanter reserve	41	40	81	55	......	......	81	18	1
Oneida, Onondaga } On Onondaga reserve	193	190	66 / 317	20	......	3	383	76	1
Tuscarora, Onondaga, Seneca } On Tuscarora reserve	225	215	401 / 38 / 1	24	......	......	440	92	2
Seneca, Oneida, Cayuga } On Tonawanda reserve	340	325	621 / 11 / 33	25	......	4	665	128	1
Seneca, Onondaga, Cayuga } On Cattaraugus reserve	833	784	1,424 / 42 / 151	100	......	20	1,617	268	3
Oneida on Oneida reserve	90	82	172	12	......	......	......	24	....
St. Regis on St. Regis reserve	380	371	751	40	......	3	......	143	2
NORTH CAROLINA.									
Eastern Cherokee, in North Carolina, Georgia, South Carolina, and Tennessee	1,105	1,095	2,200	750	1	......	2,200	305	10

a Not on reservation. Taken from report of Messrs. Ingalls and Powell, 1873.
b 115 settlers on lands within the reservation.
c The Moquis Pueblos are located in Arizona.
d Mostly in town of Salamanca.
e Formerly constituted Cimarron agency.

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Number of agency-buildings erected during the year.	Whole number of agency-buildings.	Educational.												Religious.			Medical.		
		Number of school-buildings.	No. of schools.		Number of teachers.	No. of scholars attending school one month or more.		Number of months during year in which school has been maintained.	Average attendance during same time.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Amount expended for education during the year.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read within the year.	Number of church-buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number who have received medical attendance during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
			Boarding.	Day.		Male.	Female.												
....	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	75	15	8
....	4	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	100	20	10
....	2	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	75	25	15
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	75	12	8
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	...
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	...
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	...
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	...
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	17	200	200
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	...
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	100	....	...
....	....	....	....	1	1	21	32	4	28	41	$935	4	4	....	....	....	......	....	...
....	12	1	....	1	2	7	5	6	9	10	2,000	12	....	....	....	....	438	800	400
....	2	1	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	...
...	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	......	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	...
....	....	1	....	6	7	133	67	10	127	164	3,614	95	64	19	....	$*700	300	....	...
....	....	7	1	6	8	111	117	8		155	4,737	345	24	1	1	*3,000 †300	....	37	33
....	1	....	1	....	1	15	15	6		27	300	48	5	....	....	....	......	....	3
....	....	2	....	2	2	45	46	8		52	590	99	10	2	....	*200 †500	....	....	...
....	....	2	....	2	2	25	24	8		45	581	185	15	....	1	†300	......	....	...
....	....	4	....	3	3	55	45	8	568	85	858	173	15	2	1	†300	......	....	...
....	....	11	1	9	12	282	277	8		421	4,668	715	50	3	2	*400 †600	....	45	41
....	....	2	....	2	2	10	11	8		25	592	45	4	1	1	†300	......	....	...
....	....	2	....	2	2	15	13	9		28	566	108	6	1	1	†300	......	....	...
....	...	7	....	7	7	40	35	6	75	95	1,903	700	25	...	....	*50 †50	....	....	...

* For education. † For other purposes.

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.			Number of mixed-bloods.	Whites on reserve.		Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Employés.	Other white persons.			
OREGON.									
Grand Ronde agency.									
Molel	25	30	55						
Clackama	27	32	59						
Oregon City	19	24	43						
Wappato Lake	31	32	63						
Yamhill	18	20	38						
Luckimut	14	12	26						
Mary's River	15	17	32	21	3	9	789	201	48
Santiam	37	39	76						
Calapooia	15	16	31						
Cow Creek	13	15	28						
Rogue River	62	69	131						
Shasta	35	37	72						
Umpqua	66	69	135						
Klamath agency.									
Klamath			667						
Modoc	373	524	93	25	10	14	800	50	...
Walpahpee Snake			137						
Malheur agency.									
Pi-Ute	401	358	564	5	6	12	150	......	...
Snake			195						
Siletz agency.									
Nestucca			45						
Rogue River			52						
Noltonatria			57						
Too-toot-nay			137						
Alsea			108						
Joshua			84						
Coquell			84						
Six	546	539	72	8	5	17	1,085	150	10
Chetco			63						
Eucher			59						
Chasta Costa			47						
Klamath			45						
Salmon River			14						
Galice Creek			18						
Sinselaw, Coos, and Umpqua			200						
Umatilla agency.									
Walla Walla			320						
Cayuse	373	476	344	11	12	20	300	14	...
Umatilla			185						
Warm Springs agency.									
Wasco	133	131	264						
Warm Springs	90	103	193	......	5	12	457	76	6
Tenino	24	27	51						
Indians roaming on Columbia River.									
Renegades and others	......	......	2,000	......	......	......	......	......	...

* For education.

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Number of agency buildings erected during the year.	Whole number of agency buildings.	Educational.												Religious.			Medical.		
		Number of school buildings.	No. of schools.		Number of teachers.	No. of scholars attending school one month or more.		Number of months during year in which school has been maintained.	Average attendance during same time.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Amount expended for education during the year.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read within the year.	Number of church buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number who have received medical attendance during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
			Boarding.	Day.		Male.	Female.												
1	6	2	1	1	2	35	41	11	29	56	$3,500	139	32	1	3	*$2,109	......	43	16
....	8	2	1	....	3	20	10	11	19	25	2,600	30	....	1	....	....	746	....	...
1	10	1	....	1	2	30	29	8	26	35	900	6	3	....	....	....	250	15	22
....	16	1	....	1	1	75	25	8	12	40	1,000	114	16	....	....	....	695	24	20
2	14	1	....	1	1	13	15	10	22	25	876	29	6	....	....	†100	211	....	...
....	14	2	....	1	1	36	14	12	23	36	1,000	30	....	....	....	....	1,200	25	20
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	...

† For other purposes.

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population. Male.	Population. Female.	Population. Total.	Number of mixed-bloods.	Whites on reserve. Employés.	Whites on reserve. Other white persons.	Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during the year.
UTAH.									
Uintah Valley agency.									
Uintah Ute	350	289	639	4	6	16	25	4	3
Indians in Utah not under an agent.									
Pah-Vant b	......	......	134	......	......	......	......	......	......
Goship Ute b	......	......	256	......	......	......	......	......	......
WASHINGTON.									
Colville agency.									
Cœur d'Aléne; Spokane; Colville; Lake; Calispel; O'Kinakan; San Poel; Methow	1,757	1,700	450; 685; 650; 242; 395; 330; 390; 315	......	......	......	2,500	85	19
Neah Bay agency.									
Makah; Quillehute	378	430	564; 244	6	10	8	100	80	9
Puyallup agency.									
Puyallup	261	265	526	18	2	2	526	99	51
Nisqually	110	118	228	18	......	......	228	27	......
Squaxin	19	24	43	8	......	......	43	8	......
Chehalis	76	89	165	5	......	......	165	28	3
Shoalwater Bay	44	48	92	9	......	......	92	13	13
Quinaielt agency.									
Quinaielt; Hoh; Queet	140	171	122; 84; 105	1	6	7	300	9	1
S'Kokomish agency.									
Kokomish (or Twana)	115	135	250	......	7	18	800	150	50
S'Klallam (or Clallam)	250	300	550						
Tulalip agency.									
Snohomish, Snoqualmoo, Skaiwhamish, Lummi, Skopiamish, D'Wamish, Etakmur, Swinamish, Skaget, and others	1,400	1,500	2,900	350	9	27	2,900	135	4
Yakama agency.									
Yakama, Palouse, Pisquose, Wenatshepum, Klikatat, Klinquit, Kowassayee, Siaywas, Skinpah, Wisham, Shyik, Ochecholes, Kamilt-pah, and Seapcat	1,450	2,200	3,650	15	9	28	2,700	240	5

b Taken from report of Messrs. Powell and Ingalls, 1873.

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Number of agency-buildings erected during the year.	Whole number of agency-buildings.	Educational.												Religious.			Medical.		
		Number of school-buildings.	No. of schools.		Number of teachers.	No. of scholars attending school one month or more.		Number of months during year in which school has been maintained.	Average attendance during same time.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Amount expended for education during the year.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read within the year.	Number of church-buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number who have received medical attendance during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
			Boarding.	Day.		Male.	Female.												
1	11	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	....	....	....	....	100	20	15
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	2	1	....	3	21	22	11	31	36	$3, 860	63	8	5	5	....	7	....	2
....	17	1	1	....	2	25	25	12	35	40	4, 000	20	20	1	....	....	311	28	11
....	5	3	....	1	2	20	3	2	9	15	1, 100	57	....	....	1	†$650	....	32	24
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1	....	....	....	17	14
....	3	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	5	11
....	3	3	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3	....	....	....	....	....	9	13
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	14	19
1	10	1	1	....	2	8	4	11	15	15	2, 060	5	2	....	....	....	282	21	18
3	12	1	1	....	2	23	14	10½	21	33	2, 500	38	7	....	2	†325	500	....	....
1	18	3	2	....	6	27	29	12	45	48	3, 500	120	15	6	2	*500 †400	754	65	80
....	15	2	1	....	3	36	34	9	52	70	2, 800	225	40	2	2	†900	800	175	30

* For education. † For other purposes.

Table of statistics relating to population, education,

Name of agency and tribe.	Population.			Number of mixed-bloods.	Whites on reserve.		Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress.	Number of houses occupied by Indians.	Number of Indian houses built during year.
	Male.	Female.	Total.		Employés.	Other white persons.			
WISCONSIN.									
Green Bay agency.									
Menomonee	688	680	1,368	....	7	25	1,200	400	103
Stockbridge	58	66	124	....	......	1	124	34	....
Oneida	646	678	1,324	....	2	10	1,324	......	....
La Pointe agency.									
Chippewa, Red Cliff	357	369	726	500	5	17	726	49	....
Chippewa, Bad River	350	384	734	118	3	21	734	78	4
Chippewa, Lac Court d'Oreilles	495	584	1,079	110	2	5	650	47	....
Chippewa, Lac du Flambeau	307	358	665	63	......	......	600	2	....
Chippewa, Fond du Lac	183	221	404	172	......	......	300	10	....
Chippewa, Grand Portage	133	129	262	16	1	6	262	16	....
Chippewa, Boise Forte	366	394	760	92	2	5	100	7	....
Indians in Wisconsin not under an agent.									
Winnebago	......	......	900	....	......	......	....	......	....
Pottawatomie, (Prairie band)	......	......	180	....	......	......	....	......	....
WYOMING.									
Shoshone agency.									
Shoshone (Eastern band)	725	1,075	1,800	40	9	*a*157	50	17	2
INDIANS IN NORTH CAROLINA, INDIANA, TENNESSEE, GEORGIA, FLORIDA, AND TEXAS.									
Miami, Seminole, Lipan, Tonkawa	......	......	900	....	......	......	....	......	....

a Including garrison at Camp Brown.

RECAPIT

Number of Indians in the United States, exclusive of those in Alaska *	250,809
Number of Indians who are mixed-bloods	27,749
Number of white persons on Indian reservations—employés, 1,532; other white persons not included, 15,598	17,130
Number of Indians who wear citizens' dress	112,903
Number of houses occupied by Indians †	22,199
Number of Indian houses built during the year—by Indians, 944; for Indians, 159	1,103
Number of agency-buildings erected during the year	59
Number of mills	107
Number of shops	208
Whole number of agency-buildings	787
Number of school-buildings upon Indian reservations	366
Number of schools upon Indian reservations—boarding, 60; day, 270	330
Number of teachers—males, 200; females, 237	437
Number of scholars belonging to five civilized tribes of Indian Territory attending school one month or more—males, 2,905; females, 2,591	5,496
Number of scholars of other tribes attending school one month or more—males, 3,295; females, 2,724	6,019

a Five civilized tribes in the Indian

*** The Indians under Sitting Bull and other chiefs who have declared their intention of remaining in the British possessions are also not included. They are variously estimated to number from 1,500 to 6,000.**

† By error in last annual report the Indians of the San Carlos and Pima, Maricopa and Papago agencies were reported as occupying 1,900 houses, and the number of houses occupied by Indians of the five civilized tribes was reported as 45,272 instead of 12,530. The total of houses occupied by Indians hould have been 21,075 instead of 55,717.

&c., by tribes and their respective agencies—Continued.

Number of agency-buildings erected during the year.	Whole number of agency-buildings.	Educational.												Religious.			Medical.		
		Number of school-buildings.	No. of schools.		Number of teachers.	No. of scholars attending school one month or more.		Number of months during year in which school has been maintained.	Average attendance during same time.	Largest average monthly attendance.	Amount expended for education during the year.	Number of Indians who can read.	Number who have learned to read within the year.	Number of church-buildings.	Number of missionaries.	Amount contributed by religious societies during the year.	Number who have received medical attendance during the year.	Number of births.	Number of deaths.
			Boarding.	Day.		Male.	Female.												
....	10	3	1	....	2	65	51	9	37	76	$2,000	100	...	2	1	....	654	65	56
....	....	1	...	1	1	5	7	6	12	12	200	90	...	1	1	....	......	4	8
....	....	2	....	2	2	86	70	8	41	89	965	....	....	2	....	†$514 *165	......	....	...
....	5	1	...	1	1	8	7	9	24	25	700	206	..	....	....	....	726	29	16
....	5	1	1	..	4	41	40	10		64	5,691	105	7	2	1	*3,500	734	20	18
....	3	2	....	1	1	5	5	10		14	500	35	9	....	....	....	500	....	...
....	1	....	...	....	...	.....	...	...	104	....	....	4	...	....	....	....	......	....	...
....	....	....	...	....	...	.....	...	...		....	....	34	...	....	....	....	......	....	...
....	7	....	...	1	1	9	6	9		25	525	79	15	1	....	....	......	4	
....	3	1	...	....	...	...	...	......	...	......	800	93	....	....	....	....	250	....	...
....	....	....	...	....	...	...	...	......	...	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	...
....	....	....	...	....	...	...	...	......	...	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	...
....	17	1	....	....	...	...	...	......	...	......	....	1	....	....	....	....	300	40	20
....	....	....	...	....	...	...	...	......	...	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	...

* For education. † For other purposes.

ULATION.

Aggregate average attendance during the year *a*	3,598
Largest average monthly attendance *a*	4,774
Amount expended for education during the year—salaries, $194,413; all other expenses, $142,966	$337,379
Amount obtained from Government, $209,337; from tribal funds, $81,989 Amount obtained from State of New York, $8,916, from other sources, $37,137	$337,379
Number of Indians who can read—in English, 23,871; in Indian, 17,269	
Number of Indians who can read in both languages	8,806
Number of adults who can read, 23,196; youths, 17,201	40,397
Number of Indians who have learned to read during the year *a*	1,206
Number of Indians who have learned trades during the year	69
Number of church-buildings on Indian reservations	207
Number of missionaries on Indian reservations not included under teachers—males, 94; females, 32	126
Amount contributed by religious societies during the year for education, $33,950; for other purposes, $36,164 *a*	$70,114
Number of Indians who have received medical treatment during the year *a*	48,734
Number of births *a*	3,442
Number of deaths *a*	2,781

Territory are not represented in this number.

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions,

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.					Produce raised during the		
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of oats and barley.
ARIZONA.								
Colorado River agency.								
Mojave, Chimhueva	128, 000			800				
Pima and Maricopa agency.								
Papago	70, 400	8, 000		2, 500	500	8, 000	500	400
Pima and Maricopa	64, 995	11, 000		8, 200	350	46, 000	50	5, 000
San Carlos agency.								
Pimal, Aribaipa, Tonto, Mojave, Coyotero, Chiricahua, and Yuma Apache	2, 528, 000			300	100		90	150
CALIFORNIA.								
Hoopa Valley agency.								
Hoopa	89, 572	900						
Round Valley agency.								
Potter Valley, Ukie, Pit River, Redwood, Wylackie, Concow, Little Lake	207, 360	2, 560	900	300	150			
Tule River agency.								
Tule, Tejon	91, 837	200	30	150	80	250	250	
Mission Indian lands	60, 000							
COLORADO.								
Los Pinos agency.								
Ute		500, 000	24	10	20	20		20
Southern Ute agency.								
Ute		20, 000						
White River agency.								
Ute	*11,724,800	†500, 000	14	12	3			
DAKOTA.								
Cheyenne River agency.								
Two Kettle, Sans Arc, Mineconjou, and Blackfeet Sioux	†24,320,000			200	30		2, 000	
Crow Creek agency.								
Lower Yanctonnais Sioux	622, 320	300, 000	150	150			300	
Devil's Lake agency.								
Sisseton, Wahpeton, and Cuthead Sioux	230, 400	225, 000	5	300	75		6, 000	[illegible]
Flandreau special agency.								
Flandreau Sioux				500	111	4, 000	2, 000	
Fort Berthold agency.								
Arickaree, Gros Ventre, and Mandan	8, 320, 000	†86, 400	100	600	10		8, 000	
Lower Brulé agency.								
Lower Brulé Sioux			10	90	15		1, 500	
Red Cloud agency.								
Sioux and Arapaho				10	10			

* Includes Southern Ute agency and Los Pinos agency.

† Taken from last year's report.

and sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes.

year by Indians.		Other results of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.				Number of full-blood male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits.	Number of mixed-blood male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian families engaged in civilized occupations.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.				Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
....	....	....	......	180	......	140	....	......	......	424	......	29	50	50	....
80	400	....	......	......	....	4,000	275	3,000	......	3,000	......	1,700	75	25	....
6	150	....	......	500	....	1,850	12	800	......	1,200	......	900	75	25	....
9,600	500	....	700	......	$1,500	1,050	....	500	......	100	......	360	7	23	70
....	....	....	......	......	......	†80	....	†4	†9	......	......	......	50	50	....
....	....	353,000	250	360	......	140	....	100	200	447	14	......	25	....	75
120	10	....	......	1,550	......	70	2	12	30	95	......	42	50	17	33
....	....	....	......	......	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....
200	....	12,816	100	......	6,000	6,000	25	100	......	......	......	50	5	45	50
....	....	....	......	......	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	....	100	....
25	65	57,000	30	20	15,000	3,000	20	1,250	......	......	......	14	....	66	34
520	....	37,788	400	......	....	420	10	40	25	100	100	185	....	....	100
120	100	....	800	......	250	250	12	112	20	200	10	410	10	....	90
15,765	750	39,500	1,732	1,650	3,000	374	....	193	187	264	3	242	50	....	50
3,870	600	....	190	......	850	70	1	20[illegible]	30	90	5	91	65	20	15
4,100	300	30,000	2,000	200	2,500	1,000	4	10	......	190	10	310	12	5	83
255	150	....	575	......	750	1,545	3	24	......	250	5	155	....	....	100
....	....	....	......	......	......	5,000	500	......	......	3	15	30	....	....	100

‡ Includes Red Cloud, Spotted Tail, Standing Rock, and Lower Brulé agencies.

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.					Produce raised during the		
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of oats and barley.
Sisseton agency.								
Sisseton and Wahpeton Sioux	918, 780	600, 000	41	1, 500	500	9, 000	2, 000	258
Spotted Tail agency.								
Upper Brulé, Loafer, Wahzahzah, Sans Arc, Minneconjou, Uncapapa, and Ogallalla Sioux	....	....	......	200	200	....	50	....
Standing Rock agency.								
Lower Yanctonnais, Upper Yanctonnais, Uncapapa, and Blackfeet Sioux	....	....	......	400	600	....	8, 000	....
Yankton agency.								
Yankton Sioux	430, 405	300, 000	280	980	300	300	5, 000	....
IDAHO.								
Fort Hall agency.								
Bannack and Shoshone	1, 202, 330	5, 000	35	240	50	600	....	100
*Lemhi agency.**								
Shoshone, Bannack, and Sheep-eater	64, 000	800	105	20	15	....	....	....
Nez Percés agency.								
Nez Percé	746, 651	....	50	4, 200	1, 200	25, 000	3, 000	6, 000
INDIAN TERRITORY.								
Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency.								
Cheyenne and Arapaho	4, 297, 771	....	......	447	225	....	10, 000	....
Kiowa and Comanche agency.								
Kiowa, Comanche, and Apache	2, 968, 893	200, 000	......	720	92	....	6, 000	....
Osage agency.								
Kaw	100, 141	25, 000	60	745	20	....	7, 450	....
Osage	1, 466, 167	*63, 000	88	4, 112	....	4, 105	75, 200	500
Pawnee agency.								
Pawnee	283, 026	50, 000	55	330	661	....	5, 000	150
Ponca agency.								
Ponca	....	....	309	....	....	....	....	....
Quapaw agency.								
Confederate Peoria and Miami	50, 301	40, 000	......	2, 520	334	60	75, 640	3, 050
Quapaw	56, 685	42, 000	......	200	....	....	4, 000	....
Modoc	4, 040	2, 500	......	208	160	360	7, 000	....
Wyandotte	21, 406	14, 000	......	933	149	722	22, 600	940
Ottawa	14, 860	10, 860	......	780	66	520	25, 920	....
Seneca	51, 958	26, 958	......	950	44	1, 024	20, 880	522
Eastern and Black Bob Shawnee	13, 048	6, 088	......	602	10	160	12, 800	190
Sac and Fox agency.								
Sac and Fox of the Mississippi Absentee Shawnee, and Mexican Kickapoo	479, 667	120, 000	205	1, 631	582	....	52, 000	1, 500
Pottawatomie	575, 877	....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Union agency.								
Cherokee	5, 031, 351	2, 000, 000	......	75, 000	3, 000	400, 000	1, 500, 000	150, 000
Creek	3, 215, 495	1, 700, 000	......	65, 000	....	68, 000	1, 600, 000	15, 000
Choctaw	6, 688, 000	*2, 000, 000	......	....	....	....	....	....

* Taken from report

sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

year by Indians.		Other results of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.				Number of full-blood male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits.	Number of mixed-blood male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian families engaged in civilized occupations.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.				Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
2,490	3,000	105,517	1,800	5,000	....	416	6	450	30	510	56	385	50	17	33
178	....	5,000	100	7,000	$2,764	8,000	50	50	20	100	30	168	....	....	100
3,300	100	80,000	4,500	......	......	235	26	37	.....	6	48	276	....	....	100
1,350	2,000	127,000	2,000	160	......	600	50	500	100	400	100	......	50	...	50
4,500	25	....	300	1,328	......	3,500	.....	50	20	200	2	97	20	55	25
1,000	3	....	.....	75	......	......	....	.....	.....	4	.....	4	....	....	....
2,300	....	60,000	150	......	......	8,000	50	7,000	500	550	15	312	90	10	....
490	60	....	120	200	60,000	4,000	110	900	75	500	10	516	40	....	60
375	50	23,461	92	100	34,500	4,194	128	1,343	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	15	75
2,700	....	12,000	25	......	150	175	....	11	281	100	12	98	75	25	....
50	500	....	200	2,000	1,000	2,952	14	1,046	4,373	500	275	500	50	....	50
250	400	37,700	200	75	1,560	1,500	16	10	.....	150	8	8	30	10	60
....	....	....	.....	.....	......	......	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	......	....	....	100
1,243	534	....	.....	2,485	......	244	10	304	1,041	30	10	60	100	....	....
....	....	....	.....	.....	......	150	....	40	300	50	.....	50	100	....	....
120	75	....	.....	40	......	......	....	.....	60	30	.....	18	40	....	60
2,552	234	....	.....	1,635	......	161	6	334	1,233	17	25	54	100	....	....
945	209	....	.....	1,080	......	46	3	98	304	18	9	27	100	....	....
774	211	....	.....	835	......	205	2	229	941	55	5	65	100	....	....
421	100	....	.....	165	......	58	3	87	397	24	1	25	100	....	....
3,060	565	59,707	50	3,450	9,600	2,716	77	5,228	4,130	347	40	232	48	24	28
....	....	....	.....	.....	......	......	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	......	....	....	....
171,000	50,000	....	.....	.....	......	12,000	2,000	45,000	35,000	.....	.....	......	100	....	....
70,000	60,000	....	.....	.....	......	6,000	475	32,000	12,000	.....	.....	4,500	100	....	....
....	....	....	.....	.....	......	......	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	......	....	....	....

of 1876.

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.					Produce raised during the		
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of oats and barley.
Union agency—Continued.								
Chickasaw	4,650,935	*30,000	......	30,000	....	8,000	450,000	20,000
Seminole	200,000	130,000	......	12,000	....	400	250,000	1,000
Unoccupied Cherokee lands between the Cimarron River and 100th meridian	2,279,618	....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Unoccupied Cherokee lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation east of Pawnee reservation	105,456	....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Unoccupied Cherokee lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation west of Pawnee reservation	3,958,117	....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Unoccupied Creek lands embraced within Arapaho and Cheyenne treaty reservation north of Cimarron River, exclusive of Pawnee reservation	683,139	....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Unoccupied Creek and Seminole ceded lands east of 98th meridian	1,645,890	....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Unoccupied Chickasaw and Choctaw leased lands west of North Fork of the Red River	1,511,576	....	......	....	....	....	....	....
Wichita agency.								
Caddo, Delaware, Comanche, Waco, Wichita, Tawacanie, and Keechie	743,610	146,000	40	1,800	125	....	34,000	40
IOWA.								
Sac and Fox agency.								
Sac and Fox	692	300	......	130	10	....	700	....
KANSAS.								
Pottawatomie agency.								
Kickapoo	20,273	14,000	35	925	47	....	28,560	137
Pottawatomie	77,358	29,119	63	1,095	240	200	30,000	....
Chippewa and Munsee	4,395	4,000	......	842	10	....	7,510	400
MICHIGAN.								
Mackinac agency.								
Chippewa of Saginaw, Swan Creek and Black River, Chippewa and Ottawa of Lake Michigan, and Pottawatomie of Huron	66,332	65,000	......	2,000	100	6,000	8,200	6,500
MINNESOTA.								
Leech Lake agency.								
Pillager and Lake Winnebagoshish Chippewa	414,440	*1,000	3	....	12	....	2,500	....
Red Lake agency.								
Red Lake Chippewa	3,200,000	1,000,000	13	400	50	175	5,000	....

* Taken from last year's report.

***sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes*—Continued.**

year by Indians.		Other results of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.				Number of full-blood male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits.	Number of mixed-blood male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian families engaged in civilized occupations.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value o robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.				Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
....	5,000	....	......	......	......	15,000	300	75,000	20,000	......	......	......	100	....	....
2,000	1,500	....	......	......	$1,500	3,000	150	16,000	28,000	......	......	......	100	....	....
....	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....
....	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....
....	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....
....	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....
....	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....
....	....	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	....
1,100	200	110,000	......	2,500	30,000	3,712	110	1,780	2,000	354	4	234	34	33	33
675	75	....	100	400	2,000	650	......	......	40	70	10	34	50	25	25
1,605	300	....	......	......	......	204	2	62	137	......	......	......	....	....	....
4,240	2,000	34,000	......	5,760	......	975	14	550	700	193	27	101	60	....	....
660	254	....	25	2,600	......	51	......	132	200	9	20	8	100	....	....
32,050	1,000	200,000	60,000	......	6,500	500	......	250	300	4,000	1,000	......	60	40	....
3,215	320	90,000	200	200	12,000	100	......	8	......	30	30	423	40	60	....
2,835	250	125,000	50	640	6,600	150	......	20	22	75	20	250	50	50	....

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.					Produce raised during the		
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of oats and barley.
White Earth agency.								
Mississippi, Pembina, and Otter Tail Pillager Chippewa	796, 672	414, 720	60	1, 402	106	1, 820	2, 489	2, 965
MONTANA.								
Blackfeet agency.								
Blackfeet, Blood, and Piegan	a26,451,200	2, 000, 000	106	....	20	....	....	....
Crow agency.								
Mountain and River Crow	6, 272, 000	1, 000, 000	37	....	32	....	....	....
Flathead agency.								
Flathead, Kootenay, and Pend d'Oreille	1, 433, 600	15, 000	15	1, 920	100	5, 000	125	4, 200
Fort Peck agency.								
Yanctonnais Sioux, Assinaboine, and Gros Ventre	....	100, 000	30	8	....	....	....	....
NEBRASKA.								
Great Nemaha agency.								
Sac and Fox of Missouri	8, 014	7, 000	....	400	....	20	16, 000	100
Iowa	16, 000	14, 500	80	700	20	....	26, 000	....
Omaha agency.								
Omaha	143, 225	140, 000	....	1, 800	250	9, 000	27, 000	600
Otoe agency.								
Oto and Missouria	44, 093	40, 000	400	400	10	300	4, 000	....
Santee agency.								
Santee Sioux	115, 076	23, 000	25	633	58	7, 000	3, 750	350
Winnebago agency.								
Winnebago	109, 844	100, 000	140	2, 000	25	3, 000	20, 000	400
NEVADA.								
Nevada agency.								
Pi-Ute, Moapa River	1, 000	1, 000	75	100	....	250	25	200
Pah-Ute, Walker River	318, 815	1, 000	....	100	....	100	....	50
Pah-Ute, Pyramid Lake	322, 000	1, 000	....	260	10	300	....	250
Northwestern Shoshone, Carlin Farms	522	500	....	125	....	1, 500	....	500
Western Shoshone agency.								
Shoshone and Gosh Ute	256, 000	....	....	....	....	800	100	560
NEW MEXICO.								
Abiquiu agency.								
Ute and Jicarilla Apache	No lands	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Mescalero agency.								
Mescalero Apache	570, 240	....	....	185	....	....	....	....
Navajo agency.								
Navajo	3, 328, 000	....	10	6, 000	....	5, 000	150, 000	....
Moqui Pueblob	....	....	....	....	....	25	500	....
Pueblo and Cimarron agency.								
Pueblo, Muache Ute, and Jicarilla Apache	668, 091	75, 000	....	....	....	....	....	....

a Includes Fort Belknap and Fort Peck agencies.

***sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes*—Continued.**

...year by Indians.		Other results of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.				Number of full-blood male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits.	Number of mixed-blood male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian families engaged in civilized occupations.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.				Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
9,210	2,308	10,000	200	4,755	$3,129	220	2	636	370	239	93	215	62	32	6
....	....	....	100	2,500	30,000	3,400	150	80	......	30	6	8	10	50	40
....	....	....	......	......	50,000	10,000	900	......	......	1	......	......	....	25	75
3,425	100	100,000	......	1,500	4,000	2,100	12	1,100	520	200	60	156	30	60	10
500	250	3,000	......	......	15,683	3,500	.....	8	......	......	......	24	....	25	75
110	200	....	100	200	....	129	4	107	169	30	1	9	25	....	75
770	750	....	200	1,295	....	167	3	100	239	55	20	70	75	....	25
5,850	....	30,000	400	300	700	600	.....	80	120	250	20	214	75	....	25
1,125	500	16,000	1,000	100	500	500	.....	......	50	125	5	105	75	....	25
4,850	400	80,000	500	1,000	4,000	321	2	169	28	......	......	......	40	20	40
4,500	400	....	250	......	300	450	2	62	100	250	70	320	93	2	5
....	....	....	......	......	....	100	.....	......	......	75	......	40	60	30	10
....	10	....	......	......	....	200	.....	......	......	100	......	25	50	40	10
155	150	....	......	500	....	300	2	......	......	150	......	125	60	30	10
....	10	....	......	......	....	150	.....	150	......	75	......	75	60	30	10
160	....	....	......	......	500	1,500	.....	60	......	750	......	400	60	40	....
....	....	....	......	......	....	2,400	.....	......	......	......	......	......	....	50	50
....	....	....	......	......	....	1,200	250	......	......	58	......	45	....	....	....
130	....	....	50	300	20,000	20,000	225	1,500	......	3,500	1	3,500	90	....	10
....	....	....	......	......	....	250	10	10	......	547	......	306	100	....	....
....	....	....	......	......	....	2,600	900	1,000	......	2,500	......	2,500	....	....	....

b The Moquis Pueblos are located in Arizona.

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe. a	Lands.					Produce raised during the		
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year, by Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of oats and barley.
Southern Apache agency. a								
Chiricahua, Gila, Mimbre, and Mogollon Apache	....	....	.....	....	....	....	....	....
NEW YORK.								
New York agency.								
Seneca, Oneida, Onondaga, Cayuga, Tuscarora, and Saint Regis	86, 366	82, 000	.....	22, 000	10, 000	14, 500	70, 500	67, 900
NORTH CAROLINA.								
Eastern Cherokee special agency.								
Eastern Cherokee	65, 211	5, 000	......	5, 000	....	....	25, 000	....
OREGON.								
Grand Ronde agency.								
Molel, Clackama, Rogue River, and others	61, 440	4, 201	......	3, 001	229	6, 562	31	6, 936
Klamath agency.								
Klamath, Modoc, and Walpahpe and Yahooskin Snake	1, 056, 000	20, 000	......	....	....	....	....	....
Malheur agency.								
Pi-Ute and Snake	1, 778, 560	12, 000	180	30	20	....	....	50
Siletz agency.								
Rogue River, Tootootnay, and others	225, 000	20, 000	20	500	50	1, 000	....	1, 400
Umatilla agency.								
Walla Walla, Cayuse, and Umatilla	268, 800	150, 000	40	1, 650	40	900	150	950
Warm Springs agency.								
Warm Spring, Wasco, and Tenino	464, 000	3, 600	32	800	50	5, 000	100	500
UTAH.								
Uintah Valley agency.								
Uintah Ute	2, 039, 040	320, 000	14	300	100	1, 200	400	325
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.								
Colville agency.								
Cœur d'Alêne, Spokane, Colville, Lake, Calispel, O'Kinagane, San Poel, and Methow	2, 800, 000	2, 000	......	1, 657	....	7, 000	150	1, 500
Neah Bay agency.								
Makah and Quillehute	23, 040	100	25	....	....	....	....	....
Puyallup agency.								
Puyallup	18, 062	10, 061	......	1, 048	161	635	140	4, 540
Nisqually	4, 717	420	......	281	4	120	7	1, 000
Squaxin	1, 494	1, 120	......	12	....	....	....	....
Chehalis	4, 225	3, 000	50	120	8	300	10	600
Shoal Water Bay	335	113	......	6	5	....	....	....
Quinaielt agency.								
Quinaielt, Queet, Hoh, and Quillehute	224, 000	....	20	8	6	....	....	....

a Agency abolished in May last and Indian removed to San Carlos, Arizona.

***sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes*—Continued.**

…year by Indians.		Other results of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.				Number of full-blood male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits.	Number of mixed-blood male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian families engaged in civilized occupations.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.				Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
......	......	......	75	......	......	650	50	......	......	20	......	15	...	...	100
81,000	5,150	......	5,000	11,644	......	990	2	2,224	2,000	......	......	981	100	...	...
1,400	20	......	......	......	$500	100	20	1,000	1,800	450	175	410	95	5	...
796	620	500,000	896	5,903	750	629	28	339	418	350	10	......	90	10	...
......	......	......	......	......	......	3,500	8	400	......	......	......	......	25	55	20
725	......	......	80	600	500	600	...	......	......	114	......	6	20	30	50
2,500	300	100,000	......	1,500	......	225	8	170	20	......	......	200	85	5	10
2,300	700	66,500	50	600	......	17,000	15	5,000	1,000	150	......	120	75	25	...
2,000	30	40,000	......	1,500	500	3,500	12	800	......	......	......	......	50	50	...
550	25	25,750	60	2,000	1,500	600	6	550	14	125	1	126	34	33	33
2,370	75	......	700	......	5,000	4,850	8	1,500	150	1,582	......	310	33	67	...
......	......	......	81	80	5,000	20	...	16	......	......	......	......	...	...	...
9,935	723	......	2,035	2,130	250	176	4	335	230	508	18	144	75	25	...
1,925	53	......	......	30	67	109	...	49	6	100	18	36	50	50	...
56	2	......	......	......	30	5	...	6	......	10	2	9	25	75	...
458	40	......	......	......	80	102	...	39	19	71	5	29	50	50	...
76	3	......	......	40	......	23	...	7	......	35	9	35	90	10	...
75	8	......	75	50	1,600	45	...	2	......	100	......	10	50	50	...

Table showing agricultural improvements, stock, productions, and

Name of agency and tribe.	Lands.					Produce raised during the		
	Number of acres in reserve.	Number of acres tillable.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by government.	Number of acres cultivated during the year by Indians.	Number of acres broken during the year.	Bushels of wheat.	Bushels of corn.	Bushels of oats and barley.
Skokomish agency.								
S'Klallam, Skokomish or Twana	4, 987	500	50	100	12	......	......	......
Tulalip agency.								
D'Wamish, Snohomish, Lummi, Etakmur, Swinomish, and Muckleshoot	52, 648	8, 448	40	560	10	100	100	1, 500
Yakama agency.								
Yakama, Palouse, Pisquose, Wenatshepum, Klikatat, Klinquit, Kowassayee, Siaywa, Skinpah, Wisham, Shyik, Ochechole, Kamiltpah, and Seapcat	800, 000	60, 000	400	6, 600	350	30, 600	200	8, 10[illegible]
WISCONSIN.								
Green Bay agency.								
Stockbridge	11, 520	1, 520	......	460	50	100	600	2, 000
Oneida	65, 540	10, 000	......	5, 000	......	3, 000	25, 000	25, 000
Menomonee	231, 680	1, 200	40	860	50	20[illegible]	3, 000	3, 000
La Pointe agency.								
Chippewa of Lake Superior*	536, 756	2, 075	84	1, 202	236	......	875	450
WYOMING.								
Shoshone agency.								
Shoshone	1, 520, 000	16, 000	10	90	......	50	......	30[illegible]

RECAPIT

Number of acres in reservation†	149, 898, 180
Number of acres tillable	14, 945, 763
Number of acres cultivated by the government during the year	4, 592
Number of acres cultivated by the Indians during the year	292, 550
Number of acres broken by the government during the year	2, 521
Number of acres broken by the Indians during the year	19, 747
Number of rods of fencing made during the year	97, 175
Number of full-blood male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits	31, 829
Number of mixed-blood male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits	2, 803
Number of Indian families engaged in civilized pursuits	26, 894

PRODUCE RAISED DURING THE YEAR.

Bushels of wheat, by government, 14,793; by Indians, 688,278	703, 071
Bushels of corn, by government, 33,435; by Indians, 4,656,952	4, 690, 387
Bushels of oats and barley, by government, 16,675; by Indians, 349,247	365, 922
Bushels of vegetables, by government, 21,999; by Indians, 556,975	578, 974
Tons of hay cut, by government, 4,774; by Indians, 148,473	153, 247
Tons of melons, raised by government, 2; by Indians, 3,467	3, 469
Tons of pumpkins, raised by government, 8; by Indians, 3,721	3, 729

*Partly in Minnesota.

sources of subsistence of the different Indian tribes—Continued.

year by Indians		Other results of Indian labor.				Stock owned by Indians.				Number of full-blood male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits.	Number of mixed-blood male Indians who labor in civilized pursuits.	Number of Indian families engaged in civilized occupations.	Per cent. of subsistence obtained by—		
Bushels of vegetables.	Tons of hay cut.	Feet of lumber sawed.	Cords of wood cut.	Rods of fencing made.	Value of robes and furs sold.	Horses.	Mules.	Cattle.	Swine.				Indian labor in civilized pursuits.	Fishing, hunting, root-gathering, &c.	Issue of government rations.
700	110	......	50	150	......	100	....	75	......	200	......	200	75	25	....
7,290	2,600	72,000	1,500	350	$800	370	6	80	420	2,175	350	800	75	25	....
7,600	430	72,500	200	1,920	2,500	16,500	150	3,570	300	......	......	640	99	....	....
660	16	......	......	......	......	30	....	33	20	58	......	......	100	....	....
2,000	......	......	......	......	......	......	...	......	......	646	......	......	100	...	....
20,100	......	170,617	300	600	......	430	....	220	600	500	......	......	100	....	....
27,410	500	......	1,500	13,440	25,000	[illegible]	....	139	.....	815	......	1,660	50	50	....
2,125	......	......	100	.....	......	3,800	20	1,400	......	200	20	63	13	12	75

ULATION.

STOCK OWNED.

Horses, by government, 535; by Indians, 209,021	209,556
Mules, by government, 296; by Indians, 7,265	7,561
Cattle, by government, 4,090; by Indians, 217,883	221,973
Swine, by government, 608; by Indians, 121,358	121,966
Sheep, by government, 1,055; by Indians, 587,444	588,499

OTHER RESULTS OF INDIAN LABOR.

Feet of lumber sawed	2,885,856
Cords of wood cut	92,191
Value of robes and furs sold	$370,913
Number of shingles made	279,000
Pounds of sugar made	330,600
Number of brick made	50,000

Indian lands without agency, viz:

Ponca reserve in Dakota	96,000
Cœur d'Aléne reserve in Idaho	736,000
Reservations in Kansas	35,721
Mille Lac reserve in Minnesota *a*	61,014
	928,735

a The Mill Lac Chippewas are under the White Earth agency.

LIST OF INDIAN AGENCIES ASSIGNED TO THE SEVERAL RELIGIOUS BODIES.

FRIENDS.—Great Nemaha, Omaha, Winnebago, Otoe, and Santee, in Nebraska, and Pawnee, in the Indian Territory. *B. Rush Roberts, Sandy Spring, Md.*

FRIENDS (ORTHODOX).—Pottawatomie and Kickapoo, in Kansas; Quapaw, Osage, Sac and Fox, Wichita, Kiowa and Comanche, and Cheyenne and Arapahoe, in the Indian Territory. *Dr. Jas. E. Rhoades, Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.*

METHODIST.—Hoopa Valley, Round Valley, and Tule River, in California; Yakama, Neah Bay, and Quinaielt, in Washington Territory; Klamath and Siletz, in Oregon; Blackfeet, Crow, and Fort Peck, in Montana; Fort Hall and Lemhi, in Idaho; and Mackinac, in Michigan. *Rev. Dr. J. M. Reid, secretary Missionary Society Methodist Episcopal Church,* 805 *Broadway, New York City.*

CATHOLIC.—Tulalip and Colville, in Washington Territory; Grand Ronde and Umatilla, in Oregon; Flathead, in Montana; and Standing Rock and Devil's Lake, in Dakota. *General Charles Ewing, Catholic commissioner Roman Catholic Church, Washington, D. C.*

BAPTIST.—Union (Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Seminoles), in the Indian Territory; and Nevada, in Nevada. *Rev. Joseph F. Shoards, secretary American Baptist Home Missionary Society,* 150 *Nassau street, New York City.*

PRESBYTERIAN.—Abiquiu, Navajo, Mescalero Apache, Southern Apache, and Pueblo, in New Mexico; Nez Percé, in Idaho; and Uintah Valley, in Utah. *Rev. Dr. J. C. Lowrie, secretary Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church,* 23 *Center street, New York City.*

CONGREGATIONAL.—Green Bay and La Pointe, in Wisconsin; Red Lake, in Minnesota; Sisseton and Fort Berthold, in Dakota; and S'Kokomish, in Washington Territory. *Rev. Dr. M. E. Strieby, secretary American Missionary Association,* 56 *Reade street, New York City.*

REFORMED.—Colorado River, Pima and Maricopa, and San Carlos, in Arizona. *Rev. Dr. J. M. Ferris, secretary Board of Missions of Reformed Church,* 34 *Vesey street, New York City.*

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL.—White Earth, in Minnesota; Crow Creek, Lower Brulé, Cheyenne River, Yankton, Spotted Tail, and Red Cloud, in Dakota; Ponca, in Indian Territory; and Shoshone, in Wyoming. *Rev. Robert C. Rogers, secretary Indian Commission of the Protestant Episcopal Church,* 30 *Bible House, New York City.*

UNITARIAN.—Los Pinos and White River, in Colorado. *Rev. Rush R. Shippen, secretary American Unitarian Association,* 7 *Tremont Place, Boston.*

FREE-WILL BAPTIST.—Leech Lake, in Minnesota. *Rev. A. H. Chase, secretary Free-Will Baptist Home Missionary Association, Hillsdale, Mich.*

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN.—Warm Springs, in Oregon. *Rev. John G. Brown, D. D., secretary Home Mission Board United Presbyterian Church, Pittsburgh, Pa.*

CHRISTIAN UNION.—Malheur, in Oregon. *Rev. J. S. Rowland, Salem, Oreg.*

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN.—Southern Ute, in Colorado. *Rev. J. G. Butler, Washington, D. C.*

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INDIAN COMMISSIONERS, WITH THEIR POST-OFFICE ADDRESS.

General Clinton B. Fisk, chairman, 3 Broad street, New York City.
William Stickney, secretary, New York avenue, corner Fifteenth street, Washington, D. C.
A. C. Barstow, Providence, R. I.
David H. Jerome, Saginaw, Mich.
E. M. Kingsley, 30 Clinton Place, New York City.
John D. Lang, Vassalborough, Me.
B. Rush Roberts, Sandy Spring, Md.
W. H. Lyon, 483 Broadway, New York City.
E. N. Stebbins, New Brunswick, N. J.

Schedule showing location of Indian agencies; also list of agents, with their post-office and telegraphic address.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
ARIZONA.			
Colorado River	J. C. Mallory, jr	Parker, Ariz	Yuma, Ariz.
Pima and Maricopa, and Papago.	J. H. Stout	Pima agency, Ariz	Florence, Ariz.
San Carlos	H. L. Hart	Camp Grant, Arizona, via San Francisco	Camp Grant, Ariz.
Moquis Pueblo	Wm. R. Mateer		
CALIFORNIA.			
Hoopa Valley	Richard C. Parker, captain Twelfth Infantry, U. S. A.	Hoopa Valley, Humboldt County, Cal	Arcata, Cal.
Round Valley	J. L. Burchard	Covelo, Mendocino County, Cal	Ukiah, Cal.
Tule River	C. G. Belknap	Porterville, Tulare County, Cal	Visalia, Cal.
COLORADO.			
Los Pinos	Joseph B. Abbott	Los Pinos, Gunnison County, Colo	Garland City, Colo.
Southern Ute	Francis H. Weaver	Tierra Amarilla, N. Mex	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
White River	E. H. Danforth	White River, Colo	Rawlins, Wyo.
DAKOTA.			
Cheyenne River	J. F. Cravens	Cheyenne River agency, Ashmore County, Dak	Cheyenne River agency, via Fort Sully, Dak.
Crow Creek	H. F. Livingston	Crow Creek, Buffalo County, Dak	Crow Creek, Dak.
Devil's Lake	James McLaughlin	Fort Totten, Ramsey County, Dak	Jamestown, Dak.
Flandreau	John P. Williamson	Greenwood, Dak	Yankton agency, Dak.
Fort Berthold	E. H. Alden	Fort Berthold, Dak	Bismarck, Dak.
Lower Brulé	H. E. Gregory	Lower Brulé agency, via Crow Creek, Dak	Lower Brulé agency, via Crow Creek, Dak.
Red Cloud	James Irwin	Red Cloud agency, Dak., via Crow Creek	Crow Creek, Dak.
Spotted Tail	J. M. Lee, 1st lieut., U. S. A.	Spotted Tail agency, Dak., via Yankton	Springfield, Dak., via Yankton.
Sisseton	E. H. C. Hooper	Sisseton agency, Dak., via Saint Paul	Morris, Minn.
Standing Rock	William T. Hughes	Standing Rock, Dak	Standing Rock, via Bismarck, Dak.
Yankton	J. G. Gasmann	Yankton agency, Dak	Yankton agency, Dak.
IDAHO.			
Fort Hall	W. H. Danilson	Ross Fork, Oneida County, Idaho	Ross Fork, Oneida County, Idaho.
Lembi	C. N. Stowers	Fort Lemhi, Idaho, via Bannack City, Mont	Pleasant Valley Station, Idaho.
Nez Percé	John B. Monteith	Lewiston, Nez Percé County, Idaho	Lewiston, Idaho, via Portland, Oreg.
INDIAN TERRITORY.			
Cheyenne and Arapahoe	John D. Miles	Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency, Darlington, Ind. T., via Wichita, Kans.	Fort Sill, Ind. T.
Kiowa and Comanche	J. M. Haworth	Fort Sill, Ind. T	Fort Sill, Ind. T.

Schedule of Indian agencies and address of agents—Continued.

Agency.	Agent.	Post-office address.	Telegraphic address.
INDIAN TER.—Cont'd.			
Osage	Cyrus Beede	Osage agency, Ind. T., via Coffeyville, Kans	Coffeyville, Kans.
Pawnee	Charles H. Searing	Pawnee agency, Ind. T., via Coffeyville, Kans	Coffeyville, Kans.
Ponca	A. G. Boone	Baxter Springs, Kans	Baxter Springs, Kans.
Quapaw	H. W. Jones	Seneca, Newton County, Mo	Seneca, Mo.
Sac and Fox	Levi Woodward	Sac and Fox agency, Ind. T., via Okmulgee	Muskogee, Ind. T.
Union	S. W. Marston	Muskogee, Ind. T	Muskogee, Ind. T.
Wichita	A. C. Williams	Wichita agency, Anadarko P. O, Ind. T	Fort Sill, Ind T.
IOWA.			
Sac and Fox	Thomas S. Free	Toledo, Iowa	Tama City, Iowa.
KANSAS.			
Central Superintend'cy	William Nicholson	Lawrence, Kans	Lawrence, Kans.
Kansas	M. H. Newlin	Rossville, Shawnee County, Kans	Rossville, Kans.
MICHIGAN.			
Mackinac	George W. Lee	Ypsilanti, Mich	Ypsilanti, Mich.
MINNESOTA.			
Leech Lake	H. J. King	Leech Lake, Cass County, Minn	Brainerd, Minn.
Red Lake	R. M. Pratt	Red Lake, Beltrami County, Minn	Detroit, Minn.
White Earth	Lewis Stowe	White Earth agency, Becker County, Minn	White Earth agency, via Detroit, Minn.
MONTANA.			
Blackfeet	John Young	Blackfeet agency, Montana, via Fort Shaw	Blackfeet agency, Montana, via Fort Shaw.
Crow	George W. Frost	Crow agency, Montana, via Bozeman	Crow agency, Montana, via Bozeman.
Flathead	Peter Ronan	Flathead agency, via Missoula, Mont	Deer Lodge, Mont., thence by mail to Missoula.
Fort Peck	Wellington Bird	Fort Buford, Dak	Bismarck, Dak.
NEBRASKA.			
Great Nemaha	M. B. Kent	Nohart, Richardson County, Nebr	White Cloud, Kans.
Omaha	Jacob Vore	Omaha agency, Blackbird County, Nebr	Sioux City, Iowa.
Otoe	S. S. Ely	Otoe agency, Gage County, Nebr	Marysville, Kans., on St. Joseph and D. C. Railroad.
Santee	Isaiah Lightner, farmer in charge.	Santee agency, Knox County, Nebr	Springfield, Dak.
Winnebago	Howard White	Winnebago agency, Dakota County, Nebr	Sioux City, Iowa.

Agency	Agent	Post office address	Telegraphic address
NEVADA.			
Nevada	A. J. Barnes	Wadsworth, Nev	Wadsworth, Nev.
Western Shoshone	Levi A. Gheen	Elko, Elko County, Nev	Elko, Nev.
NEW MEXICO.			
Abiquiu	S. A. Russell	Tierra Amarilla, Rio Arriba County, N. Mex	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
Mescalero	F. C. Godfroy	South Fork, Lincoln County, N. Mex	La Mesilla, N. Mex.
Navajo	J. E. Pyle	Navajo agency, Mineral Springs, Valencia County, N. Mex.	Navajo agency, via Santa Fé, N. Mex.
Pueblo	B. M. Thomas	Santa Fé, N. Mex	Santa Fé, N. Mex.
NEW YORK.			
New York	D. Sherman	Forestville, Chautauqua County, N. Y	Forestville, N. Y.
OREGON.			
Grand Ronde	P. B. Sinnott	Grand Ronde, Polk County, Oreg	Saint Joseph, Yamhill County, Oreg.
Klamath	J. H. Roork	Linkville, Lake County, Oreg	Ashland, Oreg.
Malheur	W. V. Rinehart	Eldorado, Baker County, Oreg	Baker City, Oreg.
Siletz	William Bagley	Toledo, Benton County, Oreg	Corvallis, Oreg.
Umatilla	N. A. Cornoyer	Pendleton, Umatilla County, Oreg	Weston, Oreg.
Warm Springs	John Smith	Warm Springs, Wasco County, Oreg	The Dalles, Oreg.
UTAH.			
Uintah Valley	J. J. Critchlow	Salt Lake City, Utah	Salt Lake City, Utah.
WASHINGTON TERRITORY.			
Colville	John A. Simms	Fort Colville, Wash	Walla Walla, Wash.
Neah Bay	C. A. Huntington	Neah Bay, Wash	Port Townsend, Wash.
Nisqually	R. H. Milroy	Olympia, Wash	Olympia, Wash.
Quinaielt	G. A. Henry	Chehalis Point, Wash	Olympia, Wash.
S'Kokomish	Edwin Eells	S'Kokomish agency, Mason County, Wash	Olympia, Wash.
Tulalip	Alfred N. Marion	Tulalip, Wash	Point Elliott, via Seattle, Wash.
Yakama	James H. Wilbur	Fort Simcoe, Wash	Dalles City, Oreg.
WISCONSIN.			
Green Bay	James C. Bridgman	Keshena or Green Bay, Wis	Green Bay, Wis.
La Pointe	I. L. Mahan	Red Cliff, via Bayfield, Wis	Duluth, Minn., by mail to Bayfield, Wis.
WYOMING.			
Shoshone and Bannack	James I. Patten	Camp Brown, Wyo	Camp Stambaugh, Wyo.

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in New York City, under advertisement of for the fiscal year

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

BEEF-CATTLE, (per

SPECIFICATIONS.—The cattle furnished on the hoof; to be steers and cows not over seven years old; to to be received which will net less than 40 per cent. of its gross weight; the price to be figured net, gross weight

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	E. S. Newman.	D. M. Powers.	N. W. Alderson.	P. M. McAdow.	H. B. Denman.	C. A. Broadwater.	Ellis & Davis.	L. G. Baker.
Agencies.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*								
Fort Peck, Mont	900,000	**900,000**	**$4 47**	a$6 10	$4 48	$4 84	$4 60	$5 90	$6 00	$3 6[illegible]
				a5 63e						
				b5 63						
Lemhi, Idaho	100,000	**100,000**			5 00	**4 40**			5 90	
Blackfeet, Mont	300,000	**300,000**	4 15		4 37	4 10	4 90	5 30	**4 23**	**3 68**
Fort Berthold, Dak	500,000	**500,000**		a6 10	6 45			6 50		
				a5 63e						
				b5 63						
Crow, Mont	1,500,000	**1,500,000**	4 03		3 98	**3 74**	4 24		3 90	
Lower Brulé, Dak	1,533,000			5 97						
				e5 50						
		1,533,000								
	766,500			c5 20d						
Spotted Tail, Nebr	5,500,000			5 30						
				e4 96						
		5,500,000								
	2,750,000			c4 80d						
Red Cloud, Nebr	5,000,000			5 30						
				e4 96						
		5,000,000								
	2,500,000			c4 80d						
Yankton, Dak	1,800,000			6 03						
				e5 56						
		1,800,000								
	900,000			c5 26d						
Standing Rock, Dak	2,000,000			6 07						
				e5 60						
		2,000,000								
	1,000,000			c5 30d						
	500,000									
Cheyenne River, Dak	2,190,000			6 00						
				e5 53						
		2,190,000								
	1,095,000			c5 23d						
Crow Creek, Dak	1,000,000			5 97						
				e5 50						
		1,000,000								
	500,000			c5 20d						
Wichita, Ind. Ter	700,000	**700,000**								
Pawnee, Ind. Ter	500,000									
Ponca, Dak	400,000			b6 10						
				e5 63						
Santee, Nebr	415,000			b6 10						
				e5 63						
		415,000								
Kiowa, Ind. Ter	2,500,000	**2,500,000**								
Cheyenne and Arapaho, Ind. Ter.	3,000,000	**3,000,000**								
San Carlos, Ariz	3,500,000	**3,500,000**								
Mescalero, N. Mex	750,000	**750,000**								

* In this table, in cases where bidders failed to offer net rates their prices gross have been doubled.— be received at one delivery. If all cattle offered be received at two deliveries, July and October, a prices to be increased 25 cents per 100 pounds gross weight.—*a* In one delivery; *b* three deliveries; 10 cents per 100 pounds net; *e* to average 750 pounds; *f* to be received at one delivery, not later than after removal; *h* on the block, in quarters, three months' supply to be received at one delivery; *i* supply 800 pounds; *l* will furnish all the beef bid for at $5.18, or at $4.99½ if allowed to furnish the supply for De

***March* 30, 1877, *for furnishing goods and supplies and transportation for the Indian service ending June* 30, 1878.**

rates at which contracts have been awarded.

100 pounds, net.)

average not less than 850 pounds at each delivery; no animal to weigh less than 700 pounds; no animal fifty per centum from the gross weight of steers being deducted as tare, and fifty-five per centum from the of cows.*

Lewis A. Groff.	James M. Ryan.	J. W. Bosler.†	John L. Merriam.	C. E. Hedges.	Levi Wilson.	Joseph Barker.	H. D. Booge.	Guy C. Barton.	W. A. Paxton.	D. T. Hedges.	A. Millet.	L. Zeckendorf.	C. E. Curtiss.	C. W. Wells.	W. Rosenthal.
$4 49															
	$4 80														
		f$5 70	$6 94	$6 00a											
	4 80														
		5 20 h6 00		i5 80	k$5 98 c6 00	$5 20 i5 00 l5 18	$5 98								
		g5 10			‡k5 36½ c5 36½	5 10 i4 96 l5 18		$5 87½	$4 80						
		g5 46			‡k5 36½ c5 36	4 96 i4 96 l5 18		5 87½							
		5 20 h6 00		i5 80	k5 98 c6 00	4 96 i4 80 l5 18	5 98			$6 00					
		6 00		i5 80	k5 98 c5 98	5 90 i5 60 l5 18									
			6 94												
		6 00		i5 80	k5 98 c6 00	5 50 i5 20 l5 18									
		5 50 h6 00		i5 80	k5 98 c6 00	5 30 i5 00 l5 18	5 98								
					k4 40 e4 16 m3 96 c4 12½						$4 00				
					k4 40 e4 16 m3 96 c4 12						4 00				
						4 90 i4 80									
		5 70 h6 00		i5 80		5 00 i4 80 l5 18	5 78			6 50					
					k4 40 e4 16 m3 96 c4 12½						4 00				
					k4 40 e4 16 m3 96 c4 12½						4 00				
					k5 94							$6 30 5 40	$5 41	$4 98	
														4 38	$3 78

† For all Missouri River agencies the supply for at least 3 months—January, February, and March—to reduction of 10 per cent. will be made.—‡ If Red Cloud and Spotted Tail are moved to Missouri River *c* from the block; *d* if 2 to 4 months' supply is taken at one delivery price will be reduced at the rate of October 1; *g* if Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies be removed to Missouri River price to be $5.80 required for December, January, February, and March to be received at one delivery; *k* to average cember, January, February, and March, at one delivery; *m* to average 700 pounds.

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in New York City, under adver

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at

BACON, (per

SPECIFICATIONS.—To be clear sides, winter-cured,

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Z. Staab.	Thomas D. Burns.	Levi Spiegelberg.	Penner & Kelley.	A. B. Havens.	James M. Ryan.	Kleinschmidt & Bro.	I. G. Baker.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*								
Abiquiu, N. Mex	12,000		$15 19	$17 00	$16 50					
Sisseton, Dak	20,000					$11 85				
Blackfeet, Mont	10,000							$17 37½	$18 00	$16 00
Standing Rock, Dak	80,700									
Cheyenne River, Dak	73,000									
Crow Creek, Dak	21,000									
Lower Brule, Dak	25,500									
Santee, Nebr	17,000									
Crow, Mont	40,000								18 50	21 00
Fort Peck, Mont	65,000									13 00
Fort Berthold, Dak	50,000									12 50
Lemhi, Idaho	5,000									20 00
Shoshone, Wyo	15,000									16 00
Bismarck, Dak	245,000					11 47				
Yankton, Dak	178,000					11 17				
Cheyenne, Wyo	300,000						$13 25			
Saint Louis, Mo	500,000									
	879,400									
Omaha, Nebr	100,000									
	300,000									
Sioux City, Iowa	342,40	**342,400**								
Kansas City, Mo	440,000	**200,000**								
Chicago, Ill	100,000	**100,000**								
	100,000	**100,000**								
	179,400									

PRIME STEAM LARD,

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Z. Staab.	Thomas D. Burns.	Levi Spiegelberg.	Penner & Kelley.	A. B. Havens.	James M. Ryan.	Kleinschmidt & Bro.	I. G. Baker.
Chicago, Ill	14,000									
		4,000								
Saint Louis, Mo	14,000									
Kansas City, Mo	14,000	**10,000**								

HOMINY,

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Z. Staab.	Thomas D. Burns.	Levi Spiegelberg.	Penner & Kelley.	A. B. Havens.	James M. Ryan.	Kleinschmidt & Bro.	I. G. Baker.
San Carlos, Ariz	25,000	**25,000**								
Crow, Mont	20,000								9 50	11 50
Fort Peck, Mont	5,000									4 50
Kansas City, Mo	153,000									
Saint Louis, Mo	153,000	**128,000**								
Omaha or Kansas City	153,000									
Omaha, Nebr	60,000									

* Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

tisement of March 30, 1877, *for furnishing goods and supplies, &c*—Continued.

which contracts have been awarded.

100 pounds.)

sound and sweet, and put up in "gunnies."

P. W. McAdow.	J. E. Boogie.	W. S. Southworth.	James E. Boyd.	Armour, Plankinton & Co.	Henry Ames & Co.	John T. Stewart.	W. H. Smith.	Slavens, Mansur & Co.	N. K. Fairbank & Co.	W. W. Alderson.	J. L. Price & Co.	Dan. B. Cropsey.	Elam Clark & Son.	Wheeler W. Williams.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
$21 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	$9 70	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	9 60	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	9 55	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	9 50	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	9 30	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
21 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
18 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
25 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	$10 50	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	$9 62½	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	$9 25	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	$9 50	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	**8 97**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	**$8 80**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	**8 84**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	**8 89**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
				8 94										
				9 00										
				9 04										
				9 10										
				9 12½										
				9 15										

(per 100 pounds.)

P. W. McAdow.	J. E. Boogie.	W. S. Southworth.	James E. Boyd.	Armour, Plankinton & Co.	Henry Ames & Co.	John T. Stewart.	W. H. Smith.	Slavens, Mansur & Co.	N. K. Fairbank & Co.	W. W. Alderson.	J. L. Price & Co.	Dan. B. Cropsey.	Elam Clark & Son.	Wheeler W. Williams.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$12 12½	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	12 37½					
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**13 12½**					
									13 62½					
......	......	......	......	......	12 50	......	$13 37½	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	13 00		12 37½							
......	......	......	......	12 50	......	......	......	**$11 75**	......	......	......	......	......	......

(per 100 pounds.)

P. W. McAdow.	J. E. Boogie.	W. S. Southworth.	James E. Boyd.	Armour, Plankinton & Co.	Henry Ames & Co.	John T. Stewart.	W. H. Smith.	Slavens, Mansur & Co.	N. K. Fairbank & Co.	W. W. Alderson.	J. L. Price & Co.	Dan. B. Cropsey.	Elam Clark & Son.	Wheeler W. Williams.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**$8.00**
15 75	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$11 00	......	......	......	......
14 75														
14 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
13 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$2 12½	......	......	......
											2 25			
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**2 00**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$16 99⅓†	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$3 00	......

† If whole quantity offered is taken.

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in New York City under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the

CORN (per

SPECIFICATIONS.—To be sound, dry, and clean; to weigh not less than 56

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Wheeler W. Williams.	Pratt & Ferris.	C. D. Woolworth.	Hanson & Linehan.	C. W. Lyman.	F. H. Davis.	A. B. Havens.	W. A. Burleigh.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*								
San Carlos, Ariz	300,000	**300,000**	**$3 90**							
Red Cloud, Nebr	400,000	**100,000**		**$2 85**						
Lower Brulé, Dak	255,000	**255,000**			**$1 40**					$1 77
	255,500									
Crow Creek, Dak	219,000	**219,000**			**1 45**					1 83
Spotted Tail, Nebr	500,000	**125,000**		**3 10**						
Standing Rock, Dak	300,000	**300,000**			**1 65**					2 12
Cheyenne River, Dak	450,000	**450,000**			**1 50**					1 93
Shoshone, Wyo	40,000	**40,000**								
Saint Paul, Minn	1,224,500					$1 14 2-7				
Omaha, Nebr	216,500							$1 05		
	940,000						$1 05			
Omaha or Sioux City	560,000									
	840,000									
Cheyenne, Wyo	900,000								$1 54	
Sioux City, Iowa	2,164,500							1 25		
	1,224,000				1 05					
Bismarck, Dak	300,000									
MESS PORK										
	Barrels.									
Devil's Lake, Dak	180									
Sisseton, Dak	100									
Sioux City, Iowa	790	**790**								
	250					17 10				
Saint Louis, Mo	790									
Kansas City, Mo	350									
Chicago, Ill	790									
Saint Paul, Minn	540					16 90				
Yankton, Dak	250									
Bismarck, Dak	25									
HARD BREAD										
SPECIFICATIONS.—Must be of best quality used by Army										
	Pounds.									
Crow, Mont	20,000									
Blackfeet, Mont	Indefinite									
Lemhi, Idaho	Indefinite									
Fort Peck, Mont	5,000									
Fort Hall, Idaho	Indefinite									
Omaha, Nebr	90,000									
St. Paul or Minneapolis	90,000									
Saint Louis, Mo	90,000	**90,000**								
Chicago, Ill	90,000									

advertisement of March 30, 1877, for furnishing goods and supplies, &c.—Continued.

rate at which contracts have been awarded.

100 pounds.)

pounds to the bushel; and to be delivered in strong gunnies, resewed.

Charles E. Hedges.	I. G. Baker.	L. Zeckendorf.	Simon M. Blum.	Penner & Kelley.	Bean & Hottel.	D. M. Powers.	A. H. Wilder.	Louis Rosenbaum.	J. E. Booge.	Henry Ames & Co.	Armour, Plankinton & Co.	Bittern & McCristal.	H. T. Lillibridge.	Montana Steam Cracker Company.	Joseph Garneau & Co.	F. McVeagh & Co.
		$4 50	$4 50					$4 25								
						$3 18										
							$1 70									
							1 70									
						3 50										
							1 90									
							1 80									
	$5 00															
$1 25																
1 37½																
1 50																
1 75																
					$2 19											
				$1 87½												

(per barrel.)

Charles E. Hedges.	I. G. Baker.	L. Zeckendorf.	Simon M. Blum.	Penner & Kelley.	Bean & Hottel.	D. M. Powers.	A. H. Wilder.	Louis Rosenbaum.	J. E. Booge.	Henry Ames & Co.	Armour, Plankinton & Co.	Bittern & McCristal.	H. T. Lillibridge.	Montana Steam Cracker Company.	Joseph Garneau & Co.	F. McVeagh & Co.
				21 87												
				19 74												
									$15.25							
										$16 00						
											$15 50					
											15 50					
				17 78												
				18 74												

(per 100 pounds.)

and furnished packed in strong boxes, ready for shipment.

Charles E. Hedges.	I. G. Baker.	L. Zeckendorf.	Simon M. Blum.	Penner & Kelley.	Bean & Hottel.	D. M. Powers.	A. H. Wilder.	Louis Rosenbaum.	J. E. Booge.	Henry Ames & Co.	Armour, Plankinton & Co.	Bittern & McCristal.	H. T. Lillibridge.	Montana Steam Cracker Company.	Joseph Garneau & Co.	F. McVeagh & Co.
														$9 00		
														9 50		
														10 00		
														9 25		
														9 75		
														10 25		
														9 50		
														10 00		
														10 50		
												$8 00				
													$5 75			
															$6 00	
																$6 75

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in New York City under adver-

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

FLOUR, (per

SPECIFICATIONS.—To be fresh-ground, of sound wheat, equal to the

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Levi Spiegelberg.	Louis Huning.	Z. Staab.	A. H. Wilder.	C. D. Woolworth.	A. B. Havens.	D. M. Powers.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*							
Abiquiu, N. Mex	Indefinite				$4 90				
Cimarron, N. Mex	Indefinite				3 70				
Lower Brulé, Dak	255, 500	**65,000**				$4 30	**$4 25**		
Standing Rock, Dak	200, 000	**75,000**				4 55	**4 50**		$5 97
									6 16
	90, 000								
Fort Berthold, Dak	200, 000	**200,000**				4 80	**4 80**		6 03
									6 22
Cheyenne River, Dak	365, 000	**120,000**				4 40	**4 35**		6 30
									6 49
Southern Apache, N Mex	250, 000		$5 85	$4 94	5 24				
Mescalero, N. Mex	250, 000	**250,000**	4 28	4 94	**4 23**				
Spotted Tail, Nebr	700, 000								7 50
Red Cloud, Nebr	500, 000								7 00
Navajo, N. Mex	Indefinite				5 15				
Fort Peck, Mont	400, 000								7 17
Crow Creek, Dak	164, 000	**40,000**				4 35	**4 30**		
Blackfeet, Mont	225, 000	**225,000**							
Shoshone, Wyo	50, 000	**50,000**							
Crow, Mont	400, 000	**400,000**							
Lemhi, Idaho	75, 000	**75,000**							
White River, Colo	100, 000								
Sisseton, Dak	250, 000	**60,000**							
Devil's Lake, Dak	180, 000	**50,000**							
Sioux City or Omaha	500, 000								
Sioux City, Iowa	1, 384, 000	**450,000**					**3 90**	$4 20	
								3 90	
	90, 000								
Omaha, Nebr	500, 000								
Bismarck, Dak	1, 425, 000								
Yankton, Dak	200, 000	**60,000**				4 30	**4 15**		
	1, 020, 500								
Schuyler, Nebr	1, 200, 000								
Sidney, Wyo	1, 200, 000	**400,000**							
Cheyenne, Wyo., or Carlin	1, 200, 000							4 60	
								4 20	

FLOUR FOR SAN CAR

Place of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Wheeler W. Williams.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	
San Carlos, Ariz	700, 000	**100,000**	$7 18
	100, 000		
	600, 000	**600,000**	
	500, 000		
	200, 000		

tisement of March 30, 1877, for furnishing goods and supplies, &c.—Continued.

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

100 pounds.)

best New York XX quality, delivered in strong double sacks.

C. W. Darling.	J. E. Booge.	Chas. E. Hedges.	I. G. Baker.	N. W. Wells.	F. H. Davis.	C. A. Broadwater.	W. W. Alderson.	Kleinschmidt & Bros.	T. C. Power.	P. W. McAdow.	Penner & Kelley.	Fred. J. Kiesel.	Alfred W. Lathrop.	Bean & Hottel.	C. W. Wells.
$4 88															
	$4 67														
	4 17														
4 90			$4 65												
			5 25												
															$4 75
			5 57			$5 7	$5 60								
			4 90												
			7 7			7 00	7 90	$6 75	***$6 00**	$6 50					
			7 10												
			5 50												
			6 7				6 90	7 75		**5 60**		$8 00			
			6 10												
			6 00				**6 15**			7 00		7 00			
4 50											4 98		a**$4 49**		
											4 73				
5 18											**5 92**				
											5 67				
		$3 90													
		4 15													
		4 35													
	3 97														
	3 47														
					$4 7										
											4 92				
											4 67				
											$4 62				
											4 37				
				$4 29											
				4 69											
														$5 24	

LOS AGENCY, ARIZONA.

L. Zeckendorf.	Michelle & Fisher.	Levi Spiegelberg.	Louis Huning.	Louis Rosenbaum.	A. T. Litchfield.	Charles E. Curtiss.
$7 12½		$7 50	$7 65		$7 47	$7 63
	$7 87½					
	7 73½					
				$6 73		
				7 23		
				7 73		

* Per sack of 98 pounds. a Delivered at Appleton Mills, 65 miles from agency, $4.

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in New York City under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

SOAP, (per

SPECIFICATION.—No sample to

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Wheeler W. Williams.	Penner & Kelley.	Thomas D. Burns.	Z. Staab.	James E. Booge.	Peet Bros. & Co.	Hermann Eisenhardt.	John H. Charles.	Bowen & Cunningham.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*									
San Carlos, Ariz	10,000	**10,000**	**$1300**								
Devil's Lake, Dak	2,400			$7 97							
				7 73							
Sisseton, Dak	600			7 35							
				7 10							
Abiquiu, New Mex	1,000				$11 50	$11 50					
Mescalero, New Mex	3,000					11 50					
Blackfeet, Mont	3,000										
Crow, Mont	2,000										
Fort Peck, Mont	3,000										
Lemhi, Idaho	500										
Shoshone, Wyo	3,000										
Fort Berthold, Dak	4,000										
Fort Hall, Idaho	3,000										
New York City	117,700										
Saint Louis, Mo	118,420								$4 00		
Chicago, Ill	120,000	**107,700**									
	117,700										
Chicago, Saint Paul, or Saint Louis.	118,420										
Kansas City, Mo	117,700							4 2[illegible]			
	18,420										$4 37
											5 32
Sioux City, Iowa	12,000						$4 2[illegible]				
							6 0[illegible]				
	30,000						6 2[illegible]				
	100,000									$6 00	
	118,420										
Bismarck, Dak	17,000			6 97							
				6 73							
Yankton, Dak	22,400			6 67							
				6 43							

BEANS, (per

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Wheeler W. Williams.	Penner & Kelley.	Thomas D. Burns.	Z. Staab.	James E. Booge.	Peet Bros. & Co.	Hermann Eisenhardt.	John H. Charles.	Bowen & Cunningham.
San Carlos, Ariz	50,000	**50,000**	8 00								
Standing Rock, Dak	10,000						7 67				
Fort Berthold, Dak	7,500						8 21				
Cheyenne River, Dak	5,000						7 78				
Crow Creek, Dak	10,000						7 73				
Lower Brulé, Dak	10,300						7 67				
Yankton, Dak	5,000						7 57				
	30,300			4 9[illegible]							
Bismarck, Dak	46,500	**40,000**		**5 28**							
Devil's Lake, Dak	1,500	**1,500**		**6 36**							
Crow, Mont	20,000	**20,000**									
Fort Peck, Mont	9,000										
Lemhi, Idaho	500										
Sioux City, Iowa	52,800						7 14				
Chicago, Ill	184,800	**73,300**									

advertisement of March 30, 1877, *for furnishing goods and supplies, &c.*—Continued.

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

100 pounds.)

consist of less than five pounds.

Pleins & Beach.	T. C. Power.	Enoch Morgan's Sons & Co.	Colgate & Co.	Goodwin, Behr & Co.	Moore, Jenkins & Co	Levi Spiegelberg.	I. G. Baker.	Kleinschmidt & Bros.	P. W. McAdow.	Franklin MacVeagh & Co.	Grannis & Farwell.	Louis Rosenbaum.	L. Zeckendorf.	W. W. Alderson.	A. B. Raymond & Sons.
						$15 00									
						10 00									
						12 00									
	$1100						$10 50	$11 50	{$16 00 / 14 75						
							12 50	11 50							
							8 00		14 00						
									12 50						
							15 00		20 00						
									22 00						
							10 00								
							7 50								
								11 50							
		$4 17 to 5 47½	$4 25 to 6 50		$3 75 to 6 75										
				$5 00 / 4 50 / 4 00											
										$5 00 to 5 75					
$5 29											$4 6[illegible]				
5 44															
5 39															
5 54															

100 pounds.)

Pleins & Beach.	T. C. Power.	Enoch Morgan's Sons & Co.	Colgate & Co.	Goodwin, Behr & Co.	Moore, Jenkins & Co	Levi Spiegelberg.	I. G. Baker.	Kleinschmidt & Bros.	P. W. McAdow.	Franklin MacVeagh & Co.	Grannis & Farwell.	Louis Rosenbaum.	L. Zeckendorf.	W. W. Alderson.	A. B. Raymond & Sons.
												$6 57	$8 00		
							7 00								
							13 00	**9 50**	19 00					$13 00	
							7 50		18 00						
							14 00		20 00						
															$487½

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in New York City, under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates

From	New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.										
To—	Henry C. Child.	Louis F. Booth.	Barton & Wells.	Levi Spiegelberg.	W. W. Alderson.	L. Zeckendorf.	E. Fenlon.	F. J. Kiesel.	Northern Pacific Railroad.	John H. Charles.	Z. Staab.
San Carlos, Ariz	$9 75			**$9 40**		$11 40					$12 1(
Denver, Col							**$1 80**				
Bismarck, Dak									*a***$1 25** ***1 50**		
Crow Creek, Dak										$1 50	
Cheyenne River, Dak									*a*1 60	1 57	
Fort Berthold, Dak									***a*1 60**	1 92	
Jamestown, Dak									*a****2 60** ***a*2 25**		
Lower Brulé, Dak										1 42	
Ponca, Dak										1 22	
Standing Rock, Dak									***a*1 50**	1 52	
Yankton, Dak										1 30	
Sioux City, Iowa		**$0 90**					1 17			1 10	
Fort Hall, Idaho								$7 00			
Lemhi, Idaho								11 00			
Caddo, Ind. T							**1 64**				
Coffeyville, Kans							**1 83**				
Wichita, Kans							**1 98**				
Audubon, Minn									****a*1 80**		
Brainerd, Minn									***a*1 30** ***a**1 60**		
Detroit, Minn									***a*1 10** ***a**1 80**		
									***a*1 30**		
Herman, Minn		**1 75**									
Saint Paul, Minn		85									
Kansas City, Mo							**1 34**				
Blackfeet, Mont											
Crow, Mont					*b*$8 45						
Fort Peck, Mont									***a*2 00**	2 35	
Omaha, Nebr							**1 38**				
Red Cloud, Nebr			$3 55				**3 05**				
Santee, Nebr										1 27	
Sidney, Nebr			**2 25**								
Spotted Tail, Nebr			**3 40**				3 79				
Abiquiu, N. Mex				**6 50**							7 19
Cimarron, N. Mex				**5 50**							5 57
Mescalero Apache, N. M				7 25							**7 19**
Navajo, N. Mex				**8 25**							8 25
Corinne, Utah			**4 95**								
Salt Lake City, Utah			**4 50**								
Carter's Sta'n, U. P. RR			**4 36**								
Rawlins Sta'n, U. P. RR			**3 68**								
Bryan, Wyo			**4 20**								
Cheyenne, Wyo			2 70				**1 80**				
Green River, Wyo			**4 16**								
Laramie City, Wyo			**3 28**								

*** All rail. *a* From New York and Philadelphia only. *b* Under advertisement of May 14, 1877.**

advertisement of March 30, 1877, *for furnishing goods, &c.*—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.

Chicago.

Louis F. Booth.	T. C. Power.	Northern Pacific Railroad.	W. W. Alderson.	Henry C. Child.	W. A. Burleigh.	John H. Charles.	Barton & Wells.	Levi Spiegelberg.	Z. Staab.	E. Fenlon.	F. J. Kiesel.
				$9 75				**$9 40**	$11 36		
										$1 23	
		$0 90									
					$0 89	$0 90					
		1 40			1 03	1 00					
		1 40			1 49	**1 35**					
		1 90									
					89	92					
					69	**65**					
		1 30			1 26	**95**					
					77	**75**					
						45				60	
											$7 00
											11 00
										1 07	
										1 26	
										1 41	
		1 10									
		90									
		1 10									
$1 20											
										77	
	$3 49										
	*b***6 65***c*		*b*$7 60								
	2 20	1 80			2 29	**1 78**					
										61	
							$2 95			**2 85**	
					57	70					
							1 65				
							3 15			3 22	
								6 50	**6 44**		
								5 50	**4 82**		
								7 25	**6 44**		
								8 25	**7 50**		
							4 25				
							3 80				
							3 66				
							2 98				
							3 50				
							2 00			**1 23**	
							3 46				
							2 58				

c After June 15, 2 cents per 100 pounds additional.

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in New York City, under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates

From	Saint Louis.							
To—	E. Fenlon.	T. C. Power.	Northern Pacific Railroad.	W. W. Alderson.	Henry C. Child.	John H. Charles.	F. J. Kiesel.	Barton & Wells.
San Carlos, Ariz					$9 75			
Denver, Col	**$1 07**							
Bismarck, Dak			**$0 90**					
Crow Creek, Dak						**$0 90**		
Cheyenne River, Dak			1 40			**1 00**		
Fort Berthold, Dak			**1 40**			1 40		
Jamestown, Dak			**1 90**					
Lower Brulé, Dak						**97**		
Ponca, Dak						**70**		
Standing Rock, Dak			1 30			**95**		
Yankton, Dak						**78**		
Sioux City, Iowa	59					**45**		
Fort Hall, Idaho							$7 00	
Lemhi, Idaho							11 00	
Caddo, Ind. T	**81**							
Coffeyville, Kans	**1 05**							
Wichita, Kans	**1 18**							
Audubon, Minn			**1 10**					
Brainerd, Minn			**90**					
Detroit, Minn			**1 10**					
Herman, Minn								
Saint Paul, Minn								
Kansas City, Mo	**47**							
Blackfeet, Mont		**$3 49**						
Crow, Mont		**b6 65c**		b$7 50				
Fort Peck, Mont		2 20	1 80			**1 78**		
Omaha, Nebr	**55**							
Red Cloud, Nebr	**2 60**							$2 95
Santee, Nebr						**70**		
Sidney, Nebr								**1 65**
Spotted Tail, Nebr	**2 99**							3 15
Abiquiu, N. Mex								
Cimarron, N. Mex								
Mescalero Apache, N. M								
Navajo, N. Mex								
Corinne, Utah								**4 25**
Salt Lake City, Utah								**3 80**
Carter's Sta'n, U. P. RR								**3 66**
Rawlins Sta'n, U. P. RR								**2 98**
Bryan, Wyo								**3 50**
Cheyenne, Wyo	**1 17**							2 00
Green River, Wyo								**3 46**
Laramie City, Wyo								**2 58**

b Under advertisement of May 14, 1877.
c This rate to June 15, after that $2 per 100 pounds, additional.

advertisement of March 30, 1877, for furnishing goods, &c.—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.

Saint Louis.			Sioux City.												
Levi Spiegelberg.	Z. Staab.	L. Zeckendorf.	C. K. Peck. (*a*)	Coulson & Wilder.	J. A. Viall.	T. C. Power.	W. J. Kountz.	W. W. Alderson.	A. F. Terry (*d*)	Northern Pacific Railroad.	E. Howard.	C. M. Primeau. (*e*)	W. A. Burleigh. (*f*)	John H. Charles.	L. F. Booth.
$9 40	$11 36	$11 00													
			$0 75	$0 75			$0 80			**$0 70**		$0 70			
			40	60		$0 58	58					**38**	$0 54	$0 50	
			60	60			75			1 20		**56**	67	60	
			1 00	1 10			98			1 20		**90**	1 13	1 00	
										1 80					
			40	50			30					**37**	53	50	
			25	50			30					20	33	30	
			80	75			80			1 10		70	91	**65**	
			20	50			30					**20**	41	35	
															$1 50
						3 49									
					b$8 00	*b c***6 30**		*b*$7 00			*bg*$5 62 *bh* 7 62				
			1 75	1 35		1 85	1 50			1 60		1 60	1 93	**135**	
			20	35			28					**20**	21	25	
6 50	**6 44**														
5 50	**4 82**														
7 25	**6 44**														
8 25	**7 50**														

a To agencies hereafter located, within 100 miles of railroad terminus, 15 cents from such terminus, otherwise 15 cents per 100 pounds per 100 miles.

d Offers transportation at 15 cents per 100 pounds per 100 miles anywhere on Missouri River from Sioux City to Fort Benton.

e To agencies that may hereafter be established on Missouri River, 16 cents per 100 pounds per 100 miles.

f Supplies arriving at Sioux City after close of navigation to be transported by wagon at $1.23 per 100 pounds per 100 miles.

g Until June 10th.

h After June 10th, during navigation.

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in New York City under advertisement

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates

From	Saint Paul.			
To—	T. C. Power.	Northern Pacific Railroad.	John H. Charles.	L. F. Booth.
Bismarck, Dak	......	**$0 80**	......	......
Crow Creek, Dak	......	......	......	......
Cheyenne River, Dak	......	**1 30**	......	......
Fort Berthold, Dak	......	**1 30**	......	......
Jamestown, Dak	......	**1 60**	......	......
Lower Brulé, Dak	......	......	......	......
Ponca, Dak	......	......	......	......
Standing Rock, Dak	......	**1 20**	......	......
Yankton, Dak	......	......	......	......
Sioux City, Iowa	......	......	**$0 25**	......
Fort Hall, Idaho	......	......	......	......
Lemhi, Idaho	......	......	......	......
Caddo, Ind. T	......	......	......	......
Coffeyville, Kans	......	......	......	......
Wichita, Kans	......	......	......	......
Audubon, Minn	......	**70**	......	......
Brainerd, Minn	......	**50**	......	......
Detroit, Minn	......	**70**	......	......
Herman, Minn	......	......	......	**$0 90**
Kansas City, Mo	......	......	......	......
Blackfeet, Mont	**$3 19**	......	......	......
Crow, Mont	*b c* 6 50	......	......	......
Fort Peck, Mont	1 90	**1 70**	......	......
Omaha, Nebr	......	......	......	......
Red Cloud, Nebr	......	......	......	......
Santee, Nebr	......	......	......	......
Sidney, Nebr	......	......	......	......
Spotted Tail, Nebr	......	......	......	......

a After close of navigation, $1.23 per 100 pounds per 100 miles.
b Under advertisement of May 14, 1877.

of March 30, 1877, *for furnishing goods, supplies, and transportation, &c.*—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.

Lawrence.		Bismarck.						
E. Fenlon.	Hecht & Nichols.	J. A. Viall.	C. K. Peck.	Coulson & Wilder.	W. J. Kountz.	C. M. Primeau.	W. A. Burleigh. (a)	John H. Charles.
				$0 60		$0 50	$0 47	$0 70
			$0 50	50		50		69
			25	50	$0 30	30		50
				60				75
				65				85
			20	40		25		50
				60				80
								†
$0 90								
73								
83								
		b$7 50						
			1 10	90	88	1 00	1 03	1 25
	$2 44							
				65				90
	2 70							

c After June 15, $2 per 100 pounds additional.

***Abstract of proposals received and awards made in New York City under advertisement of March 30, 1877, for furnishing goods, &c.*—Continued.**

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

From	Omaha.		Corinne.		Laramie City.	Cheyenne.			Pueblo.	Missouri River.	Kansas City.			Denver.	El Moro.			Sidney.			La Veta.	
To—	Barton & Wells.	F. J. Keisel.	J. A. Viall.	F. J. Keisel.	Henry Wagner.	E. Fenlon.	Hecht & Nichols.	A. H. Reed.	Otto Mears.	S. B. Coulson.*	Levi Spiegelberg.	E. Fenlon.	Hecht & Nichols.	Hecht & Nichols.	Levi Spiegelberg.	Z. Staab.	L. Zeckendorf.	Hecht & Nichols.	A. H. Reed.	Pratt & Ferris.	Z. Staab.	Otto Mears.
San Carlos, Ariz											**$8 50**				**$6 50**		$8 12					
Denver, Colo												**$0 79**										
Los Pinos, Colo									**$8 50**													**$8 00**
White River, Colo					*d*$11 75																	
Fort Hall, Idaho		$7 00		$4 00																		
Lembi, Idaho		11 00		7 00																		
Caddo, Ind. T												**73**										
Coffeyville, Kans												**73**										
Wichita, Kans												**83**										
Blackfeet, Mont				10 00																		
Crow, Mont			*h*$7 50	11 00																		
Sidney, Nebr.	***a*$1 20** ***b*50** ***c*1 12**																					
Spotted Tail, Nebr						$2 02	$1 90	**$1 60**				**2 52**	$2 70	*g***$2 30**				$1 90	**$1 45**	$1 45		
Red Cloud, Nebr						1 62	1 64	**1 25**				**2 12**	2 44	*f***2 04**				1 64	**1 18**	1 20		
Abiquiu, N. Mex																						
Cimarron, N. Mex											**5 50**				**3 00**						***i*$250**	
Mescalero Apache, N. Mex											**4 50**				2 00	**$1 10**						
Navajo, N. Mex											**6 50**				4 00	**2 92**						
Cheyenne, Wyo	**1 50**										**7 50**				4 25	**3 98**						
Bryan, Wyo	**3 00**											89										
Green River, Wyo	**2 96**																					
Laramie City, Wyo	**2 08**																					
Corinne, Utah	**3 75**																					
Salt Lake City, Utah	**3 30**																					
Carter's Station, U. P. R. R.	**3 16**																					
Rawlins Station, U. P. R. R.	**2 48**																					

* Proposes to furnish transportation on Missouri River at 14 cents per 100 pounds per 100 miles. No distance to be reckoned less than 300 miles; for distances over 900 miles, rates to be reduced 14 per cent.
a Miscellaneous freight. *b* Flour and grain. *c* Bacon. *d* Or $5 per 100 miles.
e 14 cents per 100 pounds per 100 miles. No bid to count for less than 300 miles; over 900 miles 14 per cent. reduction. *f* From any point on Kansas Pacific Railroad to Red Cloud agency $2.44. *g* From any point on Kansas Pacific Railroad to Spotted Tail agency, $2.70. *h* Under advertisement of May 14, 1877. *i* Or Fort Garland.

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in New York City under advertisement of March 30, 1877, for furnishing goods, &c.—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded. Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

Class one.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John Dobson.	A. T. Stewart & Co.	C. H. Ammidown.	H. B. Claflin & Co.	Mission Woolen Mills.	North Star Woolen Mills.
			Points of delivery.					
			Philadelphia.	New York.	New York.	Port of New York, *(in bond.)*	San Francisco or Omaha.*	Minneapolis or Saint Paul.
Blankets:	*Pairs.*	*Pairs.*						
3 pt. white, Mackinac, 8 pounds	2,450	**2,450**	**$5 28**		$5 20	$4 50	$6 40 5 32	
Do	500							$5 92
2½ pt. white, Mackinac, 6 pounds	500							4 44
Do	1,600	**1,600**	**3 96**		3 90	3 30	4 80 3 99	
2 pt. white, Mackinac, 5½ pounds	500	**500**	**3 46½**			3 00	4 20 3 49⅛	
1½ pt. white, Mackinac, 4½ pounds	750	**750**	**2 80⅓**			2 40	3 40 2 82⅝	
3½ pt. scarlet, 10 pounds	700	**700**	**7 20**			5 60	8 50 7 65	
3 pt. scarlet, 8 pounds	3,362	**3,362**	**5 76**			4 62½	6 80 6 12	
Do	390				6 00			
Do	1,000							6 64
2½ pt. scarlet, 6 pounds	1,775	**1,775**	**4 32**			3 55	5 10 4 59	
Do	215				4 50			
Do	500							4 98
2 pt. scarlet, 5½ pounds	975	**975**	**3 78**			3 20	4 46¼ 4 01⅝	
3½ pt. Indigo blue, 10 pounds	500	**500**	**6 60**			5 30	7 65 8 50	
3 pt. Indigo blue, 8 pounds	1,500							5 92
Do	5,300	**5,300**	**5 28**		5 20	4 20	6 80 6 12	
2½ pt. Indigo blue, 6 pounds	2,626	**2,626**	**3 96**		3 90	3 30	5 10 4 59	
Do	1,000							4 44
2 pt. Indigo blue, 5½ pounds	1,050	**1,050**	**3 46½**			3 10	4 46¼ 4 01⅝	
3½ pt. green, 10 pounds	200	**200**	**7 00**				8 50 7 65	
3 pt. green, 8 pounds	1,316	**1,316**	**5 60**				6 80 6 12	
Do.	126				6 00			
Do	500							6 64
2½ pt. green, 6 pounds	1,325	**1,325**	**4 20**				5 10 4 59	
Do.	124				4 50			
Do	500							498
2 pt. green, 5½ pounds	500	**500**	**3 67½**				4 46¼ 4 01⅝	
3½ pt. gentian, 10 pounds	800	**800**	**7 00**				8 50 7 65	
3 pt. gentian, 8 pounds	550	**500**	**5 60**				6 80 6 12	
2½ pt. gentian, 6 pounds	200	**200**	**4 20**				5 10 4 59	
White blankets, 60x80, 5 pounds	1,000			4 70				

*** Or any place on Central Pacific or Union Pacific Railroad.**

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in New York, under advertise

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Articles of Class 2.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John Dobson.	A. T. Stewart & Co.	B. J. Pippey.
			Points of delivery.		
			Phil.	N. Y.	N. Y.
Balmoral skirts	288	**288**	......	......	......
Flannel, red ... yards	25, 400	**25,400**	......	$0 24¼	$0 22½ to 27
	18, 085	......	$0 35	......	......
Flannel, blue ... do	25, 700	**25,700**	......	......	23 to 28
	1, 113	......	35	......	......
Hose, women's ... dozen	1, 869	**936**	......	......	......
		933			
	152	......	......	......	......
	115	......	......	......	......
Hose, children's ... do	1, 149	**849**	......	......	......
	294	......	......	......	......
	610	......	......	......	......
	373	......	......	......	......
	147	......	......	......	......
	410	......	......	......	......
	300	**300**	......	......	......
	67½	......	......	......	......
	31	......	......	......	......
	18	......	......	......	......
	389	......	......	......	......
	231	......	......	......	......
	298	......	......	......	......
	240	......	......	......	......
	241	......	......	......	......

ment of March 30, 1877, *for furnishing goods and supplies, &c.*—Continued.

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

T. A. Ashburner.	P. Van Vorkenburgh.	Deering, Millikin & Co.	Faulkner, Page & Co.	Dunham, Buckley & Co.	H. B. Claflin & Co.	E. S. Jaffrey & Co.	Hess, Rogers & Co.	Dodd, Brown & Co.	J. & B. Allen.	H. Wallach's Sons.
Points of delivery.										
Phil.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Phil.	St. Louis and N. Y.	Phil.	N. Y.
....	....	....	....	....	$0 50 to 90	$0 42 to **73**	....	....	....	....
$0 21 to 25½	$0 20½ to 30¼	$0 23 to 30	$0 20½ to 33⅞	$0 22.32½ to **29.45**	0 25 to 43	25 to 30	....	....	....	22 to 33¾
0 21 to 25½	23 to 30¼	19 to 30	20½ to 30⅓	23⅕ to 26.45	25 to **29½** to 43	22½ to 30	....	....	....	$0 26¼ 28½
2 50 to 4 00 2 00 to **3 00**	....	....	....	2 45 2 65	2 70	....	$1 78 to 2 70	$4 50	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$2 00	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 00	....
2 00 to 2 50	....	....	....	97½ to 1 97	1 12½ 1 22½	....	1 30 to 2 00	....	....	....
....	1 73	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	1 35	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	1 65	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	1 35	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	1 65	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**1 50**	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 50	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 00	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 12	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 37	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 62	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 75	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 00	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 25	....

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in New York, under advertise

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Articles of Class 2.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Mission Woolen Mills.	John Dobson.	Pitkin & Thomas.	T. A. Ashburner.	P. Van Vorkenburgh.
			Points of delivery.				
			Omaha.	Phil.	N. Y. Phil., and Balto.	Phil.	N. Y.
Linsey ....yards..	78, 390	**25,000**				$0 15⅞	$0 13½ to 15
		53,390					
	60, 000						
	10, 000						
List-cloth, blue ....do....	12, 760	**12,760**	$1 17	**$1 15**	$0 88½ to 1 77		
List-cloth, scarlet....... do....	12, 715	**12,715**	1 17	**1 15**			
Scarfs ....dozen..	43	**43**					
Shawls...............number..	2, 100	**2,100**				**1 75**	
	2, 000						
	2, 400						
	5, 000						
	6, 443						
		4,343					
Socks, men's .... dozen..	2, 354					1 00 to 3 00	
	200						
	1, 400						
	318						$1 77½
	2, 000						2 37
							3 24
	300						3 65
	80						2 95
	1, 800	**1,800**					**2 84**
	800						2 84
	1, 000						
	655	**554**					
	700						
	200						
	600				2 12½		
Yarn, gray and white.pounds..	350			75			
		350					
	200						65
Yarn, bright colors ......do....	7, 125	**5,000**		75			

ment of March 30, 1877, *for furnishing goods and supplies, &c.*—Continued.

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

Dunham, Buckley & Co.	H. B. Claflin & Co.	Meigs, Dale & Co.	Whiteside Bros.	H. P. & W. P. Smith.	William Squire.	Hess, Rogers & Co.	Dodd, Brown & Co.	J. & B. Allen.	W. H. Crossman & Bros.	J. F. Towell.	Sayre & North.	S. & M. Davidson & Co.
Points of delivery.												
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y., Phil., and Balto.	N. Y.	Phil.	St. Louis and N. Y.	Phil.	N. Y.	N. Y. and Cin.	N. Y.	Chicago.
$13.74 to 14.95	....	....	*$0 13	$0 11⅞ to 16⅞	$0 13.99 to 17.99	......	....	......	....	....	......	......
......	$0 16½ to 18¾	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	......
......	....	$0 10.7	....	....	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	......
......	....	14.4	....	....	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	......
......	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	......
......	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	......
3 15 5 95 7 50	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	$4 50 to 9 00	....	....	$4 65 to 8 40	$7 00
......	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	......
......	1 35	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	......
1 37	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	......
1 45	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	......
1 44 to 1 85	80 to 1 80 to 1 99	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	......
......	2 14 to 2 86	....	....	....	....	$1 18 to 1 97	$3 00 4 00	......	....	$2 46	1 67 1 77	......
......	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	3 00	....	....	......	......
......	2 32½	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	......
$1 84	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	$2 00	....	......	......
2 68 to 3 65	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	......
......	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	......
......	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	......
......	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	......
......	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	......
1 60 to 3 12	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	......
2 55	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	......
2 79	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	......
......	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	....	3 60	......	......
......	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	......
65 to 74 to 85	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	0 60
......	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	......
84 to 1 25	....	....	....	....	....	......	....	......	....	....	......	87½

* Wincey.

Abstract of proposals received and of awards made in New York City, under

NOTE.—Awards indicated by large figures. Awards were made

Class 3.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Claflin & Co.	P. Van Vorkenburg.	G. M. Atwater.	H. P. & W. P. Smith.	Taylor, Symonds & Co.	Dunham, Buckley & Co.
			Points of delivery.					
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y., Phila., & Balto.	N. Y.	N. Y.
Bed-spreads	1,500	**1,500**	$1 23½ to 1 57½					$1 05 to 2 55
Bed-ticking.....yards.	33,050	**33,050**	11 to **11⅛** to 14	$0 11 to 13			$0 08¼ to 11½	11.23 to 14.95
	18,000							
Calico............do...	276,256	**276,256**	05.62½ to 05.75	05⅝ to 06				**05.47**
	175,000		05.625					
	100,000		05.25					
	127,500							06
	225,000							06.12
Crash............do...	500	**500**	**10½** to 13	07 12½				
Denims, blue.....do...	14,050	**14,050**	11¼ to 13½	**11½** 12⅛			12 to 14½	11.69 to 12.55
Drilling.........do...	22,300	**22,300**	09.87½ to **09.90** to 10¼	09.97			10⅛	
	23,000							
Drilling, slate....do...	14,000	**1,520**						
	1,520		07½				06⅜ to 06¾	
Duck, standard ..do...	147,950	**147,950**	11.44 to 14.20	**11.40**				11.12 to 11.49
Gingham........do...	21,100	**21,100**	**07.50** to 08.30		$0 07½	$0 06.75		
Handkerchiefs .dozen.	656	**100**	85 to **1 00**					50 to 2 50
		256		**89**				
		200	**1 85**					
	400							
	800							
	600							
	400							
	700							
	370			96				
	50	**50**		**1 20**				
	50	**50**		**1 25**				
	160			95				
	200			73 to 1 50				
Do........do...	80			1 70				

advertisement of March 30, 1877, *for furnishing goods, &c.*—Continued.

on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

E. S. Jaffray & Co.	William Squire.	Alex. Dougan & Co.	Herman Heller.	James W. Aughiltree & Co.	T. A. Ashburner.	Stuart & Bro.	Obertueffer, Abegg & Co.	John Farnham & Co.	Faulkner, Page & Co.	Arnold Print Works.	Tolle, Holton & Co.	Pitkin & Thomas.	Deering & Milliken.	Bronner Brothers.
Points of delivery.														
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Phila.	Phil	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y., Phil., and Balt.	N. Y.	N. Y.
												$1 49	$0 80 to 1 42 to 1 63	$1 58⅓ to 2 08⅓
					$0 11 to 13			$0 11¼	$0 09					
$0 09														
										$0 05.70	$0 05.97			
					09.93 to 10									
	$0 09.47 to 11.98													
06.75														
	10.75											12		
			$0 75 to 94		41 to 1 16	$0 80 to 1 3[illegible]	$1 30 to 2 50							
		$1 35												
				$1 10										
		99												
		94												
		79 to 1 45												
				1 25			1 00							
							1 15							

Abstract of proposals received and of awards made in New York City, under

NOTE.—Awards indicated by large figures. Awards were made

Articles of Class 3.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Claflin & Co.	P. Van Vorkenburg.	G. M. Atwater.	H. P. & W. P. Smith.	Meigs, Dale & Co.	Taylor, Symonds & Co.
			Points of delivery.					
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y., Phila., & Balt.	Phila.	N. Y.
Handkerchiefs .... dozen.	350							
	4,881							
	150							
	500							
	70							
	125							
	250							
Kentucky jeans .... yards.	12,000							
	21,000							
	20,000							
	28,000						$0 18	
	4,200							
	4,500							
	30,000						11.5 to 22.5	
	50,000						09 to 26¼	
	25,000						34	
	7,000						21	
	9,000						16	
	18,000						15	
	44,900	**44,900**	$0 11 to 41	$0 12½ to 25½				$0 12 to 24
	45,000							
	17,901					$0 22.5		
	34,309					10.75		
	10,000							
	6,000							
	40,000							
	34,000							
Satinet .... do...	5,650	**5,650**	18 to **32** to 45	28.5 to 38.5				
Sheeting, bleached .... do...	3,600	**3,600**	07 to 09	**06.5** 08½				
Sheeting, brown .... do...	42,000							
	210,280	**210,080**	**07⅛** to 07¼	07½ to 07½				07
Shirting, hickory .... do...	14,560	**14,560**	**08.75** to 10.75	09⅜ 09½				08¼ to 11.5
	7,280							10.5
	15,000						07.4	

advertisement of March 30, 1877, *for furnishing goods, &c.*—Continued.

on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

Dunham, Buckley & Co.	E. S. Jaffray & Co.	Dodd, Brown & Co.	William Squire.	Chase, Bartholow & Co.	George E. Shortridge.	James W. Aughiltree & Co.	T. A. Ashburner.	Obertenffer, Abegg & Co.	J. F. Towell.	David S. Brown, Jr., & Co.
Points of delivery.										
N. Y.	N. Y.	Saint Louis.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Phila.	N. Y.	Phila.	N. Y. or Phila.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$1 20	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 40	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	$1 50	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	1 15	....	1 50	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 50	....	....
								2 20		
....	....	....	....	....	....	1 42½	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 60	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$0 15½	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	22¼	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21¼	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*30½	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*44	....
$0 31½	....	....	....	....	....	....	$0 18	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
23. 49	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15.75	$0 19. 75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$0 35
to	to									40
19. 5	40									
....	....	....	$0 14. 97	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	21	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	18	....	....	....
23. 75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
25	27. 75	....	....	$0 30	$0 31	....	....	....	....	....
to	to			33	to					
35	44. 5				41					
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	08. 59	....	....	....
....	07. 75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	07. 75	06⅝	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
09. 49	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
to										
10. 45										
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

* Delivered at Cincinnati.

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in New York City, under adver

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Class 4.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Pitkin & Thomas.	B. G. Pippey.	Blun & Co.	Charles H. Townsend.	White & Runk.	Campbell, Burbank & Co.	August, Bernheim & Bauer.	Newburger & Hochstadters.	H. W. King & Co.
			Points of delivery.								
			N. Y. Phil., or Balto.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	Saint Paul.	N.Y.	Phila.	Chicago.
Coats, sack	500							$2 53 to 2 97			
	7,000										
	8,969	**8,969**		$2 42 to 4 00	$2 88 to **2 99**				$2 27 to 3 65	$2 66 to 5 19	
	550										$2 75
	700										
	(*a*)										
	(*b*)										
	1,000										
	2,000										
	1,500										
	7,969										
	4,000										
Coats, (over)	3,571	**2,000** **1,571**	$3 45	4 87 to 5 75	4 65 to 4 95				3 35 to 5 28	3 70 to **5 97** to 7 00	
	2,000										
	500							3 74 to 4 50			
	400					$3 00					
	850										4 25
	1,400										
	250										
	200										
	(*a*)										
	700										
	1,000										
	1,500										
Suits, boy's jackets and pants.	1,500		2 50								
	895	**895**					$3 36 to **3 76** to 3 79		2 31 to 2 94		
	200							2 40 to 2 75			
	250					3 00					

a As many garments can be furnished as 27,000 yards will make.

tisement of March 30, 1877, *for furnishing goods, supplies, &c.*—Continued.

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

W. C. Browning & Co.	Pollock & Jacobs.	Anderson, Starr & Co.	L. Leopold & Bros.	James Paret & Co.	Naumberg, Kraus, Lauer & Co.	Masters & Detwiler.	James Wilde, jr., & Co.	L. Levinson & Co.	Rindskopf Bros. & Co.	Rogers, Peet & Co.	Dessar Bros. & Co.	Wanamaker & Brown.	George E. Shortridge.	Smith, Gray, McKeon & Co.
Points of delivery.														
N.Y.	Phila.	N.Y.	N.Y. or Phila.	N.Y.	N. Y.	Phila.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	Phila.	N.Y.	
$3 90				$2 50 to 4 00										
		$2 75 2 90	$3 00											
	$2 49 to 3 18		3 25		$1 89 to 4 38		$2 64 to 3 14	$2 33 to 3 21	$2 25 to 2 95	$2 08 to 2 52				
2 56														
2 05														
		2 50 2 55												
		2 70												
						$2 45 to 2 75					$2 67 to 3 40			
											2 49			
											3 40			
												$2 45 to 4 93		
													$2 93 to 3 70	
	5 24 to 6 82	4 30 to 5 00	4 50 to 5 50		2 96 to 4 58		4 48 to 6 12	3 84 to 5 31	3 22½ to 5 27½	$3 38 to 3 74		3 62 to 6 17		
											4 75		4 61 to 5 36	
				3 60 to 4 50										
5 10 to 5 28														
5 10														
4 73														
		3 95 4 00												
					5 81									
						3 62 to 5 23					2 71 to 5 92			
											3 60 to 5 25			
	2 62				3 49 to 4 35		2 76 to 2 84	3 31 to 3 69				2 14 to 4 22		2 85 to 3 12½

b As many garments can be furnished as 12,000 yards will make.

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in New York City, under adver

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Class 4.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	B. G. Pippey.	Blun & Co.	Campbell, Burbank & Co.	L. Eisman & Co.	August Bernheim & Bauer.	Newburger & Hochstadters.	H. W. King & Co.	W. C. Browning & Co.	Pollock & Jacobs.	Anderson, Starr & Co.
			Points of delivery.									
			N. Y.	N. Y.	Saint Paul	N. Y	N. Y.	Phila.	Chicago.	N. Y.	Phila.	N. Y.
Suits, boys' coats, pants, and vests	1,318	......	....	......	....	....	$3 43 to 4 22	$5 50 to 6 85	.....	.....	$4 53 to 5 35	
		1,318										
	1,500	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1,000	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	200	......	....	......	$3 85 to 4 39	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	500	......	....	......	....	$4 03	....	....	....	....	....	....
	100	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	$5 38	....	....	....
	150	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	$3 95	....	....
	43	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	179	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Vests	6,483	**6,483**	$0 97 to 1 42	**$1 12** to 1 40	....	....	1 05 to 1 22	1 05 to 1 51	....	....	92 to 1 07	....
	6,000	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$1 12½ to 1 15
	1,000	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	2,000	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	4,000	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	(a)	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 12½
	500	......	....	......	1 04 to 1 16	1 00 to 1 25	....	....	1 12	....	....	....
	(b)	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 35
	80	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Pants ....prs..	4,000	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	500	......	....	......	1 78 to 2 11	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	8,809	......	1 55 to 2 80	1 70	....	....	1 24 to 1 96	1 65 to **2 49** to 3 23	....	....	1 44 to 1 92	....
		7,809										
	8,000	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 70 to 2 00
	1,000	......	....	......	....	1 57½ to 2 25	....	....	....	....	....	....
	2,100	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	7,800	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	3,900	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1,500	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	2,300	......	....	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

tisement of March 30, 1877, for furnishing goods, supplies, &c.—Continued.

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

L. Leopold & Bros.	John Paret.	Naumberg, Kraus, Lauer & Co.	Masters & Detwiller.	James Wilde, jr. & Co.	L. Levinson & Co.	Rindskopf Bros. & Co.	Rogers, Peet & Co.	Dessar Bros. & Co.	Wanamaker & Brown.	George E. Shortridge.	White & Runk.	Jacob Wolf.	Hicks, Stewart & Rosenberg.	Smith, Gray, McKeon & Co.	Isaacs & Hackes.
Points of delivery.															
N. Y. or Phila.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Phila.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Phila.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
......	......	......	......	$4 32 to 4 46	$4 59 to 4 82	......	......	......	$3 96 to 6 99	......	$5 47 to 6 05 to 6 10	......	......	$3 92 4 55	$2 75 3 25
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$4 00 4 92	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......		......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	$5 00 6 50	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......		......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
$1 10	......	$0 93 to 1 35	......	1 03 to 1 15	......	$0 85 to 1 05	$0 82 to 89	......	88 to 1 37	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	1 56	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1 29 to 1 60	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$1 17 to 1 30	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	2 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1 63 to 2 04	......	......	......	......	......
......	1 20 to 1 80	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$1 90	......	......
1 87	......	1 16 to 2 14	......	1 48 to 2 03	1 53 to 2 52	1 37½ to 1 80	1 19 to 1 41	......	1 28 to 2 88	......	1 85 to 2 19	......	1 05 to 1 67	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	$1 50 to 1 75	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$0 85	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1 15	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	90	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1 22	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1 10 to 1 28	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1 10	......	......	......

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in New York City, under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Class 4.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. W. King.	Blun & Co.	Charles H. Townsend.	Anderson, Starr & Co.	P. Van Vorkenburgh & Co.	H. B. Claflin & Co.	Dodd, Brown & Co.	Dunham, Buckley & Co.	Jacob Feuchtwanger.	Fechheimer, Rau & Co.	Millus, Shire & Co.
			Points of delivery.										
			Chicago.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y. or Phila.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.
Pants	1,200				$2 25								
	80		$1 70										
	700												
	600												
	(a)					$1 45 1 60 1 85							
	(b)					2 25 2 40							
	1,000	**1,000**											
	2,000												
	5,000												
	100												
	50												
Shirts, calico	3,250	**3,250**					$0 24 to 25	$0 23½ to 40	$0 24½ to 25½	$0 24⅔ to 25½	$0 24	$0 23 to 25	$0 21 to 26
Shirts, gray flannel.	17,078	**17,078**						53 to 80	62¾ to 73¾	68 to 79½	57 to 75	56 to 72	55 to 70
	4,320						71¼						
	5,400						73¼						
	17,000						66 to 74						
	204												
Shirts, red flannel	14,128	**14,128**					89 to 1 00	86 to 1 56½	83 to 1 03	84 to 1 09	86 to 1 20	81 to 1 01	
	204												
Shirts, hickory	12,315	**12,315**					33½ to 39½	31½ to 43	33¾ to 38½	35 to 42	33 to 40	31 to 37½	27 to 42
Blouses	5,000	**3,125**											
	3,125			$3 20	1 4[illegible]								
Jackets	5,000												

(*a*) Will furnish as many garments as 27,000 yards will make.
(*b*) Will furnish as many garments as 12,000 yards will make.

advertisement of March 30, 1877, *for furnishing goods, &c.*—Continued.

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

H. Wallach's Sons.	H. Bernheim & August.	Rothschild Bros. & Gutman.	Isaac Rosenstein & Co.	H. M. Davidson & Co.	Lewis Bros. & Co.	John Dobson.	W. C. Browning.	Hicks, Stewart & Rosenberg.	B. G. Pippey.	Wanamaker & Brown.	Dessar Bros. & Co.	J. Paret & Co.	Jas. W. Frazier.	Pitkin & Thomas.
Points of delivery.														
N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	Phila.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N. Y. or Phila.	N. Y., Phila., or Balto.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$1 64	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1 20	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**$2 25** to 2 40	......	......	$1 74	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1 90	......	......	1 61 to 1 77	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1 20	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$1 50	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1 25 to 1 40	......	......
$0 25 to 40	$0 27 to 30	$0 26½ to **29**	$0 27 to 31½	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
61 to 80	60 to 85	52 to **69**	62 to 75	$0 67 to 86	$0 69 to 77	......		......	$0 73 to 77	$0 70 to 80	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	$1 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
83 to 1 24½	81 to **88** to 1 28	72 to 1 06	80½ to 1 05½	90 to 1 15	......	......	......	......	74 to 95	75 to 85	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	1 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
34 to 44	29 to 36	**34** to 38	41½ to 44	36 to 46	......	......	......	......	......	30 to 42	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**$1 24**
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1 45 to 1 68	......	......	......	$1 26 to 1 35	1 31½
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$0 95 to 1 12½

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Abstract of proposals received and awards made in New York City, under advertise

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Class 5.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Pitkin & Thomas.	Hecht Bros. & Co.	Z. Staab.	H. C. Southwick.	A. L. Hitchcock.	Lorings & Reynolds.	William McKnight.	Bay State Shoe and Leather Company.	C. M. Henderson & Co.	R. H. Boyd.
			Points of delivery.									
			N. Y., Phil., or Balto.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N. Y., Phil., or Balto.	Phila.	N.Y.	Chicago.	N.Y.
	Prs.	*Prs.*										
Men's shoes	1,500		$1 20									
	5,304	**5,304**	1 40	$1 10	$1 20 to 1 50	$1 20 to 1 35	$0 92½ to 1 20	$1 25	$1 00 to 1 18	**$1 15** 1 25	$1 12½ to 1 55	$1 04 1 20
	3,360							1 22½				
	540							1 10				
	2,000											
Boy's shoes	750											
	700		1 15									
	2,560	**2,560**	1,30	1 05	1 10 to 1 40	1 00	92½ to 1 20	1 15	1 00 1 05	1 15 **1 10**	1 12½ 1 45	94 1 08
	135		85									
	200											
Women's shoes	4,824	**4,824**		97½ 92½	92½ to 1 27	80 to 90	85 to 1 05	90 to 1 10		**90** 1 00	82½ to 1 32½	82 87
	350											
Misses' shoes	1,643	**1,643**		75 80	82½ to 1 10	72½ 80	70 to 87½	70 to 95		**75** 85	67½ to 1 05	68 70
Children's shoes	621	**621**		60 62½	60 to 75	47½ 65	55 57	60 to 75		70 **65**	55 to 85	50
Class 6.												
	No.	*No.*										
Caps	3,142	**600** **600** **600** **600** **742**	09									
Men's hats, (wool)	9 494	**3,000** **3,500** **3,000**	33⅓									
	2,160											
	3,600											
	1,728											
	1,080											
	3,816					55						
	2,520					47						
	9,500											
Boy's hats, (wool)	2,762	**2,762**										
	1,620											
	2,160											
	1,008											
	1,800											

ment of March 30, 1877, for furnishing goods and supplies, &c.—Continued.

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

F. & L. B. Reed.	W. T. Dixon & Bro.	C. J. Murray.	Magovern & Co.	Whitney & Co.	C. P. Tracy & Co.	C. H. Townsend.	J. S. Bancroft & Co.	Chas. Fox, Son & Co.	Isador & Hein.	Clark Bros. & Co.	Rodney C. Ward.	A. Laufer & Co.	Keith Bros.	W. H. Reincehl & Co.
Points of delivery.														
N.Y.	N. Y., Phil., or Balto.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	N.Y.	Phila., Read'g, or N. Y.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
$1 27½ to 1 60	$1 44 1 31 1 24 1 09½	$1 40 1 17½	$1 20 1 30	$1 17½ 1 18¼ 1 26¾	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	$1 15 1 20 1 15	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......		......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1 35 1 45 1 55	96 1 11 1 21	1 35	1 25	1 12¾ 1 16¾	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	1 20	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
97½ to 1 42½	86⅔ to 1 15	85 93 1 00	92½ 1 12½ 1 25	84⅜ to 1 09⅞	$0 90 to 1 07½	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	1 20	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
92½ to 1 19	67½ to 95	82½	92¼	76⅛ 73⅜ 84⅜	75 to 90	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
74 to 86	51 to 71	65	67½	52½ 56¼ 68¾	50 to 62¼	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Class 6.														
......	......	......	......	......	......	12½	30½ to 45¾	30 to 40	37½ to 45	28½ to 48	**44½** **44½** **30¼** **35¼** **21½**	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	62½	31 to 52½	**51** **52** **53**	40 to 44	47 to 60
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	38 58	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	40 50	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	41	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	46 54	......	......	49	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	50	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	26½ to 38¼	26 to 42½	22 to 32	**39** to 46
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	29	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	45	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	50	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	50	......	......	......	......

Abstracts of proposals received and of awards made in New York City,

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Articles of class 7.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Graham & Haines.	Samuel Roosevelt & Co.	Lauderback, Gilbert & Co.	P. S. Biglin.	W. H. Crossman & Co.	Hermann Boker & Co.	Powell Tool Company.	Simmons Hardware Company.	Collins & Co.	G. B. Walbridge & Co.	V. G. Handley.
			Points of delivery.										
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y. or Chi	St. L	N. Y.	St. L or Chi	N. Y. or St. L
	Doz.												
Axes	888	**888**	$7 50	$7 39	$6 90	....	$7 35	$7 85	$6 49	$6 75	**$6 75**	...	...
	77	......	....	....	......	$7 75	7 40	....	....	....	.....	...	...
Axes, (hunters')	159	**159**	4 48	4 94	**4 20** 3 93	3 78 to 4 46	4 20 4 25	....	4 24	....	.....	...	...
Axe-handles	1,060	...... **1,060**	....	1 42*	......	1 35 1 75	1 40	...	....	1 40	.....	1 35	1 39
	400	......	...	....	....	....	...	....	....	....	.....	...	...
	600	......	...	....	....	....	...	....	....	...	.....	...	...
Awls, (sewing)	596	**596**	....	09	....	....	**09** 11	10	....	....	.....	...	...
Awl-handles, (sew'g)	386	**386**	....	15	....	....	**16**	....	....	...	.....	...	...
Cups, tin, (pints)	493	**493**	...	.....	50 to 75	1 10	**55**	....	....	34	.....	...	...
Cups, tin, (quarts)	703	**703**	....	....	60 to 1 00	1 23	**65**	....	....	70	.....	...	...
Dippers	290	...... **290**	...	....	60 to 93	1 25 2 40	62 to **90** to 1 05	....	....	55 75 1 15	.....	...	...
Fish-hooks	866	**866**	...	01½ to 08½	.....	.....	02 to 03½	...	....	...	.....	...	...
Fish-lines	287	**287**	...	12 to 29	....	....	12 to 20	...	...	...	.....	...	...
Files, (mill-saw)	138	...... **69**	....	2 05 to 4 93	.....	1 97 2 82	1 76 2 11	1 57 2 27 3 25	...	1 50 2 25	.....	1 74 to 4 65	.....
Files, saw	231	**69** **231**	....	71 to 93	.....	65½ 72½	58 to 78	75 85	....	70	.....	75 85	.....
Hatchets	226	...... **226**	4 48	3 35 to 5 79	4 40	3 15 to 3 78	3 85 to **4 26** to 4 40	3 60 to 5 00	3 34 to 4 21	4 25	.....	...	...
Hoes, (planters')	527	**175** **175** **177**	....	4 20 to 4 90	.....	4 09 to 4 78	**3 59** **3 89** **4 19** to 4 66	....	....	....	.....	...	...
Hoe-handles	417	**417**	....	1 14	.....	.....	1 30	....	....	1 25	.....	...	...

* Per 100.

under advertisement of March 30, 1877, *&c.*—Continued.

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

Greensboro' Handle Works.	James Woolworth.	Robinson, Lord & Co.	Hartwell Bros. & Weible.	Quackenbush, Townsend & Co.	Hazell & Co.	Chalmers & Murray.	Benhams & Stoutenborough.	Adams & Westlake Manufacturing Company.	J. M. Melloy's Sons.	James Aikman & Co.	Troy Stamping Works.	Strasburger, Pfeiffer & Co.	John Thornton & Co.	Henry Hall.	Thomas Taylor.
Points of delivery.															
N. Y.	N. Y., Chi., or St. Lou's	N. Y.	Chicago.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	Chicago.	Phila.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
$1 33⅓	$1 19 1 09	$1 49	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	$1 50	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	2 25	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	$0 07¾ 09¾	$0 10	$0 09	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	13½	19	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$0 49	$0 45	$0 40	$0 46 to 60	$0 41	$0 37½	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	73	52	42 56 to 70	50 to 72	49	62½	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	62½	......	55 to 1 03	59	65	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	{ 01½ 03¾	{ 20* 25* 33* 38* 45* 55* 65* }	......	......	......	......	......	......	00⅗	$0 01¼	......	......
......	......	......	......	{ 11¾ 15¾ 24	{ 21 23 27 52 55 65 }	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	...... {	$0 13 to 34½	......
......	......	......	......	1 84	2 50 3 50	1 50 to 2 10 to 3 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	2 35 3 40 4 70
......	......	......	......	59½	85	70 78	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	80 90
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	3 58 to 4 48	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
97½	......	......	......	1 04	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

Abstract of proposals received and of awards made in New York City,

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Articles of class 7.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Sam. Roosevelt & Co.	Lauderback, Gilbert & Co.	P. S. Biglin.	W. H. Crossman & Co.	Hermann Boker & Co.	Simmons Hardware Company.	Robinson, Lord & Co.	Quackenbush, Townsend & Co.	Hazell & Co.
			Points of delivery.								
			N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	St. Louis.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
Indigo....lbs.	1,045	**1,045**	......	......	$0 80 90 1 05	......	......	......	......	$0 68¾ 74½ 79¾	....
Kettles, camp....number.	6,534	.... **6,534**	......	$1 20 1 35	......	$0 85	......	......	......	......	......
Knives, hunting....dozen.	351	.... **351**	$1 55 2 15	1 25 to 2 10	......	1 10 to 2 50	$2 00 2 52	......	......	......	......
Knives, (butcher's)....	1,116	.... **1,116**	1 04 to 1 93	95 to 1 85	......	92 to 2 50	1 14 to 2 00	......	......	......	......
Knives, (skinning).....do..	104	.... **104**	1 47 2 15	1 00 1 45 2 10	......	98 to 2 75	1 00 2 31	......	......	......	......
Knives and forks.......do..	832	**832**	53 to 1 41	50 95 1 08	......	**50** to 78	50 to 1 00	......	......	......	$0 50
Ovens, Dutch.....number.	3,355	.... **3,355**	49 69 1 10	......	......	38 to **57½** to 1 07	......	†$0 03	......	52 to 1 19	......
Pans, tin.............dozen	890	**890**	......	72 1 18 1 55	85 1 45 1 83	**75** **1 20** **1 60** 81 1 38 1 73	......	90 1 65 2 00	......	......	......
Pans, fry...............do..	618	.... **206** **206** **206**	1 71	......	1 42 1 61 1 80	1 28 to 1 72 **1 27** **1 44** **1 61**	......	1 50 1 75 2 00	......	......	......
Plates.................do..	1,102	.... **1,102**	......	33 40 55	33	31½ to **50** to 95	......	33 38	......	......	......
Shears.................do..	274	**137** **137**	2 87 3 12	2 50 to 3 99	......	**2 34** **2 52** 3 90 4 20	2 50 to 4 20	2 60 2 80	......	2 19 2 44	......
	284	....	......	......	2 46 2 64	......	......	......	......	......	......
Sieves.................do..	211	**211**	**99** to 1 57	......	95 1 25	1 00 1 20	......	......	$0 98	94 1 24	1 05
Spoons, table..........do..	1,397	**1,397**	21 to 39	35	36 to 51	**34** to 42	......	40	......	35¾ 38	......
Spoons, tea............do..	733	**733**	12½ 24 25	24	22½ 24 28½	**21** 23 26	......	25	......	21½ 22½	......
Traps, beaver.....number	243	**243**	1 10	1 02 1/16	......	**1 00**	......	......	......	......	......
Traps, mink............do.	178	**178**	41	21⅔ 29¼	......	**35**	......	......	......	......	......

under advertisement of March 30, 1877, *&c.*—Continued.

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

Chalmers & Murray.	Bernard Gutwillig.	Adams & Westlake Manufacturing Company.	J. M. Melloy's Sons.	James Aikman & Co.	Troy Stamping Works.	Strasburger, Pfeiffer & Co.	Lamson Goodenow Manufacturing Company.	H. B. Claflin & Co.	Porter Bros. & Co.	W. J. Stitt & Co.	E. R. Durkee & Co.	H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co.	Richardson & Co.	Packard & James.	Benhams & Stoutenborough.
Point of delivery.															
N. Y.	N. Y.	Chic.	Phil.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	St. Louis	N. Y.	N. Y.
$0 79 85										**$0 65**	$0 61 to 75	$0 75 80	$0 79	$0 69 to 74	
	$0 71 ***85**	$1 00													$1 25
							$1 30 to **2 34**								
							89 to **1 48**								
							1 20 **1 30** 1 59 1 80								
							75								
		75 1 25 1 60		$0 70 1 20 1 50	$0 70 1 14 1 45										
	1 17 1 27			1 28 1 40 1 60											
		30	34 40	31 53	42 49 29 37	37½ 38									
								$2 60 2 80	$3 53 3 85						
		2 00													
36															
23															

*Per nest of 3.
†Per pound.

Abstract of proposals received and of awards made in New York City, under adver-

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Articles of class 6.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Samuel Roosevelt & Co.	T. A. Ashburner.	Dunham, Buckley & Co.	Strasburger, Pfeiffer & Co.	P. Van Vorkenburgh & Co.	Porter Bros. & Co.	W. H. Crossman & Co.
			Point of delivery.						
			N. Y.	Phila.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
Beads........... bunches	8, 725	**8,725**	$0 07	10. 95	$0 08½	**$0 08**	....	....	....
					12½				
Combs, coarse......dozen.	1, 313	....	....	....	21	....	$0 59½	$0 64	$0 52½
								to	
					22½		79½	83	
					29			54	
		1,313			**27½**			to	
								86	
								60	
								66	
					32			69	
					47½			42½	
								60	
								34	
								to	
								63	
Combs, fine...........doz	734	......	....	....	33½	....	2 09	31	47½
					40		39	34	
								37½	
								28	
								31	
		434	....	....	....	....	....	**33½**	
								27	
								32	
		300	....	....	....	....	....	**30**	
								19½	
	200	....	....	....	35	....	....	....	....
Cotton maitre ....lbs.	940	**940**	....	....	....	....	....	....	**28½**
Cotton, spool ....doz.	2, 504	**2,504**	....	36	....	....	61	**58½**	....
				57					
Mirrors, zinc ....doz	491	....	....	....	32½	27 1-10	....	....	....
		491	....	....	54½	29 1-10	....	....	....
						50			
						58. 3			
	125	....	....	....	62½	....	....	....	....
Needles, assorted sizes. M	259	**259**	87½	....	....	....	1 56¼	....	73
			65						93
Needles, Glover's ......M	119	**119**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Thimbles.............doz	687	**687**	....	....	....	....	11½	1 00	11
							18¾	2 50	
	45	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 10	....
Thread, linen..........lbs.	2, 746	......	....	89¾	....	....	1 23½	....	....
		2,746	....	99¾	....	....	1 04½	....	....
				1 09¾					
				98					
				1 06					
				1 19					
Twine, gilling.........lbs	1, 920	**1,920**	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

tisement of March 30, 1877, *for furnishing goods and supplies, &c.*—Continued.

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

H. B. Claflin & Co.	Coffin & Lyon.	J. W. Aughiltree & Co.	Herbert F. Palmer.	Stuart & Bros.	Dunham, Ives & Co.	A. T. Stewart & Co.	O. Howard Blood.	John Thornton & Co.	Pratt & Farmer.	Alexander Dougan & Co.	American Linen-Thread Company.
Point of delivery.											
N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.	N. Y.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
$0 65	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
44											
50											
57½											
85											
64½											
95											
35	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
63											
32											
37											
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	$0 26	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
62½	....	$0 57½	$0 55	$0 54½	....	54.99	....	....	....	....	....
60											
23											
25	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
33	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
53											
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1 55	....	90	....	....	....	....	$1 27	$1 00	$1 37	....	....
1 48		1 25						75	1 06		
2 50	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 75	2 80	....	....	....
09	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	07½	20	....	....
17											
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
79	....	1 00	....	82½	....	....	....	....	....	$0 84½	$0 80
94	....	1 12½	....	92¾	....	....	....	....	....	93½	90
98		1 32		1 06½						1 04½	1 00
54		86								54½	85
57		95½								59½	95
61		1 05								64½	
76	....	1 00	....	84⅞	....	....	....	....	....	....	79
84½		1 12½		92⅞							89
93½		1 32		99½							98

Abstract of proposals received and of awards made in New York City, under

Articles of class 9.	Hegeman & Co.	W. H. Schieffelin & Co.	McKesson & Robbins.	H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co.
MEDICINES.				
Acid, carbolic, for disinfection, in 1-pound bottles, 95 per cent .... lb	$0 42	$0 35	**$0 50**	....
Acid, carbolic, pure, crystalized, in 4-ounce g. s. bottles .... oz	8	6	**7**	....
Acid, citric, in 8-ounce bottles .... oz	7	6	**5½**	....
Acid, nitric, in 4-ounce g. s. bottles .... oz	1	¾	**5-8**	....
Acid, sulphuric, in 4-ounce g. s. bottles .... oz	¾	½	**3-8**	....
Acid, sulphuric, aromatic, in 8-ounce g. s. bottles .... oz	2½	3	**2¼**	....
Acid, tannic, in 1-ounce bottles .... oz	20	14	**11½**	....
Alcohol, in 32-ounce bottles .... bott	60	56	**55**	....
Aconite, tr. rad .... oz	....	1¼	....	....
Ammonia, carbonate of, in 8-ounce bottles .... oz	1½	1¼	**1½**	....
Ammonia, solution of, in 8-ounce g. s. bottles .... oz	¼	¼	**1-2**	....
Antimony and potassa, tartrate of, (tartar emetic,) in 1-ounce bottles .... oz	5	5	**5**	....
Arsenite of potassa, solution of, (Fowler's solution,) in 4-ounce bottles .... oz	1	¾	**3-4**	....
Camphor, in 8 ounce bottles .... oz	3	2¼	**2½**	....
Castor-oil, in 32-ounce bottles .... bott	38	32	**30**	....
Cerate, blistering, in 8-ounce tins .... oz	8	6½	**7**	....
Cerate, cosmoline, in 1-pound tins .... lb	....	....	....	....
Chalk, prepared, in 8-ounce bottles .... oz	½	½	**1-2**	....
Chloral, hydrate of, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles .... oz	18	12	**11**	....
Chloroform, purified, in 8-ounce g. s. bottles .... oz	7	6	**6**	....
Cinchona, fluid extract of, (with aromatics,) in 8-ounce bottles .... oz	7	8	**8½**	....
Cinnamon, oil of, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles .... oz	9	7	**7¼**	....
Cod-liver oil, in 1-pint bottles .... bott	38	$0 22 to 30	**20**	....
Colchicum wine, rad. of, in 4-ounce bottles .... oz	5	5	**5**	....
Chloroform for liniment .... oz	....	....	....	....
Coculus indicus .... oz	1½	½	....	....
Copper, sulphate of, in 2-ounce bottles .... oz	1	¾	**3-4**	....
Copaiba, in 1-pound bottles .... oz	5	3½	**3½**	....
Croton-oil, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles .... oz	15	15	**15**	....
Creosote .... oz	6	5	**6**	....
Digitalis, tincture of, in 2-ounce bottles .... oz	4	3	**3**	....
Ergot, fluid extract of, in 4-ounce g. s. bottles .... oz	13	16	**15**	....
Ether, stronger, for anæsthesia, in 1-pound tins .... oz	5	4½	**6**	....
Ether, spirits of nitrous, (sweet spirits of nitre,) in 8-ounce g. s. bottles .... oz	3	2½	**2½**	....
Flax-seed meal, in tins .... lb	6	5½	**5½**	....
Glycerine, pure, in 8-ounce bottles .... oz	2	1¼	**2**	....
Gum Arabic, powdered, in 8-ounce bottles .... oz	4	3	**3**	....
Iodine, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles .... oz	35	30	**30**	....
Ipecacuanha, powdered, in 8-ounce bottles .... oz	16	14	**12½**	....
Iron, solution of the sulphate of, in 1-ounce bottles .... oz	2	2	**2**	....
Iron, sulphate of, commercial, in 10-pound wood boxes .... lb	3	1½	**1½**	....
Iron, tincture of the chloride of, in 8-ounce g. s. bottles .... oz	2½	2½	**2½**	....
Lead, acetate of, in 8-ounce bottles .... oz	2	1½	**1⅜**	....
Liquorice, extract of, in paper .... oz	3	2½	**3**	....
Magnesia, sulphate of, in 10-pound tins .... lb	3	2¾	**2½**	....
Mercurial ointment, in 1-pound pots .... lb	44	40	**40**	....
Mercury, corrosive chloride of, (corrosive sublimate,) in 1-ounce bottles .... oz	5	4	**4**	....
Mercury with chalk, in 2-ounce bottles .... oz	3	2½	**2¼**	....
Mercury, mild chloride of, (calomel,) in 2-ounce bottles .... oz	6	4¾	**4½**	....
Mercury, pill of, (blue mass) in 8-ounce pots .... oz	3	3	**2¾**	....
Morphia, sulphate of, in ⅛-ounce bottles .... oz	6 00	6 00	**6 00**	....
Mustard-seed, black, ground, in 5-pound tins .... lb	15	15	**15**	....
Oil, linseed, in pint bottles .... bott	....	10	**10**	....
Olive-oil, in 1-pint bottles .... bott	17	17	**18**	....
Opium, camphorated tincture of, in 8-ounce bottles .... oz	4	2½	**2½**	....
Opium, compound powder of, (Dover's powder,) in 8-ounce bottles .... oz	12	11	**11**	....

advertisement of March 30, 1877, *for furnishing goods, &c.*—Continued.

Klein & Fleet.	Barker, Moore & Mein.	Bullock & Crenshaw.	John R. Nickles.	E. Hernstein.	Richardson & Co.	Kinney & Campbell.
$0 70	$0 50	$0 42	$0 48	....	$0 40	$0 82½
10	15	9	9	....	4	20
7	8	6	8	....	6	9
2	3½	1½	1	....	½	1⅛
2	3	6	1	....	¼	¾
5	7	3	3	....	2½	5½
15½	22	12	13	....	11	24
60	68	56	65	....	60	1 08
....	....	....	13	....	3	6
2	3½	1½	2	....	1¼	1⅞
2	....	1	1	....	¼	⅝
8	10	7	6	....	4	8½
2	3	1¼	1	....	¼	1¼
3	4	2¼	2¼	....	2½	3⅝
50	48	40	42	....	32½	60
8	8	6¼	7	....	4½	12
....	....	....	30	....	58	80
2	2	1	1	....	¼	⅜
20	25	12	15	....	11	27
8	10	7	8	....	6	15
15	20	18	$0 05 to 10	....	5¼	13⅛
12	14	10	10	....	8	16
25	30	20	40	....	25	50
10	9	5	5 to 10	....	4	7½
....	....	....	....	....	....	10
2	2	1	10	....	¼	1¼
2	4	1¼	1	....	¼	1¼
5	6	5	6 to 10	....	4	6
25	25	18	17	....	16	25
10	9	8	10	....	5	9⅜
6	7	4	2 to 5	....	3	5⅜
25	25	14	10 to 25	....	12	25⅛
6	6	6	5	....	3¼	6⅜
4	5	3	3	....	2¼	4½
6	15	7	6	....	4¼	8½
3	3	3	3	....	1¼	4
4	5	4	3 to 6	....	4	6
38	38	35	25	....	29	46
20	15	16	10	....	12	25
5	5	4	3	....	2¼	3⅜
2	2¼	2	2	....	1¼	2½
4	4	3	2½	....	1¼	3
2	3	2	2	....	1¼	4½
5	2¼	2¼	3	....	2¼	4⅜
3	5	3	2½	....	2¼	3⅜
50	56	53	50	....	43	97⅛
8	8	6	6	....	4¼	7⅛
6	4½	4	3½	....	3	4½
8	7¼	6	6	....	5	7⅜
4	5	3	4	....	2½	7⅛
7 00	4 65	7 00	....	....	5 75	13.91
15	20	25	15	....	12	30
15	17	12	10	....	8½	15
50	25	25	20 to 35	....	15	69
5	....	4	4	....	3	6½
12½	12	12	10	....	9	23½

Abstract of proposals received and of awards made in New York City, under

Articles of class 9.	Hegeman & Co.	W. H. Schieffelin & Co.	McKesson & Robbins.	H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co.
MEDICINES—Continued.				
Origanum, oil of ... oz	....	....	....	....
Opium, powdered, in 8-ounce bottles ... oz	$0 75	$0 75	**$0 70**	....
Opium, tincture of, (laudanum,) in 8-ounce bottles ... oz	10	8	**9**	....
Pepper, Cayenne, ground, in 8-ounce bottles ... oz	2¼	1¾	**1½**	....
Peppermint, oil of, in 1-ounce bottles ... oz	20	20	**18**	....
Pills, compound cathartic, in bottles ... no	30	$0 25 to 45	**$0 15** to 30	....
Podophyllum, resin of, in 1-ounce bottles ... oz	43	40	**40**	....
Potassa, caustic, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles ... oz	4	4	**4½**	....
Potassa, acetate of, in 8-ounce bottles ... oz	3	2½	**2½**	....
Potassa, bitartrate of, powdered, (cream of tartar,) in 8-ounce bottles ... oz	3	2¼	**2¼**	....
Potassa, chlorate of, powdered, in 8-ounce bottles ... oz	3	2	**2⅛**	....
Potassa, nitrate of, powdered, in 8-ounce bottles ... oz	1½	1	**1½**	....
Potassium, bromide of, in 4-ounce bottles ... oz	4½	4½	**4**	....
Potassium, iodide of, in 8-ounce bottles ... oz	28	25	**24**	....
Quinia, sulphate of, in 1-ounce bottles, or compressed in tins ... oz	5 50	4 25 to 4 50	**4 40**	....
Cinchonidia, sulph., in 1-ounce bottles ... oz	80	75	**65**	....
Santonin, in 1-ounce bottles ... oz	1 12	1 10	**1 10**	....
Sarsaparilla, flavoring ext., 8-ounce bottles ... oz	....	....	....	....
Silver, nitrate of, fused, in 1-ounce g. s. bottles ... oz	90	90	**90**	....
Soap, castile, in paper ... lb	18	9	**10**	....
Soda, bicarbonate of, in 8-ounce bottles ... oz	1	1½	**3-8**	....
Sugar, white crushed, in boxes or tins ... lb	....	....	....	....
Squill, syrup of, in 1-pound bottles ... lb	28	40	**30**	....
Strychnia, in ⅛-ounce bottles ... oz	2 35	2 00	**2 00**	....
Sulphur, washed, in 8-ounce bottles ... oz	1½	1	**1**	....
Turpentine, oil of, in 32-ounce bottles ... bott	17	10	**12**	....
Taraxacum, flavoring ext., in 8-ounce bottles ... oz	7	6½	**6**	....
Tolu, balsam of, in 8-ounce bottles ... oz	....	....	....	....
Zinc, (sulphate of, in 1-ounce bottles ... oz	1	¾	**5-8**	....
HOSPITAL STORES.				
Whisky, in 32-ounce bottles ... bott	....	Bottle, 1 90; Gallon, 3 00	**80**	$2 90, $3 10; 3 00
Cinnamon, ground, in 4-ounce bottles ... oz	3	2	**2**	3
Corn-starch, in tins ... lb	10	10	**10**	9
Ginger, ground, in 8-ounce bottles ... oz	2½	1	**1½**	2¼
Tea, black, in tins or original chests ... lb	40	50	**40** to 60	30 to 40; 60
INSTRUMENTS AND DRESSINGS.				
Binder's boards, 2½ by 12 inches ... pieces	4	3	**5**	....
Binder's boards, 4 by 17 inches ... pieces	6	4	**6**	....
Cotton-bats ... no	0 12	0 20	**0 12**	....
Cupping-tins, assorted sizes ... no	20	20	20	....
Lancet, thumb ... no	50	25 to 75	50	....
Lint, picked ... lb	60	25	50	....
Muslin, unbleached, unsized, one yard wide ... yd	8	8	....	....
Needles, assorted ... papers	10	5	**4**	....
Needles, upholsterer's ... no	10	1	**1**	....
Oakum, fine, picked ... lb	12	13	**12**	....
Oiled muslin, in two-yard pieces ... yd	50	50	50	....
Plaster, porous ... doz	1 20	1 12½	**1 15**	....
Pencils, hair, (assorted sizes,) in vials ... no	4	6	**3**	....
Pins ... papers	6	6	**5**	....
Plaster, adhesive, five yards in a can ... yd	20	20	**15**	....
Plaster, isinglass, one yard in a case ... yd	60	50	**53**	....
Plaster of Paris, in five-pound tins ... lb	2½	2	**2**	....
Pocket-cases ... no	$7 50 to 12 00	6 00 to 12 00	7 00 to 12 00	....
Probangs ... no	10	8	6	....
Scarificators ... no	3 50	3 50	3 50 to 4 50	....
Scissors, large and small ... no	65	60	50	....
Silk, ligature ... oz	1 25	1 12	....	....
Speculum for the rectum ... no	55	50	37½	....

* Per paper.

advertisement of March 30, 1877, for furnishing goods, &c.—Continued.

Klein & Fleet.	Barker, Moore & Mein.	Bullock & enshaw.	John R. Nickles.	E. Hernstein.	Richardson & Co.	Kinney & Campbell.
....	....	....	$0 10	....	$0 03½	$0 04⅜
$0 85	$0 62	$1 00	....	....	65½	1 49
10	11	10	8	....	8	25
3	4½	1¼	9	....	2	3
25	28	25	25	....	15	40
33⅓	30	25	15 to 40	....	18	45
....	48	50	25 to 50	....	28	97½
6	13	6	5	....	3½	6¾
3	4½	4	3	....	2¾	4⅛
3	3	2½	3	....	2⅞	4⅛
3	3	2½	3	....	2½	3⅞
2	2	2	2	....	¼	2¼
5	6	5	4½	....	3¾	7½
25	28	28	20 to 30	....	21¾	37½
....	4 50	5 00	....	....	4 50	7 40
75	75	80	....	....	62	1 17
1 20	1 15	1 12	90	....	1 15	1 65
....	....	....	8 to 16	....	4	10⅛
90	98	90	95	....	92	1 35
15	11	11	16 to 20	....	9½	27
1	1½	½	1	....	½	¼
....	....	....	14	....	11¾	19
50	40	25	40	....	25	60
2 25	2 20	2 20	2 35	....	2 05	3 45
2	2	1	2	....	1½	1½
20	27	12	25	....	10	25
10	9	6	6 to 10	....	3	12
....	....	....	10	....	12	16½
5	3½	2	1	....	¼	1
} 1 00	1 15	62½	75 to 2 00	....	75	90
3	4	4	3	....	2	3
15	15	10	11	....	9½	15
2	3	2½	2	....	1	2½
}	35	30	40 to 60	....	3½	42 to 85
....	1½	1½	6	....	1⅜	9
....	2½	2½	6	....	2½	11⅜
....	12	15	10 to 20	....	12	0 30
....	7⅜	....	20	$0 12½	8¼	12½
....	38	58½	25 to 75	50	38 to 1 35	1 00
50	1 75	50	50 to 1 00	50	50	1 24
....	7½	9	8	15	7	12¾
....	15	(per M) 1 25	5	....	5	6¼
....	*6½	6⅜ and 8½	1	....	3	16⅜
....	11	12	12	....	12	75
....	50	55	54	75	50	90
1 15	1 25	1 25	96 to 1 80	....	1 15	1 00
....	01⅜	12½	3	(per doz.) 29	2	6½
....	15	4 7-12	6	....	3½	9 3-10
20	20	18	20	....	16	30
60	45	40	50	....	55	81
3	6	3	2½	....	2	6
....	75	5 50 to 12 00	5 50 to 12 00	5 00 to 12 00	6 00 to 10 50	18 00
....	9	8½	15 to 18	8½	8½	1 00
....	4 00	4 00	3 50	3 00 to 3 50	2 75	5 50
....	25 to 40	25 to 37	30 to 3 00	62½	35 to 60	75 to 1 50
....	1 10	75	1 12 to 1 30	1 25	1 10	37½
....	58	50	50 to 3 00	50	35	6 50

Abstract of proposals received and of awards made in New York City, under

Articles of class 9.	Hegeman & Co.	W. H. Schieffelin & Co.	McKesson & Robbins.	H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co.
Speculum for the vagina, glass or metal ..no	$0 55 to $4 50	$0 35 to $3 00	$0 35	....
Sponge, assorted ....oz	18	20	15	....
Stethoscope..........no.	34	33	30	....
Stomach pump and tube, in case ....no.	8 50	4 00 to 10 00	3 50	....
Syringes, hard-rubber, 8-ounce ....no	1 20	1 25	1 50	....
Syringes, hypodermic ....no.	1 50	1 50	1 38	....
Syringes, penis, glass..........no.	5 to 10	10	5	....
Syringes, vagina, glass ....no.	10 to 15	15	20	....
Thermometer, clinical..........no.	2 00	2 00	2 00	....
Thread, linen, unbleached ....oz.	12	10	10	....
Thread, cotton, spools, assorted.......... no.	6	4	4	....
Tooth-extracting case..........no.	10 00 to 13 00	12 00	10 00 to 20 00	....
Torniquets, screw, with pad..........no.	1 25	75 to 1 50	1 25	....
Towels ....doz.	1 50	1 50	1 50	....
Trusses, single..........no	50 to 2 00	1 25	37 to 3 00	....
Trusses, double ....no	1 00 to 3 00	2 50	75 to 5 00	....
Twine, half coarse ....oz	5	3	5	....
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Basins, tin, small, for dressers ....no	15	15	15	....
Basins, wash-hand ....no	30	30	30	....
Blank-books, cap, half bound, 4 quires.. no	....	60	....	....
Cork-extractor..........no	10	10	25	....
Corkscrews ....no	25	20	20	....
Corks, velvet, best, assorted ....doz	6	7	4	....
Dippers, tin, assorted ....no	12	20	20	....
Dispensatory..........copy	7 50	7 50	**7 50**	....
Funnels, tin, pint ....no	10	10	10	....
Hatchets..........no	60	50	50	....
Hones..........no	50	25	20	....
Measures, graduated glass, 4-ounce..........no	30	25	35	....
Measures, graduated glass, minim..........no	25	25	25	....
Measures, tin, pint and quart ....no	15	20	25	....
Mortars and pestles, wedgewood, 3½ to 8 inches ....no	1 00	1 00	40 to 1 60	....
Mosquito-bars ....yds	2 00	*5 00	....	....
Ointment-boxes, tin, ounces ....no	....	....	....	....
Paper, filtering, round, gray, 10 inches packs	30	25	33	....
Paper, litmus, blue and red, of each ..sheets	4	5	4	....
Paper, wrapping..........quires	20	25	20	....
Pill-boxes, two-thirds paper, one-third turned wood..........doz	7	10	4	....
Pill-tiles, 5 to 10 inches..........no	30 to 1 00	50	50 to 1 12	....
Scales and weights, prescription, one set of apothecary's and one set of gram weights..........no.	5 00	3 00	75 to 1 25	....
Spatulas, 6-inch ....no	30	30	25	....
Spirit-lamps ....no	45	40	38	....
Test-tubes..........doz	36	36	36	....
Vials, 8-ounce..........doz	28	32½	**25**	....
Vials, 6-ounce..........doz	25	27½	**22**	....
Vials, 4-ounce..........doz	20	22½	**18**	....
Vials, 2-ounce..........doz.	14	15	**14**	....
Vials, 1 ounce..........doz.	12	12½	**12**	....

* Per bar.

advertisement of March 30, 1877, for furnishing goods, &c.—Continued.

Klein & Fleet.	Barker, Moore & Mein.	Bullock & Crenshaw.	John R. Nickles.	E. Hernstein.	Richardson & Co.	Kinney & Campbell.
....	$0 35	$0 50	$0 33 to $3 00	$0 50	$0 33	$9 00
$0 25	25	10	10 to 25	33⅓	20	33
....	50	35 to 75	33⅓	34 to 1 25	33	1 00
....	7 25	6 00	4 00 to 10 00	8 00	3 50 to 12 00	15 00
....	1 68	1 08	1 25	1 12½	1 10	2 25
....	1 40	2 75	1 00 to 4 00	1 00 to 3 00	1 25 to 1 65	1 87½
....	5	5	....	10	3	18¾
....	10⅛	6¼	8 to 50	25	7	25
....	1 08	1 50 to 2 00	1 00 to 3 00	1 50 to 3 00	1 50	3 94
....	8	12	8	25	10	9⅜
....	2½ to 3 1-6	6¼	4	5½	4	8⅛
....	9 50	10 00	8 00 to 12 00	12 00	8 00 to 10 00	13 75
....	1 66⅔	1 75	75 to 1 50	1 50	1 12	2 00
....	1 00	1 00 to 3 00	1 00 to 1 50	2 25 to 7 00	1 25	2 62½
....	*10 00	6 00 to 10 00	50 to 2 00	1 00 to 2 00	1 00	1 25
....	*18 00	6 00 to 10 00	1 00 to 3 00	2 00 to 4 00	1 90	2 50
....	2½	1 9-10	8	4 11-12	4	2½
....	14 7-12	16⅔	12	Nest, 1 25	10	17
....	20 5-6	20 5-6	25	Doz., 2 50	20	27
....	15	75	50	....	55	1 26
....	18	6¼ to 12½	10	6¼ to 12½	10	25
....	15	14⅜ to 37½	25	12½ to 25	20	25 to 50
....	5	5	6	5	4	6
....	6¼	60 to 1 25	20	29 1-6 to 41⅔	10	12 to 35
7 50	8 00	6 75	7 50	....	7 00	10 00
....	7½	8⅓	10	20 5-6 to 41⅔	8	9
....	50	54 1-6	50	37½ to 50	50	85
....	38	33⅓ to 1 00	23	50 to 1 00	10	1 50
....	04	33⅓	25	25	30	50
50	25	20 5-6	25	20⅚	25	30
25	19 to 22	10 to 15	10 to 25	25 to 50	15	9⅜ to 15
1 00	50 to 2 25	[illegible] 00 to 12 00	1 00	4 50 to 18 00*	1 00	75 to 3 00
....	....	....	5½ to 10	....	....	75
....	....	....	2	....	....	27
....	38	33	25	35	25	52½
5	04	03⅓	5	5	3	9⅜
25	22 to 30	25	20	50	20	18
6	....	6	6	12	6	30
....	38 to 1 10	87½	50	41⅔ to 75	50	75 to 1 69
....	4 88	7 25	3 00 to 5 00	3 50 to 4 50	3 00	9 75
35	62	30	35	12½ and 25	25	75
50	45	60	35	37½ to 50	40	75
12	35	40	1 20	25	48	1 00
....	30	33	25	....	25	42¾
....	27	27	20	....	20	36
....	23	23	18	....	18	30
....	16	15	14	....	15	19⅛
....	13	13	12	....	11	16⅛

* Por dozen.

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in New York City, under adver

SPECIFICATION.—The coffee must be

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Class 10.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	P. W. McAdow.	Levi Spiegelberg.	Kleinschmidt & Bros.	Merriam & Kelly.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
Coffee, per 100 lbs.	Abiquiu agency	3,000			$27 50		
	Blackfeet agency	22,000		$28 50 to 32 00			
		8,500					
		7,000				$31 00	
	Crow agency	22,000		28 50 to 32 00			
		15,000				32 25	
	Fort Berthold	12,000					
	Fort Hall	1,500				31 00	
	Fort Peck	20,000		28 00 to 31 00			
	Mescalero Apache agency	11,000			28 25		
	Navajo agency	1,000			29 50		
	San Carlos agency	25,000			30 50		
	Southern Apache agency	3,000			28 75		
	Chicago	100,000					
		147,000					
	New York City	446,000					
	Omaha	110,000					$22 23 to 24 64
	Sioux City	302,800					22 23 to 24 64
	Saint Paul	200,800					22 23 to 24 64

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in New

Class 10.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	P. W. McAdow.	Levi Spiegelberg.	Kleinschmidt & Bros.	Merriam & Kelly.
	New York City	445,000	**445,000**				
		130,000					
		185,000					
		130,000					
		36,000					
		100,000					
		200,000					
		400,000					
		446,000					
	Baltimore	130,000					
		445,000					
		53,700					
		87,600					
		63,500					
		48,200					
	San Carlos agency	25,000					
	Mescalero agency	11,000					

tisement of March 30, 1877, *for furnishing goods, supplies, &c.*—Continued.

delivered in strong double sacks.

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

Grannis & Farwell.	I. G. Baker.	H. K. and F. B. Thurber & Co.	Ezra Wheeler & Co.	George W. Flanders.	Mayer Bros. & Co.	Louis Rosenbaum.	James Rose.	Sheldon, Banks & Co.	B. G. Arnold & Co.	Rowland & Humphrey.	D. J. Foley Bros. & Co.	Maynard, Councilman & Co.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......		......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	$30 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	32 50	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	25 50	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......		......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	26 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
$20 47 to 21 48	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
21 98	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	$18 23 to 22 45	$21 20 22 18	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

York City, under advertisement of May 14, 1877.

Grannis & Farwell.	I. G. Baker.	H. K. and F. B. Thurber & Co.	Ezra Wheeler & Co.	George W. Flanders.	Mayer Bros. & Co.	Louis Rosenbaum.	James Rose.	Sheldon, Banks & Co.	B. G. Arnold & Co.	Rowland & Humphrey.	D. J. Foley Bros. & Co.	Maynard, Councilman & Co.
......	......	19 26 to 21 96	19 00 to 21 38	$20 45 20 62	......	......	......	......	$19 82 20 62	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	$19 94	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	19 44	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	20 24	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$16 47 18 38 21 23	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$20 43 20 61	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	21 40	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	20 90	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$20 50	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	20 29 20 39	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$19 24 to 21 15	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$21 93
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	21 53
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	19 39
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	19 00
......	......	......	......	......	......	$28 99 to 33 90	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	25 99 to 30 90	......	......	......	......	......	......

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in New York City, under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Articles of Class 10.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	W. S. Southworth.	Grannis & Farwell.	Merriam & Kelly.	H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co.
				Per 100 pounds.			
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*				
Rice	Abiquiu agency	5,000					
	Blackfeet agency	2,000					
	Fort Berthold agency	2,000					
	Crow agency	2,000					
	San Carlos agency	50,000					
	Lemhi agency	800					
	Fort Peck agency	4,000					
	Chicago	83,000			$6 93		
	New York City	83,000	**83,000**				**$5 75**
	Sioux City	16,000				$7 75	
	Saint Louis	83,000		$6 50			
	Saint Paul	18,700				7 75	
Tea*	Fort Berthold	600					
	Crow agency	1,000					
	Lemhi agency	300					
	Chicago	7,000					
		6,580			53 00		
	New York City	7,000					
		6,580					28 00 to
			6,580				**30 00** to 40 00
		6,000					
	Sioux City	3,600					32 00 33 00
	Saint Paul	6,100					32 00 33 00

* SPECIFICATION.—The tea must be Oolong, superior to fine trade classification.

advertisement of March 30, 1877, *for furnishing goods, supplies, &c.*—Continued.

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

Franklin McVeagh & Co.	Levi Spiegelberg.	Kleinschmidt & Bros.	P. W. McAdow.	I. G. Baker.	E. H. Garbutt.	Burkhalter, Masten & Co.	Moore, Jenkins & Co.	W. S. Abbey & Co.	Fitts & Austin.	H. G. Seaver & Co.
Per 100 pounds.										
	$13 50									
		$14 50	$14 75 to 16 00	$12 50						
				10 50						
		15 50								
	16 00									
			20 00 23 00							
			13 50 15 00	10 50						
$5 75 to 6 75										
				50 00						
		40 00	60 00 to 80 00	55 00						
			75 00 to 90 00							
30 00 to 42 00										
						$32 00 to 39 00				
							$27 00 to 59 00			
					$33 00 to 36 00			$27 00 to 38 00	$27 50 to 41 00	$30 00 to 36 00
							27 00 to 59 00			

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in New York City, under adver

NOTE.—Figures in black type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.
SPECIFICATION.—Sugar must be delivered in

Class 10.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	P. W. McAdow.	Levi Spiegelberg.	Merriam & Kelly.	Grannis & Farwell.	I. G. Baker.	Kleinschmidt & Bros.	H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co.	Thos. M. Redhead & Co.	Janney & Andrew.
		Pounds	*Pounds.*									
Sugar.	Abiquiu agency	6,000	....	.....	$16 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	......	......	......
	Blackfeet ag'cy	14,000	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$20 00	.....	......	......	......
		17,000	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$17 50	......	......	......
		44,000	....	$19 75 to 21 62½	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	......	......	......
	Crow agency...	30,000	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22 50	18 50	......	......	......
	Ft. Berthold ag'y	25,000	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 50	.....	......	......	......
	Ft. Hall agency.	3,000	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17 50	......	......	......
	Ft. Peck agency.	40,000	....	18 50 to 20 50	...	.....	.....	17 00	.....	......	......	......
	Mescalero-Apache agency.	22,000	....	.....	$18 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	......	......	......
	Navajo agency..	2,000	....	.....	19 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	......	......	......
	San Carlos ag'cy	50,000	....	.....	20 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	......	......	......
	Southern agency	6,000	....	.....	19 50	.....	.....	.....	.....	......	......	......
	Chicago	100,000	....	.....	.....	.....	11 50	.....	.....	......	......	......
		120,000	....	.....	.....	.....	$11 87	.....	.....	......	......	......
	New York......	250,000	**250,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**$10 75**	......	......
		250,000	**250,000**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**11 00**	......	......
	Omaha	220,000	....	.....	...	$10 69 to 11 81	...	.....	.....	......	......	......
	Sioux City.....	607,000	....	.....	...	10 69 to 11 81	...	.....	.....	......	......	......
	Saint Paul.....	403,000	....	.....	...	10 69 to 11 81	...	.....	.....	......	......	......
Baking-powder.	Baltimore	28,340	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	......	......	......
	Chicago	28,340	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	......	......	......
	Saint Louis.....	28,340	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	......	......	......
	New York.....	28,340	**28,340**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 37½	$29 00 to 29 50	.....
		14,170	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	......	......	......
	Saint Paul.....	28,340	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	......	......	......
	Philadelphia....	28,340	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	......	.....	$16 50 to 19 62½
	Crow agency....	1,500	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	51 00	......	......	......
		1,000	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 00	.....	......	......	......
	Ft. Hall agency.	550	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 00	......	......	......
	Kansas City....	10,000	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	......	......	......
		5,000	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	......	......	......
	Ft. Peck agency.	1,000	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	48 00	.....	......	......	......
	Sioux City......	18,400	....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	......	......	......
Soda	New York......	16,750	**16,750**	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 90	......	......

tisement of March 30, 1877, for furnishing goods, supplies, &c.—Continued.

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.
barrels full head lined. (Per 100 pounds.)

Elliott & Smith.	Groff & Berkey.	Taylor Manufacturing Company.	James Howson.	Granger & Hodge.	T. C. Power.	Wm. J. Stitt & Co.	Dooley Bros.	Smith, Hanway & Co.	Clark & Huntington.	Lazell, Marsh & Gardiner.	John H. Charles.	Royal Baking Powder Company.	E. R. Durkee & Co.	Arbuckle Bros.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
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.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$24 00 to 25 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
$19 50 to 28 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 00 to 25 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	$25 00 to 26 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 00 to 25 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$22 00 to 23 00	$35 00 to 36 00	24 00 to 25 75	$24 00 to 27 00	$29 00 to 29 50	..	$28 00 to 35 50	**$26 50 to 27 75**	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$24 62½ 26 37½
.....	$28 25 to 28 50	.....	.....	$27 00 to 30 75	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$35 00 40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	$18 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$24 25	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	$35 00 40 00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24 25	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	**4 00**	.....

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in New York City, under adver

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

SPECIFICATIONS.—The tobacco must be navy plug, light color,

Class 10.	Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	P. W. McAdow.	I. G. Baker.	T. C. Power.	Levi Spiegelberg.	Kleinschmidt & Bros.
		Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
Tobacco ...	Abiquiu agency	500	....	....	....	....	60 & 64	......
	Blackfeet agency..........	2,000	....	65 to 80	54	51 to 59	....	64
	Fort Berthold agency ...	1,500	....	....	48	....	....	......
	Crow agency	2,000	....	65 to 80	....	....	....	65
	Fort Hall agency.........	200	....	....	....	....	....	64
	Lemhi agency............	200	....	65 to 85	....	....	....	......
	Mescalero Apache agency	1,500	....	....	....	....	60 & 64	......
	Navajo agency	2,000	....	....	....	....	60 to 64	......
	Fort Peck agency	2,000	....	63 to 78	48	51 to 59	....	......
	San Carlos agency.........	2,200	....	....	....	....	62½ & 67½	......
	Southern Apache agency..	600	....	....	....	....	60 & 64	......
	Baltimore	60,000	....	....	....	....	....	......
	Brooklyn.................	59,350	....	....	....	....	....	......
	Chicago	60,000	....	....	....	....	....	......
		59,350	....	....	....	....	....	......
		60,000	....	....	....	....	....	......
	Kansas City	59,350	....	....	....	....	....	......
	New York City	60,000	....	....	....	....	....	......
		59,350	**59,350**	....	....	....	....	......
	Omaha	20,000	....	....	....	....	....	......
	Philadelphia	60,000	....	....	....	....	....	......
		59,350	....	....	....	....	....	......
		8,000	....	....	....	....	....	......
		4,500	....	....	....	....	....	......
	Sioux City	39,700	....	....	....	....	....	......
		59,350	....	....	....	....	....	......
	Saint Louis...............	59,300	....	....	....	....	....	......
		2,000	....	....	....	....	....	......
	Saint Paul	22,000	....	....	....	....	....	......

tisement of March 30, 1877, *for furnishing goods, supplies, &c.*—Continued.

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which each bid was accompanied.

made of leaf, and sweetened only enough for preservation.

Franklin MacVeagh & Co.	Knott, Hull & Townley.	Thomas C. Williams & Co.	Dohan & Taitt.	Wilson, Sorg & Auer.	Merriam & Kelly.	Buchanan & Lyall.	Lorrillard & Co.	Dohan, Carroll & Co.	Best, Russell & Co.	Pioneer Tobacco Company.	H. K. & F. B. Thurber & Co.
Cents.	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*	*Cents.*
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	50 to 53	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	47 & 50	....
41 to 47	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	50 to 54	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
41 to 43	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	41 to 47	....	....
....	....	50 to 53	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	50 to 53 to 60	51 to 55	49 to 52	....	....	54 & 57
....	....	....	....	....	45 to 47½	....	....	....	41 to 47	....	....
....	....	50 to 53	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	47 to 49	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	52	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	45 & 48	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	45 to 47½	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	41 to 47	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	44	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	45 to 47½	....	....	....	....	....	....

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in Sioux City, Iowa, under advertisement of July 26, 1877, for furnishing goods and supplies for the Indian service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Hardware, iron, steel, &c.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	J. F. Richards & Co.	Markley, Alling & Co.	William B. Dean.	Fred L. Goewey.	Milburn Wagon Company.
			Points of delivery.				
			Sioux City.	Chicago.	Saint Paul.	Sioux City.	Sioux City.
Axles ... no	24	**24**	*a*$0 75	**$2 00***	*h*$0 08	$1 12	$3 00
Axes, hand, No. 3 ... no	3	**3**	1 25	**72**	75	75	....
Axes, hand, No. 4 ... no	2	**2**	1 50	**80**	85	90	....
Axes, felling, Nos. 4 and 5 ... no	48	**48**	1 00	**68**	70	75	....
Axes, weight $4\frac{1}{2}$ pounds ... no	1	**1**	1 00	**68**	70	75	....
Adzes ... no	6	**6**	2 00	**1 48**	1 50	1 50	....
Adze, foot ... no	1	**1**	2 00	**1 48**	2 00	1 50	....
Adz-handles ... no	6	**6**	30	**22**	30	27	....
Augers, spoke rimmer ... no	1	**1**	*b*85	**70**	90	75	....
Augers, patent spoke ... no	1	**1**	2 50	**3 00**	3 50	3 55	....
Augers, 2-inch, with handles ... no	6	**6**	90	**78**	1 05	1 $12\frac{1}{2}$	....
Augers, 2-inch ... no	6	**6**	85	**74**	95	1 00	....
Augers, $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch ... no	6	**6**	70	**54**	65	75	....
Augers, $1\frac{1}{2}$-inch, with handles ... no	2	**2**	75	**58**	75	85	....
Augers, $1\frac{1}{4}$-inch ... no	6	**6**	65	**40**	50	$62\frac{1}{2}$	....
Augers, 1-inch, with handles ... no	1	**1**	50	**38**	50	67	....
Augers, post ... no	6	....	*c*1 25	....	....	....	....
	......	**6**	*d*1 75	***d*1 66**	1 50	1 66	....
Awls, brad, hand, $\frac{1}{16}$–$\frac{1}{4}$ ... no	1	**1**	60	**75**	1 00	60	....
Babbitt metal ... lbs	30	**30**	10	**13**	12	13	....
Bits, gimlet, small ... no	6	**6**	10	**$4\frac{1}{4}$**	08	$4\frac{1}{8}$	....
Bits, $\frac{1}{8}$-inch, pod ... no	4	**4**	10	**8**	08	15	....
Bits, auger ... set	1	**1**	3 50	**2 12**	2 50	3 30	....
Bits, brace ... no	2	**2**	50	***l*2 80*k***	25	....	....
Bits, brace, heavy car-makers' ... no	1	**1**	1 00	***k*7 20**	1 75	*k*5 50	....
Bits, stock ratchet ... no	1	**1**	2 25	**1 50**	1 50	2 08	....
Braces, large size ... no	1	**1**	1 25	1 50	**50**	60	....
Braces, heavy car-maker ... set	1	**1**	1 00	**3 00**	4 50	5 50	....
Braces, solid bent reach ... no	48	**48**	75	1 48	....	**50**	....
Braces ... full set	1	....	4 00	4 50	....	3 30	....
Brads, $\frac{1}{2}$ ... lbs	5	**5**	05	**19**	25	28	....
Brads, 1 ... lbs	5	**5**	14	**11**	13	14	....
Brads, $1\frac{1}{4}$ ... lbs	5	**5**	14	**09**	11	12	....
Brads, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ... lbs	5	**5**	14	**09**	11	12	....
Bolts, carriage, assorted ... no	500	**500**	*e*2 00	***e*1 15**	*e*2 00	*e*1 40	....
Bolts, $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diam., $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 6 inches long ... lbs	150	....	*e*5 00	*e*2 06	*e*2 00	....	....
Bolts, Norway iron, carriage, $\frac{3}{16}$ by $1\frac{1}{4}$ ... no	100	**100**	*e*1 20	***e*55**	*e*1 59	*e*1 32	....
Bolts, Norway iron, carriage, $\frac{3}{16}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$ ... no	100	**100**	*e*1 25	***e*59**	*e*1 77	*e*1 47	....
Bolts, Norway iron, $\frac{3}{16}$ by 2 ... no	100	....	*e*1 30	....	....	....	....
Bolts, Norway iron, $\frac{3}{16}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ... no	100	....	*e*1 35	....	....	....	....
Bolts, $\frac{1}{4}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ... no	100	**100**	*e*1 30	***e*60**	*e*1 68	*e*78	....
Bolts, $\frac{1}{4}$ by 2 ... no	100	**100**	*e*1 35	***e*62**	*e*1 86	*e*82	....
Bolts, $\frac{1}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ... no	100	**100**	*e*1 35	***e*65**	*e*2 02	*e*85	....
Bolts, $\frac{5}{16}$ by $1\frac{1}{2}$ ... no	100	**100**	*e*1 35	***e*75**	*e*1 92	*e*95	....
Bolts, $\frac{5}{16}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$ ... no	100	**100**	*e*1 40	***e*78**	*e*2 01	*e*1 00	....
Bolts, $\frac{5}{16}$ by 2 ... no	100	**100**	*e*1 45	***e*80**	*e*2 10	*e*1 03	....
Bolts, $\frac{5}{16}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ... no	100	**100**	*e*1 55	***e*85**	*e*2 15	*e*1 08	....
Bolts, $\frac{5}{16}$ by 3 ... no	100	**100**	*e*1 65	***e*90**	*e*2 31	*e*1 18	....
Bolts, $\frac{3}{8}$ by $1\frac{3}{4}$ ... no	100	**100**	*e*1 60	***e*95**	*e*2 73	*e*1 30	....
Bolts, $\frac{3}{8}$ by 2 ... no	100	**100**	*e*1 60	***e*1 00**	*e*2 73	*e*1 35	....
Bolts, $\frac{3}{8}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ ... no	100	**100**	*e*1 70	***e*1 07**	*e*2 94	*e*1 40	....
Bolts, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 2 ... no	50	....	*e*3 75	....	*e*4 58	*e*1 18	....
Bolts, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 3 ... no	50	**500**	*e*4 25	***e*2 05**	*e*5 09	*e*1 35	....
Bolts, $\frac{1}{2}$ by $3\frac{1}{2}$ ... no	50	**500**	*e*4 50	***e*2 18**	*e*5 34	*e*1 43	....
Bolts, $\frac{1}{2}$ by 4 ... no	50	**500**	*e*4 70	***e*2 30**	*e*5 60	*e*1 53	....
Bolt-cutter ... no	1	**1**	*m*40 00	**7 50**	7 50	65 00	....
Burrs for mill-gummer ... no	12	**12**	90	1 21	**60**	2 00	....
Butts, 3-inch ... prs	216	**216**	*f*05	***f*$3\frac{9}{16}$**	*f*05	*f*$5\frac{5}{12}$	....
Butts, iron, 3 by 3, loose joint ... doz	5	**5**	*f*10	***f*$12\frac{7}{8}$**	*f*09	*f*$16\frac{2}{3}$	....
Cleavers ... no	4	**4**	1 50	**1 15**	1 75	1 $62\frac{1}{2}$	....
Callipers ... set	1	**1**	*f*50	***k*2 50**	75	....	....

a Wood, for two-horse wagon. *b* Spoke auger. *c* Barton. *d* Vaughn's. *e* Per hundred. *f* Per pair. *h* Per pound. *k* Per set. *l* Cook's. *m* Or stock and dies, No. 15, $10. * Per set.

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in Sioux City, Iowa, &c.—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Hardware, iron, steel, &c.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	J. F. Richards & Co.	Markley, Alling & Co.	William B. Dean.	Fred L. Goewey.	F. Hansen.	Milburn Wagon Company.
			Points of delivery.					
			Sioux City.	Chicago.	Saint Paul.	Sioux City.	Sioux City.	Sioux City.
Chalk, carpenters', blue ....pcs	24	**24**	......	**$0 00¾**	*a*$0 25	$0 01½	......	......
Chisels, framing, ½ ....no	1	**1**	$0 35	**30**	50	50	......	......
Chisels, framing, ⅝ ....no	1	**1**	40	**34**	62	60	......	......
Chisels, framing, 1 ....no	1	**1**	40	**39**	67	65	......	......
Chisels, framing, 1¼ ....no	1	**1**	50	**43**	75	75	......	......
Chisels, framing, 1½ ....no	2	**2**	60	**47**	83	85	......	......
Compasses, 6-inch ....prs	1	**1**	*b*50	**12**	35	50	......	......
Compasses, 8-inch ....prs	1	**1**	*b*60	**18**	50	60	......	......
Compasses, 10-inch ....prs	1	**1**	*b*75	**42**	60	85	......	......
Copper, 1½-in. round, 2 ft. long bar. pr. lb	1	**1**	35	**32**	40	45	......	......
Dado, Trant's adjustable ....no	1	**1**	3 50	**5 82**	6 00	10 00	......	......
Dies, No. 16, and 2 taps ....prs	2	**2**	*c*9 00	***d*84**	*d*2 80	*d*2 50	......	......
Drills, square shank, Morse twist-bit stock ....no	5	**5**	1 25	**28**	80	......	......	......
Drills, bit-stock and set of bits ....no	1	**1**	*c*4 00	***c*3 75**	*e*38 00	*c*5 00	......	......
Drills, upright self-feeder, Coe's, large size ....no	1	**1**	*f*36 00 / *g*45 00	**38 00**	50 00	57 00	......	......
Eveners ....no	60	**60**	30	**16**	25	25	......	......
Ears, camp-kettle ....prs	50	**50**	05	**03**	05	04	......	......
Emery flour ....lbs	5	**5**	18	**10**	10	10	$0 08	......
Emery-cloth, fine sheets ....sheets	12	**12**	01	**04⅞**	05	15	06	......
Felloes, bent ....sets	4	**4**	1 25	**1 00**	2 50	1 12	......	$1 25
Felloes, 1¼ ....sets	3	**3**	1 25	**90**	1 25	1 20	......	50
Felloes, 1½ ....sets	4	**4**	1 50	**1 00**	1 50	1 56	......	60
Felloes, hind wheel, 2-inch ....doz	12	**12**	1 50	**50**	60	83⅓	......	65
Felloes, fore wheel, 2-inch ....doz	6	**6**	1 50	**50**	60	83⅓	......	65
Fillister ....no	1	**1**	2 00	**90**	*h*40	3 75	......	......
Files, Nicholson mill-saw, 14-inch ..no	24	**24**	40	**39**	50	48⅔	......	......
Files, Nicholson mill-saw, 12-inch ..no	48	**48**	33	**28**	35	35$\frac{1}{12}$	......	......
Files, Nicholson mill-saw, 10-inch ..no	24	**24**	20	**18**	25	14¼	......	......
Files, Nicholson mill-saw, 8-inch ..no	18	**18**	15	**13½**	18	17⅓	......	......
Files, double-cut baatard, 14-inch ..no	18	**18**	40	**39**	50	48⅔	......	......
Files, double-cut bastard, 12-inch ..no	6	**6**	33	**28**	35	35⅙	......	......
Files, double-cut bastard, 8-inch ..no	6	**6**	15	**13½**	18	17⅓	......	......
Files, double-cut, ½ round, 14-inch ..no	24	**24**	40	**45**	50	53⅓	......	......
Files, 12-inch ....no	24	**24**	33	**35**	35	38⅓	......	......
Files, 8-inch ....no	24	**24**	20	**16**	18	2[illegible]⅔	......	......
Files, round, 14-inch ....no	18	**18**	40	**41**	50	48⅔	......	......
Files, round, 12 inch ....no	12	**12**	33	**31**	35	35$\frac{1}{12}$	......	......
Files, round, 10-inch ....no	14	**14**	20	**21**	25	24⅔	......	......
Files, round, 8-inch ....no	12	**12**	15	**14⅞**	18	17⅓	......	......
Files, round, 6-inch ....no	12	**12**	12	**12½**	12	12$\frac{5}{12}$	......	......
Files, square, 14-inch ....no	12	**12**	40	**41**	50	48⅔	......	......
Files, square, 12-inch ....no	14	**14**	33	**31**	35	35$\frac{1}{14}$	......	......
Files, taper, 4-inch ....no	12	**12**	07	**06**	08	8⅓	......	......
Files, taper, 4½-inch ....no	24	**24**	08	**06$\frac{9}{10}$**	08	9⅓	......	......
Files, taper, 5-inch ....no	108	**108**	09	**07¾**	10	9¾	......	......
Files, round bastard, 12-inch ....no	12	**12**	33	**34**	35	35$\frac{1}{12}$	......	......
Files, round bastard, 6-inch ....no	12	**12**	12	**12**	12	12$\frac{5}{12}$	......	......
Files, ½ round, wood, 14-inch ....no	12	**12**	55	**50**	50	60	......	......
Files, flat taper, 4-inch ....no	24	**24**	08	**07¾**	12	8⅓	......	......
Files, flat taper, 4-inch ....no	12	**12**	08	**08⅞**	10	8⅓	......	......
Files, rat-tail, 10-inch ....no	12	**12**	20	**21**	25	24¼	......	......
Files, rat-tail, 6-inch ....no	12	**12**	12	**12½**	12	35$\frac{1}{12}$	......	......

a Lot. *b* Per inch. *c* Each. *d* Pairs. *e* Lot. *f* No. 1. *g* No. 2.

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in Sioux City, Iowa, &c.—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Hardware, iron, steel, &c.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	J. F. Richards & Co.	Markley, Alling & Co.	William B. Dean.	Fred. L. Goewey.	F. Hanson.	Milburn Wagon Company.
			Points of delivery.					
			Sioux City.	Chicago.	Saint Paul.	Sioux City.	Sioux City.	Sioux City.
Files, $\frac{1}{2}$ round, 10-inch	14	**14**	$0 20	**$0 22**	$0 25	$0 $35\frac{1}{14}$	......	.....
Files, blacksmiths', 12-inch	12	**12**	33	**28**	35	$35\frac{1}{12}$	......	.....
Files, gunsmiths' ... sets	1	**1**	2 00	**4 32**	5 00	11 05*d*	......	.....
Files, saw, 10-inch ... no	6	**6**	20	**22**	25	$24\frac{1}{8}$	......	.....
Files, saw, 14-inch ... no	6	**6**	40	**39**	50	$48\frac{2}{3}$	......	.....
Files, taper, $3\frac{1}{2}$-inch ... no	12	**12**	06	**$05\frac{1}{2}$**	08	$07\frac{1}{2}$	......	.....
Files, taper, 4-inch ... no	12	**12**	07	**06**	08	$08\frac{1}{2}$	......	.....
Files, double-cut, 12-inch, assorted ... no	6	**6**	....	**38**	35	$35\frac{1}{8}$	......	.....
Files, handsaw, assorted ... no	72	**72**	07	**$07\frac{3}{4}$**	10	71 40*g*	......	.....
Files, shingle-saw, flat ... no	24	**24**	20	**35**	25	$41\frac{2}{3}$	......	.....
Glue ... lbs	40	**40**	18	**24**	25	....	$0 14	.....
Glass, 10 by 12 ... boxes	5	**4**	3 00	**2 84**	2 70	....	A 2 60; B 2 45; C 2 25	.....
Glass, 9 by 14 ... boxes	1	**1**	3 00	**2 84**	2 70	....	(see A, B, C above)	.....
Grindstones, with hangings, 3 feet ... no	2	**2**	1 00	**2 00**	9 00	23 10*e* (for the three grindstone items)	......	.....
Grindstones, with hangings, 30 in ... no	1	....	1 00	1 30	4 50		......	.....
Grindstones, with hangings, 75 to 90 pounds, sets.	12	**12**	50	**1 80**	*c*1 25		......	.....
Gouges, $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ ... sets	1	**1**	7 50	**2 88**	80	95 to 1 35*f*	......	.....
Gimlets ... sets	1	**1**	1 00	**18**	10	75	......	.....
Gunsmiths' tools ... sets	1	....	10 00 to 25 00	32 75	50 00 to 150 00	131 69	......	.....
Gum-shellac (best) ... lbs	3	**3**	10	**20**	35	....	37	.....
Horseshoes, Burden, 1 ... keg	2	**2**	4 75 (for Burden 1–5)	**3 98** (for Burden 1–5)	4 50 (for Burden 1–5)	5 25 (for Burden 1–5)	......	.....
Horseshoes, Burden, 2 ... keg	2	**2**					......	.....
Horseshoes, Burden, 3 ... keg	2	**2**					......	.....
Horseshoes, Burden, 4 ... keg	3	**3**					......	.....
Horseshoes, Burden, 5 ... keg	2	**2**					......	.....
Hub-boxing machines ... no	1	**1**	25 00*a*	**16 00**	24 00	35 00	......	.....
Hinges, strop, 10-inch, heavy ... prs	12	**12**	25	**32**	25	$25\frac{1}{2}$	......	.....
Hinges, strop, 4-inch ... prs	50	**50**	05	**$03\frac{6}{10}$**	06	$04\frac{3}{5}$	......	.....
Handles, chest, cast-iron ... prs	6	**6**	15	**15**	20	$20\frac{5}{8}$	......	.....
Handles, chisel framing, assorted ... no	12	**12**	05	**04**	$03\frac{1}{2}$	$06\frac{1}{4}$	......	.....
Handles, firmer-socket ... no	12	**12**	05	**04**	$03\frac{1}{2}$	05	......	.....
Handles, awl ... no	6	**6**	05	**$02\frac{1}{2}$**	$02\frac{1}{2}$	$10\frac{5}{8}$	......	.....
Handles, wooden pail ... no	50	**50**	07	**01**	01	$00\frac{1}{2}$	......	.....
Handles, ax ... no	144	**144**	15*b*	**18**	15	$14\frac{7}{12}$	......	.....
Handles, pick ... no	42	**42**	15	**13**	15	$16\frac{2}{3}$	......	.....
Hubs for $3\frac{1}{2}$ and 10-inch thimbles ... no	12	**12**	50	**15**	75	$69\frac{3}{4}$	......	$0 40
Iron, round, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ... lbs	100	**200**	$02\frac{3}{4}$	**$01\frac{9}{10}$**	$02\frac{1}{2}$	03	......	.....
Iron, round, $1\frac{1}{4}$ ... lbs	100	**200**	$02\frac{3}{4}$	**$01\frac{9}{10}$**	$02\frac{1}{2}$	03	......	.....
Iron, round, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ... lbs	100	**200**	$02\frac{3}{4}$	**$01\frac{9}{10}$**	$02\frac{1}{2}$	03	......	.....
Iron, round, 1 ... lbs	100	**200**	$02\frac{3}{4}$	**$01\frac{9}{10}$**	$02\frac{1}{2}$	03	......	.....
Iron, round, $\frac{7}{8}$ ... lbs	100	**200**	$02\frac{85}{100}$	**02**	$02\frac{6}{10}$	$03\frac{10}{100}$	......	.....
Iron, round, $\frac{3}{4}$ ... lbs	100	**200**	$02\frac{85}{100}$	**02**	$02\frac{6}{10}$	$03\frac{10}{100}$	......	.....
Iron, round, $\frac{9}{16}$ ... bdls	2	**2**	$02\frac{95}{100}$	**$02\frac{1}{10}$**	$02\frac{7}{10}$	4 16*h*	......	.....
Iron, round, $\frac{5}{8}$ ... do	1	**1**	$02\frac{95}{100}$	**$02\frac{1}{10}$**	$02\frac{7}{10}$	3 68*h*	......	.....
Iron, round, $\frac{5}{8}$ ... lbs	300	**400**	$02\frac{95}{100}$	**$02\frac{1}{10}$**	$02\frac{7}{10}$	$03\frac{1}{5}$	......	.....
Iron, round, $\frac{7}{16}$ ... bars	10	**10**	$03\frac{10}{100}$	**$02\frac{3}{10}$**	$02\frac{9}{10}$	$02\frac{4}{5}$	......	.....
Iron, round, $\frac{1}{2}$ ... lbs	300	**400**	$03\frac{10}{100}$	**$02\frac{3}{10}$**	$02\frac{9}{10}$	$03\frac{3}{5}$	......	.....
Iron, round, $\frac{3}{8}$ ... lbs	275	**375**	$03\frac{30}{100}$	**$02\frac{5}{10}$**	$03\frac{1}{10}$	$03\frac{3}{5}$	......	.....
Iron, round, $\frac{5}{16}$ ... lbs	50	**50**	$03\frac{5}{10}$	**$02\frac{7}{10}$**	$03\frac{3}{10}$	$03\frac{4}{5}$	......	.....
Iron, round, $\frac{1}{4}$ ... lbs	50	**50**	$03\frac{3}{4}$	**$02\frac{9}{10}$**	$03\frac{1}{2}$	04	......	.....
Iron, round, $\frac{1}{8}$ ... lbs	25	**25**	$05\frac{1}{4}$	**06**	06	....	......	.....
Iron, square, $1\frac{1}{2}$ ... lbs	50	**50**	$02\frac{3}{4}$	**$01\frac{9}{10}$**	$02\frac{1}{2}$	03	......	.....
Iron, square, $1\frac{1}{4}$ ... lbs	75	**175**	$02\frac{3}{4}$	**$01\frac{9}{10}$**	$02\frac{1}{2}$	03	......	.....
Iron, square, 1 ... lbs	75	**100**	$02\frac{3}{4}$	**$01\frac{9}{10}$**	$02\frac{1}{2}$	03	......	.....
Iron, square, $\frac{7}{8}$ ... lbs	100	**200**	$02\frac{85}{100}$	**02**	$02\frac{6}{10}$	03	......	.....
Iron, square, $\frac{3}{4}$ ... lbs	150	**250**	$02\frac{85}{100}$	**02**	$02\frac{6}{10}$	$03\frac{1}{10}$	......	.....
Iron, square, $\frac{5}{8}$ ... lbs	75	**175**	$02\frac{95}{100}$	**$02\frac{1}{10}$**	$02\frac{7}{10}$	$03\frac{1}{5}$	......	.....
Iron, square, $\frac{1}{2}$ ... lbs	75	**75**	$03\frac{10}{100}$	**$02\frac{3}{10}$**	$02\frac{9}{10}$	$03\frac{2}{5}$	......	.....
Iron, square, $\frac{3}{8}$ ... bdle	1	**1**	$03\frac{30}{100}$	**$02\frac{5}{10}$**	$03\frac{1}{10}$	4 50*h*	......	.....

a Dole's patent. *b* Turned. Shaved, 5 cent, extra. *c* With hangings, per set, 45 cents. *d* Assorted.
e For all the grindstones without hangings; hangings for 2 sets 21 inch, $2.50 extra; for 13 sets 17 inch, $11.70 extra. *f* With handles. *g* For 72 dozen, assorted sizes. *h* Per bundle

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in Sioux City, Iowa, &c—Continued.

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			Points of delivery.				
			Sioux City.	Chicago.	Saint Paul.	Sioux City.	Sioux City.
Iron, square, ¼ ....lbs	50	**50**	$0 03¾	**$0 02 9/10**	$0 03½	$0 04	....
Iron, flat, ½ to 3 by 8 ....lbs	50	**50**	a03¼	**01 9/10**	03½	04	....
Iron, flat, 1½ to 2 by ½ ....lbs	150	**150**	02¼	**01 9/10**	02½	03⅓	....
Iron, flat, 1¼ by ¾ ....lbs	50	**50**	02¼	**02**	02 6/10	03⅕	....
Iron, flat, 1½ by ⅝ ....lbs	100	**100**	02¼	**01 9/10**	02½	03	....
Iron, flat, 1½ by ⅜ ....bdl	1	**1**	02 17/20	**02**	02 6/10	e3 87	....
Iron, assorted oval, ¼ to 1 ....lbs	25	**25**	03½	**02¼**	03½	04	....
Iron, half round, ¼ to 1¼ ....lbs	25	**25**	03½	**03½**	04	04⅘	....
Iron, sheet ....lbs	100	**100**	04½	**03 2/10**	04	05¼	....
Iron, sheet, English, No. 14 ....sheets	2	**2**	g03¾	**g03 2/10**	g03½	b4.23	....
Iron, sheet, wire-gauge, No. 18 ..sheets	6	**6**	g04½	**g03 2/10**	g03½	b2.52	....
Iron, Juniata ....sheets	2	**2**	....	**g08**	g06½	....	....
Iron, Juniata ....lbs	500	**500**	07½	**08**	06½	10	....
Iron, Swede, 1½ by ½ ....bar	1	**1**	g08	**g05**	g08	f2.24	....
Iron, Swede, 2 by ¾ ....bar	1	**1**	g08	**g05**	g08	f4.96	....
Iron, tire, 1¼ by ⅜ ....lbs	100	**100**	08	**02**	02 6/10	03⅕	....
Iron, bar (light) ....lbs	560	**560**	03	**02¼**	03	03 5/14	....
Iron, assorted, bid by sizes ....lbs	3,000	**3,000**	03	**02 11/100**	03	c03 88/100	....
Knives, skinning ....no	24	**24**	25	**25**	20	29⅙	....
Knives, drawing, 12-inch ....no	1	**1**	1 00	**80**	75	75	....
Latches, thumb ....no	156	**156**	05	**03**	06	04⅙	....
Locks, chest (brass) ....no	2	**2**	60	**90**	50	62½	....
Locks, Norwalk ....no	6	**6**	50	**90**	25	50	....
Locks, door-knobs ....no	48	**48**	d15	**70**	25	14⅙	....
Mandrel ....175 lbs	1	**1**	11 50	**5 25**	10 00	8 50	....
Mule-shoes, 1 ....keg	1	**1**					
Mule-shoes, 2 ....keg	1	**1**					
Mule-shoes, 3 ....keg	1	**1**	5 75	**4 98**	5 50	7 25	....
Mule-shoes, 4 ....keg	1	**1**					
Mule-shoes, 5 ....keg	1	**1**					
Nails, clinch ....lbs	800	**800**	04.85	**04¼**	04½	05	....
Nails, lath ....lbs	50	**50**	04 6/10	**04¼**	06	e2 87	....
Nails, wrought, 8-penny ....kegs	2	**2**	4 85	**4 25**	4 50	5 00	....
Nails, horse-globe, 6 to 9 ....lbs	300	**300**	22¾	**22**	21, 22, 23, & 25	22⅓	....
Nails, horseshoe-points, No. 6 ......box	1	**1**	g13	**h3 00**	h6 25	g09 13/25	....
Nails, horseshoe-points, No. 3 ......box	1	**1**	g13	**3 00**	5 50	g09 12/25	....
Nails, horseshoe, No. 6 ....lbs	25	**25**	24	**23**	25	28	....
Nails, finished, N. W., No. 7 ....lbs	50	**50**	23	**21**	23	26	....
Nails, finishing, 8-penny ....keg	1	**1**	4 60	**3 95**	4 25	4 25	....
Nails, finishing, 10-penny ....keg	1	**1**	4 35	**3 70**	4 00	4 00	....
Nails, 3-penny ....kegs	3	**3**	4 60	**3 95**	4 25	4 25	....
Nails, 4-penny ....kegs	6	**6**	3 85	**3 22**	3 50	3 50	....
Nails, 6-penny ....kegs	8	**8**	3 60	**2 97**	3 25	3 25	....
Nails, 8-penny ....kegs	23	**23**	3 35	**2 72**	3 00	3 00	....
Nails, 10-penny ....kegs	20	**20**	3 10	**2 47**	2 75	2 75	....
Nails, 12-penny ....kegs	2	**2**	3 10	**2 47**	2 75	2 75	....
Nails, 20-penny ....kegs	8	**8**	3 10	**2 47**	2 75	2 75	....
Nails, 30-penny ....kegs	13	**13**	3 10	**2 47**	2 75	2 75	....
Nails, 40-penny ....kegs	8	**8**	3 10	**2 47**	2 75	2 75	....
Nails, 60-penny ....kegs	2	**2**	3 10	**2 47**	2 75	2 75	....
Nail-puller, giant ....no	1	**1**	2 75	**2 50**	3 00	3 50	....
Nuts, ¼-inch ....lbs	10	**10**	15	**10**	16	20	....
Nuts, 5/16-inch ....lbs	10	**10**	12	**09**	12	16½	....
Nuts, ⅜-inch ....lbs	20	**20**	10	**07**	10	12½	....
Nuts, ½-inch ....lbs	20	**20**	09	**05**	07	10½	....
Nuts, ⅝-inch ....lbs	20	**20**	07	**04**	06	10	....
Nuts, ¾-inch ....lbs	20	**20**	08	**04**	06	10	....
Nuts, ½-inch to 1¼-inch, assorted ....lbs	50	**50**	10	**07**	08	11 47/80	....
Oil-can ....no	1	**1**	10	**12**	25	38	....
Oil-stones, Arkansas ....no	4	**4**	40	**1 00**	50	1 87½	....
Pencils, carpenters' ....no	24	**24**	04	**07**	03½	05 5/24	$0 03

a [illegible]0½ inches to 8 by ½. *b* For two sheets. *c* Wagon-box iron included. *d* Per pair.
e Whole amount. *f* Per bar. *g* Per pound. *h* Per box.

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in Sioux City, Iowa, &c.—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Hardware, iron, steel &c.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	J. F. Richards & Co.	Markley, Alling & Co.	William B. Dean.	F. L. Goewey.	L. Humbert.	F. Hansen.
			Points of delivery.					
			Sioux City.	Chicago.	Saint Paul.	Sioux City.	Sioux City.	Sioux City.
Pincers, clinching .... prs	1	**1**	$1 25	**$0 75**	$0 85	$0 50	....	....
Plyers round, 6-inch .... prs	1	**1**	50	**30**	40	40	....	....
Plyers, flat, 6-inch .... prs	1	**1**	50	**30**	40	40	....	....
Plane, match, armed .... set	1	**1**	a3 00	**2 75**	....	10 00	....	....
Plane, O G, ¼ .... no	1	**1**	40	**68**	75	....	....	....
Plane, O G, ½ .... no	1	**1**	40	**68**	75	85	....	....
Plane, O G, ⅞ .... no	1	**1**	40	**68**	75	95	....	....
Plane, O G, 1 .... no	1	**1**	40	**68**	75	95	....	....
Plane, O G, 1¼ .... no.	1	**1**	60	**68**	75	1 25	....	....
Plane, O G, 1½ .... no	1	**1**	60	**68**	75	....	....	....
Pipe, gas, 1¼-inch—100 feet, with 6 elbows, 6 nipples, 6 thimbles, 6 globe-valves, 6 check-valves, 6 plugs, 6 T's, 3 return-bends .. set	1	**1**	b09	**c21 25**	c30 00	c47 80	....	....
Pipe, lead, 1-inch (weight, 2 lbs. per foot) .... ft	100	**100**	d10½	**b17**	d09	b20	....	....
Pump-points .... no	6	**6**	4 00	3 50	2 50	**2 25**	....	....
Pumps (weight, 25 pounds) ..... no	5	**5**	4 50 to 15 00	**2 50**	2 50	3 25	....	....
Rasps, horse .... no	18	**18**	60*	**42**	65	50†	....	....
Rasps, wood, 14-inch, round .... no	24	**24**	50	**50**	50	66⅔	....	....
Rasps, wood, 12-inch, round .... no	12	**12**	33	**40**	35	48¾	....	....
Rivets, iron, ¼-inch .... gross	5	**5**	d10	**f23**	g1 60	f08	....	....
Rivets, iron, ½-inch .... gross	5	**5**	d10	**f32**	g1 80	f20	....	....
Rivets, wagon-box, ¼-inch ...... lbs	5	**5**	08	**08**	10	15	....	....
Rivets, tin, small .... lbs	2	**2**	20	**38**	40	45	....	....
Rivets, copper, assorted .... lbs	5	**5**	45	**44**	....	60	....	....
Rivets, 1 to 5, assorted .... lbs	25	**25**	10	**20**	20	15	....	....
Rivets, No. 7, copper, and burrs, ¼, ½, ⅝, ¾ .... lbs	4	**4**	45	**45**	50	60	$0 50‡	....
Rivet-set, No. 3 .... no	1	**1**	65	**45**	50	60	....	....
Sand-paper, No. 1 .... ream.	½	**½**	2 25	**2 00**	2 00	2 50	....	$1 60
Shoes, bob, cast-iron .... lbs	400	**400**	05½	**03**	02½	03¾	....	....
Steel, spring, ¼ to 2½ .... lbs	30	**30**	08½	**06**	10	10	....	....
Steel, spring, assorted .... lbs	600	**600**	08½	**06**	10	06	....	....
Steel, plow, 6 by ¼ inches ...... lbs	185	**185**	07	**06½**	09	10	....	....
Steel, German .... lbs	50	**50**	15	**06½**	08	09	....	....
Steel, cast .... lbs	10	**10**	18	**07¼**	20	17	....	....
Steel, tool, 1½ inch .... lbs	50	**50**	18	**12**	18	17	....	....
Steel, tool, 1½ by 1½ inch .... bar	1	**1**	d18	**d12**	d18	h15 30	....	....
Solder .... lbs	35	**35**	18	**15**	18	20	....	....
Soldering-iron, copper, 1 pound weight .... no	1	**1**	50	**35**	35	43	....	....
Screws, iron bench .... no	2	**2**	60	**65**	55	55	....	....
Screws, ¼-inch, No. 2 .... gross	7	**7**	30	**06**	17			
Screws, ½-inch, No. 5 .... gross	12	**12**	30	**07**	21			
Screws, ¾-inch, No. 6 .... gross	20	**20**	30	**09**	30			
Screws, 1-inch, No. 9 .... gross	44	**44**	30	**12½**	46			
Screws, 1¼-inch, No. 10 .... gross	3	**3**	30	**15**	57			
Screws, 1-inch, No. 12 .... gross	3	**3**	30	**15½**	57			
Screws, 1⅓-inch, No. 12 .... gross	41	**41**	30	**20**	72	c78 81	....	....
Screws, 1¼ inch, No. 12 .... gross	30	**30**	30	**18**	66			
Screws, 1¾-inch, No. 12 .... gross	29	**29**	30	**22**	83			
Screws, 1½-inch, No. 14 .... gross	33	**33**	30	**22**	72			
Screws, 1-inch, No. 14 .... gross	20	**20**	30	**19**	70			
Screws, 1⅛-inch, No. 16 .... gross	30	**30**	30	**31**	1 16			
Screws, 1¾-inch, No. 16 .... gross	12	**12**	30	**35**	1 28			
Screws, 2-inch, No. 16 .... gross	13	**13**	30	**38**	1 39			

*14-inch. †12-inch. ‡No. 8. *a* Ohio Tool Company, No. 82. *b* Per foot. *c* For the lot. *d* Per pound. *f* Per gross. *g* Per thousand. *h* Per bar.

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in Sioux City, &c.—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Hardware, iron, steel, &c.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	J. F. Richards & Co.	Markley, Alling & Co.	William B. Dean.	F. L. Goewey.	L. Humbert.	E. P. Wilcox.	Milburn Wagon Company.
			Points of delivery.						
			Sioux City.	Chicago.	Saint Paul.	Sioux City.	Sioux City.	Yankton.	Sioux City.
Screw-driver, steel, 10 inches ... no	2	**2**	$0 30	**$0 35**	$0 40	$0 50	......	......	......
Screw-plate, No 34, dies and taps, right and left	1	**1**	4 25	**4 00**	4 50	5 00	......	......	......
Sash, glazed, 10 by 12, $1\frac{3}{16}$* .. no	100	**100***	......	70	65	......	......	......	......
Sash, glazed, 10 by 12, $1\frac{1}{8}$ .... no	......	......	......	75 80	......	......	......	......	......
Stock and dies, No. 1, right and left, 1 to 2 inches .... set	1	**1**	57 00	**54 00**	60 00	64 75	......	......	......
Spokes, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch .... set	8	**8**	2 25	2 00	2 75	2 12	......	......	**a$0 50**
Spokes, hind wheel, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches . doz	12	**12**	75	a2 50	60	$61\frac{1}{4}$	......	......	**c1 00**
Spokes, fore wheel, $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches . doz	12	**12**	c75	a2 50	c60	c$61\frac{1}{4}$	......	......	**c1 00**
Spokes, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch .... set	8	**8**	a2 25	a2 10	c60	a2 12	......	......	**a75**
Spokes, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inch .... set	8	**8**	2 50	2 10	......	2 15	......	......	**a75**
Spokes, 2 inch .... set	8	**8**	2 50	2 10	......	2 17	......	......	**a75**
Spokes, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch .... set	8	**8**	2 50	2 10	......	2 19	......	......	**a75**
Spokes, $2\frac{1}{4}$ inch, wagon .... set	1	**1**	2 50	2 50	2 50	2 44	......	......	**a75**
Swage-block, 200 lbs .... no	1	**1**	12 00	**6 00**	12 00	13 00	......	......	......
Saw-blades, butchers' .... no	4	**4**	50	**50**	50	50	......	......	......
Saw, lightning cross-cut .... no	1	**1**	4 00	**2 70**	3 00	3 75	......	......	......
Saw, hand, No. 6 .... no	6	**6**	1 25	**1 38**	75	1 $66\frac{2}{3}$	......	......	......
Saw, ice .... no	2	**2**	6 00	**3 00**	7 50	8 75	......	......	......
Saw, compass .... no	4	**4**	40	**38**	40	42	......	......	......
Saw, back .... no	3	**3**	1 25	**1 20**	1 00	1 50	......	......	......
Saw, wood .... no	1	**1**	1 00	**75**	1 00	1 00	......	......	......
Saw-set, Aiken's .... no	1	**1**	75	**75**	75	1 00	......	......	......
Saw-swage, double .... no	1	**1**	1 00	**3 00**	......	......	......	......	......
Saddler's punch, revolving, 4 tubes	1	**1**	1 25	**1 80**	1 50	1 75	$1 50	......	......
Squares, bevel, largest size ... no	1	**1**	50	**60**	50	58	......	......	......
Squares, framing, 18 inch, tongue .... no	2	**2**	1 00	**1 60**	2 00	1 $67\frac{1}{2}$	......	......	......
Shears, tinners', hand, No. 8 . pair	1	**1**	1 50	**1 85**	1 50	2 50	......	......	......
Stop-cocks, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch .... no	2	**2**	50	**1 80**	1 75	4 25	......	......	......
Stop-cocks, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch .... no	3	**3**	60	**2 60**	2 25	5 50	......	......	......
Spouting, for eaves, to weigh $\frac{1}{2}$ pound to foot .... ft	500	......	......	16	03	07	......	$0 $04\frac{1}{2}$	......
Straps, window .... no	120	**120**	g01	**02**	$01\frac{1}{2}$	$02\frac{1}{12}$	......	f50	......
Tacks, assorted .... papers	120	**120**	05	**03**	04	$04\frac{5}{6}$	08 12 20	......	......
Tuyere, iron .... no	1	**1**	1 25	**2 00**	1 00	1 00	......	......	......
Tire-shrinker .... no	1	**1**	21 00	**16 00**	15 00 to 45 00	16 50	......	......	......
Tire-setter, (pat.) .... no	1	**1**	7 00	**16 00**	......	12 50	......	......	......
Tin, 10 by 14, J. C .... box	5	**5**	9 50	**7 50**	8 00	9 00	......	......	......
Tin, 14 by 20, J. C .... box	3	**3**	9 50	**10 00**	8 50	9 00	......	......	......
Tin, 18 by 24 .... sheets	25	**25**	25	**40**	12	25	......	......	......
Tin, perforated .... box	$\frac{1}{2}$	**1-2**	b1 00	**8 00**	8 40	12 00	......	......	......
Tin folding-machine, 20 inch, No. 0 .... no	1	**1**	10 50	**9 00**	20 00	32 50	......	......	......
Toe-calks .... pds	100	**100**	13	**09**	09	$13\frac{1}{2}$	......	......	......
Thimbles skein, $3\frac{1}{4}$ by 10 .... set	5	**5**	3 20	**2 00**	3 00	3 25	......	......	3 00
Thimbles skein, $3\frac{1}{2}$ by 11 .... set	5	**5**	3 00	**1 88**	2 75	3 00	......	......	3 00
Vise, hand .... no	1	**1**	1 50	**60**	1 00	2 25	......	......	......
Valve, globe, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch .... no	6	**6**	2 00	**1 90**	1 50	2 63	......	......	......
Valve, check, $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch .... no	1	**1**	2 00	**2 20**	1 75	2 63	......	......	......
Wire-cloth .... ft	200	**200**	05	**$04\frac{1}{2}$**	05	05	......	......	......
Wire-cloth, No. 6 .... bundle	1	**1**	d06	**e2 80**	d$06\frac{1}{4}$	e4 50	......	......	......
Wire-cloth, No. 12 .... bundle	1	**1**	d07	**e3 60**	d$07\frac{1}{4}$	e5 00	......	......	......
Wire, annealed .... pds	15	**15**	06	**10**	10	15	......	......	......

* Also offered by and awarded to John G. Spalding at 62 cents. *a* Set. *b* Per dozen sheets. *c* Dozen. *d* Per pound. *e* Per bundle. *f* Per 100 linear feet. *g* Window-spring bolts.

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in Sioux City, Iowa, under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates

Hardware, iron, steel, &c.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	J. F. Richards & Co.	Markley, Alling & Co.	William B. Dean.	Fred. L. Goewey.
			Points of delivery.			
			Sioux City.	Chicago.	St. Paul.	Sioux City.
Windows, 8 by 10, 12 lights ... no	100	......	....	a$1 25	....	....
Windows, 9 by 12, 12 lights ... no	100	......	....	a1 75	....	....
Windows, 8 by 10, 12 lights, 1⅜ rail ... no	100	......	....	a1 32	l$0 25	....
Windows, 9 by 12, 12 lights ... no	100	......	....	a1 75	....	....
Windows, 10 by 12, 12 lights ... no	100	......	....	a1 75	c0 65	....
Windows, 10 by 12, 8 lights ... no	100	**100**	....	....	....	....
Windows, 8 by 10, 12 lights ... pair	25	**50**	....	b1 32	k0 25	....
Windows, 9 by 15, 12 lights, 1⅜ rail ... no	50	......	....	b2 30	l0 35	....
Windows, 10 by 12, 12 lights, 1⅜ rail ... no	100	**100**	....	b2 85	....	....
Windows, 9 by 15, 12 lights ... no	50	**50**	....	....	l0 35	....
Wrenches, Coe's monkey ... no	6	**6**	$0 75	**0 60**	d0 55	$0 70½
Washers, ¼ to 1¼ ... lbs	25	**20**	0 15	**0 07**	0 10	0 12
Zinc, sheet ... lbs	150	**150**	0 12	**0 07½**	0 08½	0 09
Zinc ... lbs	100	**100**	0 09	**0 07½**	0 08	0 08½
AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.						
Forks, manure ... no	10	**10**	1 00	**0 68**	0 65	0 70
Plow-handles ... sets	10	**10**	1 25	**0 32**	0 45	0 75
Plow-handles, 9 inches, R. & L ... no	24	**24**	0 50	**0 20**	0 20	0 75
Plow, stirring-beams (Jno. Deere) ... no	8	**8**	1 00	**0 45**	0 75	1 45
Plow, breaking-beams ... no	2	**2**	1 50	**0 65**	1 00	1 25
Plow-beams, 9-inch ... no	12	**12**	1 25	**0 65**	0 75	1 25
Picks, railroad ... no	12	**12**	0 75	**0 80**	0 70	0 70½
Shovels ... no	24	**24**	1 00	**0 85**	0 75	0 75
Single-trees for wagon ... no	120	**120**	m0 12½	**0 07**	0 12½	0 11½
Tongues, wagon ... no	18	**18**	1 00	**0 50**	0 60	0 90
Tongues, wagon, bent ... no	2	**2**	1 00	**0 50**	1 25	0 70
Wheelbarrow ... no	1	**1**	3 00	4 50	5 50	**2 50**
Wagon, heavy ... no	1	**1**	....	65 00	**55 00**	....
Wagon, 3 inch, with single-trees, double-tree, and neck-yoke, complete ... no	1	**1**	....	65 00	60 00	....
Wagon, 3¼ inch, with single-trees, double-tree, and neck-yoke, complete ...	14	**14**	....	65 00	60 00	....
Wagon, 3½ inch, with single-trees, double-tree, and neck-yoke, complete ...	50	**50**	....	65 00	60 00	....
Wagon, spring ... no	2	**2**	....	100 00	**50 00**	....
Wagon-bolsters ... no	24	**24**	0 50	**0 20**	0 30	0 50
Wagon-hounds ... sets	12	**12**	0 75	**0 60**	0 50	0 75
Yokes, neck ... no	24	**24**	0 12½	**0 08**	0 12½	0 15

a Window-frames complete. *b* All frames without side-casing. *c* Glazed, per sash. *d* 12 springs each. * Delivered at Yankton, 75 cents extra. *k* Per pair. *l* Per window. *m* Net

advertisement of July 26, 1877, *for furnishing goods and supplies, &c.*—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.

Penner & Kelly.	Kansas Manufacturing Company.	E. P. Wilcox.	J. D. Spalding.	Metzger & Bordigheimer.	Moline Wagon Company.	J. H. Pratt.	A. H. Wilder.	Milburn Wagon Company.	Houston & Co.
Points of delivery.									
Saint Paul.	Sioux City.	Yankton	Sioux City.	Saint Paul.	Chicago.	Sioux City.	St. Paul.	Sioux City.	Saint Paul.
									h$0 64½
			*l*1 24						
		l$0 90							*e*1 08
		*l*0 78	*l*0 81						*e*1 08
									1 14
		*l*1 10							
		*l*1 30	*l*1 51						
	$1 00						*h*$1 00	$1 00	
	5 00	0 80					*h*3 50	2 00	
	7 50						*h*4 00	3 00	
*j*63 50	*j*75 00				$55 00	*g*72 00*	71 00	*f*65 00	
							*h*73 00		
60 00 (3x9)	56 70			$60 00	50 00	61 60*	58 50	**53 00**	
							*h*60 50		
61 00 (3¼x11)	56 70				52 00	64 80	62 50	**54 00**	
							*h*64 50		
58 00	56 70				51 00	63 20*	60 50	**53 00**	
							*h*62 50		
*i*75 00	124 00						85 00	80 00	
*j*95 00							*h*87 00		
*n*105 00									
	3 00						2 75	2 00	
	1 50						1 25	5 00	
	1 25						1 25	1 00	

inch. *e* Each. *f* 3¼ inch T. skein. *g* 4 inch, Schuttler. *h* Or at Sioux City. *i* ½ on scroll. *j* Two ironed. *n* Three springs each.

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in Sioux City, Iowa, under ad

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates

Miscellaneous articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	J. F. Richards & Co.	Markley, Alling & Co.	Thurber & Co.	William B. Dean.	T. L. Goowey.
			Points of delivery.				
			Sioux City.	Chicago.	New York.	Saint Paul.	Sioux City.
Axle-grease .... cases	15	**15**	$3 00	**$10 00** *per gross.*	....	$2 75	$2 86
Axle-grease, best ...... cases	....	....	....	....	....	3 75	....
Baskets, bushel .... no	6	**6**	75	**28**	....	35	37½
Brooms .... no	30	**30**	25	25	....	**15**	....
Bran .... tons	3	**3**	....	....	....	....	....
Borax .... lbs	25	**25**	15	**15**	....	15	18
Brushes, horse .... no	12	**12**	50	1 00	....	**25**	33½
Brushes, scrub .... no	1	**1**	30	25	....	**25**	25
Brushes, white .... no	3	**3**	50	1 25	....	**50**	75
Boat, yawl, 4-oared, 20 feet long, 4 feet wide, to weigh 375 pounds .... no	1	....	....	....	....	....	81 25
Brick .... M	10	....	....	....	....	10 00	....
Belting, leather, 2½-inch ... ft	50	**50**	16	**17**	....	20	18
Belting, leather, 4-inch .. ft	50	**50**	32	**27**	....	32	31½
Belting, rubber, 3-ply, 2-in ft	16	**16**	9	**08**	....	11	12½
Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 5-in ft	35	**35**	27	**25**	....	32	12 14*a*
Belting, rubber, 4-ply, 4-in ft	35	**35**	22	**20**	....	26	9 80*a*
Cisterns and tanks .... no	5	....	....	....	....	....	....
Coal Blosburg .... tons	4	....	....	....	....	9 50*b*	....
Clothes-wringer .... no	1	**1**	5 50	**5 50**	....	5 50	6 00
Curry-combs .... no	18	**18**	8 to 25	15	....	**10**	16⅔
Elbows, 6-inch, stove ..... no	30	**30**	20	17	....	15	**16**
Hair .... lbs	40	....	38	....	....	05	....
Harness, good wagon ... set	50	....	24 00	30 00	....	13 00	....
Harness, with breeching set	50	**50**	26 00	....	....	29 00	....
Harness, hip strap, half tug stage, 1½ trace .... set	50	....	20 00	....	....	....	....
Harness, with breeching, half tug stage, 1½ trace ..... set	....	....	22 00	....	....	....	....
Lime .... bbls	14	....	....	....	....	1 75	....
Leather, harness .... sides	4	**4**	....	....	....	**42*c***	....
Leather, sole .... sides	1	**1**	....	....	....	**33**	....
Leather, lace .... sides	2	**2**	....	....	....	**2 75**	....
Hay .... tons	125	**125**	....	....	....	....	....
Mill-feed .... lbs	2,000	....	....	....	....	....	....
Matchies .... caddies	6	**6**	....	....	....	**6 00**	....
Oil, coal .... galls	45	**45**	....	....	....	**19**	....
Oil, linseed .... galls	66	**66**	....	....	....	65	....
Oil, linseed, boiled ...... galls	10	....	....	....	....	70	....
	....	**10**	....	....	....	....	....
Oil, harness .... cans	48	**48**	40	....	....	30	....
Oil, lard .... galls	17	**17**	....	....	....	85	....
Oakum .... lbs	100	**100**	13	....	....	10½	**7**
Pipe, stove, 6-inch ..... joints	200	**200**	20	17⅛	....	15	**15**
Paper, tarred .... lbs	2,000	**2,000**	2¾	**2¼**	....	02½	49 00*a*
Paper, building, No. 7 .... lbs	1,000	....	3½	3	....	03½	3⅞
Paper, building, No. 6 .... lbs	....	....	....	3½	....	....	....
Paper, building, No. 5 .... lbs	....	**1,000**	....	**4**	....	....	....
Paper, building, No. 4 .... lbs	....	....	....	4	....	....	....
Paper, building, No. 3 .... lbs	....	....	....	3¼	....	....	....
Pitch .... bbls	1	....	3 50	....	....	4 50	....
Putty .... lbs	25	**25**	4	2⅞	....	4½	....
Paint, Brandon's .... lbs	50	**50**	....	....	....	3¼	....
Packing, rubber, 1-ply ... lbs	10	**10**	40	**30**	....	40	45
Packing, rubber, 2-ply ... lbs	15	**15**	35	**30**	....	40	45
Rope, ¾-inch .... lbs	100	**100**	14	**14**	....	11½	12½
Sugar, A .... lbs	250,000	....	....	....	8.97	....	....
Sugar, B .... lbs	250,000	**250000**	....	....	**8.61**	....	....
Sugar, C .... lbs	250,000	....	....	....	8.39	....	....

a Whole amount. *b* $11.50 in barrels. *c* Hemlock tan. *d* Per ton, in sacks. *e* Including package.

[Adv]ertisement of July 26, 1877, for furnishing goods and supplies, &c.—Continued.

[... at] which contracts have been awarded.

[P]enner & Kelly.	F. Hansen.	Metzger & Bordigheimer.	G. W. Felt.	Comming & Snodgrass.	L. Humbert.	A. H. Wilder.	James D. Spalding.	Milburn Wagon Co.	E. P. Wilcox.	William Minor.	Kansas Manufacturing Co.
Points of delivery.											
Saint Paul.	Sioux City.	Saint Paul.	Cheyenne River Agency.	Yankton.	Sioux City.	Sioux City.	Sioux City.	Sioux City.	Yankton.	Yankton.	Sioux City.
	$2 75										
	3 75										
$12 50										**$12 00*l***	
	.12½										
					$0 5⅓						
	15 to 20										
	25 to 1 50										
				$9 50					$8 00		
					25						
					40						
						$69 00					
		$0 12½									
		23 00*g*			22 50						$18 00
					25 50			**$24 50**			20 00
								27 00			23 00
								29 50			25 00
									2 00		
		0 38			38						
		2 50			2 50						
			$12 50								
24 00*d*											
	55*e*										
	58*f*										
	68*e*										
	29										
	75*e*										
							$2 45*h*		2 95*h i*		
							3 29*h*		3 25*h*		
	4 50										
	2¾										
	3										

f Excluding package. *g* Double set. *h* per 100 pounds. *i* $2.55 felt. *l* In burlap sacks.

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in Sioux City, Iowa,

NOTE.—Figures n large type denote the

Miscellaneous articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity delivered.	William Minor.	A. H. Wilder.	Comings & Snodgrass.	Julius Austrian.	F. H. Davis.	Charles D. Woolworth.	Davis & Wann.	A. Keyes.
			Points of delivery.							
Straps, breast .... set	36	**36**								
Straps, hame .... no	72	**72**								
Salt .... lbs	2,250									
Salt .... bbls	322									
Salt .... lbs	90,000	**90,000**								
Salt	92,000									
Stoves, box, 4 feet .... no	3									
Stoves, Imperial, 38 inches .. no	3	**3**								
With furniture and 5 joints pipe:										
Stoves, cook No. 9 ...... no	50									
Stoves, Express No. 9 .. no	50									
Stoves, Rattler No. 8 .... no	50	**50**								
Stoves, Express No. 8 ... no	50									
Stoves, heating, large size, for 6-inch pipe .... no	12	**12**								
Turpentine .... galls	15¼	**15¼**								
Twine, ⅛-inch .... lbs	10	**10**								
Umber, burnt .... lbs	25	**25**								
Varnish, carriage .... galls	5	**5**								
White lead .... lbs	1,125									
		1,125								
White lead, English Crown . lbs										

CORN.

SPECIFICATION.—To be sound, dry, and clean; to weigh not less than 56

Points of delivery:	Bush.	Bush.	William Minor.	A. H. Wilder.	Comings & Snodgrass.	Julius Austrian.	F. H. Davis.	Charles D. Woolworth.	Davis & Wann.	A. Keyes.
Bismarck, Dak	6,000					$0 90				
Do	100					90				
New Spotted Tail, Dak	Indef	**9,910**		$0 70				74$\frac{3}{10}$		
New Red Cloud, Dak	Indef	**16,625**		80				$0 81⅛		
Omaha, Nebr	25,535⅗						$0 42		$0 42$\frac{11}{12}$	
Sioux City, Iowa	25,535⅗			54				53$\frac{4}{10}$		
Do	2,500				$0 52⅓					
Do	2,500				54⅓					
Do	25,535⅗						51$\frac{11}{12}$			61.8
Yankton, Dak	25,535⅗									55
Sioux City, Iowa	5,000	**5,000**							**48$\frac{11}{12}$**	
									50$\frac{11}{12}$	

WHEAT.

The wheat must be of the fall crop, sound, dry, and clean; to weigh not

Points of delivery	Bush.	Bush.	William Minor.	A. H. Wilder.	Comings & Snodgrass.	Julius Austrian.	F. H. Davis.	Charles D. Woolworth.	Davis & Wann.	A. Keyes.
Omaha, Nebr	3,333⅓						$1 00¼			
Sioux City, Iowa	3,333⅓						1 11			
Santee, Nebr	3,333⅓									
Yankton, Dak	3,333⅓	**3,571**	$0 90							

OATS.

Points of delivery	Bush.	Bush.	William Minor.	A. H. Wilder.	Comings & Snodgrass.	Julius Austrian.	F. H. Davis.	Charles D. Woolworth.	Davis & Wann.	A. Keyes.
Bismarck, Dak	456					$0 62½				
Saint Paul, Minn	456									
Yankton, Dak. *d*	456	**456**								

a If in double sacks, $1.90.
b In new Dundee sacks.
c Without sacks.
d Can be delivered, as required, at Santee agency or Yankton agency, Dak.

July 26, 1877, for furnishing goods and supplies, &c.—**Continued.**

rate at which contracts have been awarded.

M. C. Davis.	Simon Rineman.	J. C. Cowgill.	N. J. Cramer.	Penner & Kelly.	Bramble, Minor & Co.	E. P. Wilcox.	J. F. Richards & Co.	Markley, Alling & Co.	William B. Dean.	Fred. L. Goewey.	F. Hansen.	L. Humbert.	Milburn Wagon Company.	Metzer & Boedigheimer.
Points of delivery.														
				Saint Paul.			Sioux City.	Chicago.	Saint Paul.	Sioux City.	Sioux City.	Sioux City.	Sioux City.	Saint Paul.
								$0 48	$0 50			$1 00	$1 25	$1 00
								10½	15			10½	10½	12½
									1 40*b*					
				$1 30*e*										
$0 75*f*														
					$0 75*f*									
								40 00	37 00	$27 00				
										11 75				
								20 56	21 00	19 25				
								22 06		22 00				
										16 25				
										19 75				
								15 00	12 50	**8 33⅓**				
									50		**$0 57***g*			
							$0 20	30	**20**					
									07		**08**			
									1 50		**1 50***g*			
									9½		*i*10 25*h*			
									10½		***i*9 25***h*			
											8 00*h*			

CORN.

pounds to the bushel, and to be delivered in strong gunnies, resewed.

M. C. Davis.	Simon Rineman.	J. C. Cowgill.	N. J. Cramer.	Penner & Kelly.	Bramble, Minor & Co.	E. P. Wilcox.	J. F. Richards & Co.	Markley, Alling & Co.	William B. Dean.	Fred. L. Goewey.	F. Hansen.	L. Humbert.	Milburn Wagon Company.	Metzer & Boedigheimer.

WHEAT.

less than 60 pounds to the bushel, and delivered in strong gunnies, resewed.

M. C. Davis.	Simon Rineman.	J. C. Cowgill.	N. J. Cramer.	Penner & Kelly.	Bramble, Minor & Co.	E. P. Wilcox.	J. F. Richards & Co.	Markley, Alling & Co.	William B. Dean.	Fred. L. Goewey.	F. Hansen.	L. Humbert.	Milburn Wagon Company.	Metzer & Boedigheimer.
$1 05*a*	**$0 93***b*													
		$0 80*c*												
			92*d*											

OATS.

M. C. Davis.	Simon Rineman.	J. C. Cowgill.	N. J. Cramer.	Penner & Kelly.	Bramble, Minor & Co.	E. P. Wilcox.	J. F. Richards & Co.	Markley, Alling & Co.	William B. Dean.	Fred. L. Goewey.	F. Hansen.	L. Humbert.	Milburn Wagon Company.	Metzer & Boedigheimer.
				$0 35										
					30	$0 30								

e Per barrel.
f Per 100 pounds.
g Without cans, 10 cents less.
h Whole amount.
i Collier Co.

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in Sioux City, Iowa,

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

FLOUR (per

SPECIFICATIONS—To be fresh-ground, of sound wheat, equal to the

Points of delivery.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	William Minor.	A. H. Wilder.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*		
Bismarck, Dak	300,000			
Cheyenne River agency, Dak	Indefinite			
Crow Creek agency, Dak	Indefinite			
Jamestown, Dak	2,670,000	**130,000**		
Lower Brulé agency, Dak	Indefinite			
Fort Berthold agency, Dak	....do			
Omaha, Nebr	2,670,000			
New Red Cloud agency, Dak	Indefinite			$2 60
				2 70
Santee agency, Nebr	Indefinite			
Herman, Minn	Indefinite	**190,000**		
New Spotted Tail agency, Dak	Indefinite			2 35
		835,000		2 45
Standing Rock agency, Dak	Indefinite			
Saint Paul, Minn	300,000			
	2,670,000			
	1,000,000			
Sioux City, Iowa	2,670,000			2 13
				2 23
	1,000,000			
	400,000			
	1,000,000	**380,000**		
	670,000			
Yankton, Dak	2,670,000		2 58	
	1,000,000	**995,000**	**2 32**	
	200,000			
	500,000		2 43	

under advertisement of July 26, 1877, for furnishing goods, &c.—Continued.

Awards were made on comparison of samples with which bid was accompanied.

100 pounds).

best New York XX quality, delivered in strong double sacks.

Charles D. Woolworth.	Doran & Stewart.	J. P. Rumsey.	Comings & Snodgrass.	Julius Austrian.	F. H. Davis.	Huthische Society.	M. C. Davis.	Penner & Kelly.
....	....	....	....	$3 33⅓	....	....	....	....
				3 20⅝				
$3 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2 80								
2 70								
2 76	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2 56								
2 46								
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$3 27
								2 90
2 75	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2 54								
2 44								
3 40	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3 20								
3 10								
....	....	....	....	....	$2 95	....	....	....
2 90	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2 70								
2 60								
2 58	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2 38								
2 28								
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 67
								2 30
2 58	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2 38								
2 28								
....								
3 20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
3 00								
2 90								
....	....	....	....	2 87½	....	....	....	....
				2 75				
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 47
								2 10
....	$2 62	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2 39	....	$2 93	....	....	3 14	....	....	2 65
2 19		2 81						2 28
2 09								
....	2 69½	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 35	
							2 50	
							2 65	
							2 80	
							2 90	
							3 00	
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**2 20**	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 30	....
2 60	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
2 40								
2 30								
....				....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	$2 74	....	....	$3 00	....	....
			2 84			3 50		
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Abstract of proposals received and awards made in Sioux City,

Note.—Figures in large type denote the

Lumber.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Houston & Co.	Markley, Alling & Co.	Wm. B. Dean.	Fred. L. Goewey.
			Points of delivery.			
			Saint Paul.	Chicago.	Saint Paul.	Sioux City.
Oak, clear, 3 by 4 .... pieces	10	**10**		$40 00	**$35 00**	$9 00
Oak, clear, 3 by 4¼ .... do	6	**6**		40 00	**35 00**	5 75
Oak, clear, 2 inches .... feet	500	**500**		40 00	**35 00**	32 00
Oak, clear, 1½-inch .... do	200	**200**		40 00	**35 00**	13 00
Oak, plank, 2-inch .... do	200	**200**		40 00	**35 00**	13 00
Hickory, 2-inch .... do	500	**500**		**50 00**	80 00	38 50
Hickory, 1½-inch .... do	200	**200**		**50 00**	80 00	15 50
Pine, No. 1 stock boards 1-inch, surfaced .... do	19,000				23 00	
Pine, No. 1, stock boards surfaced, 2d clear .... do						
Pine, No. 1, stock boards select .... do		**19,000**				
Pine, No. 1, stock boards B (good) .... do						
Pine, No. 1, stock boards 1¼-inch, clear .... do	500	**500**				
Pine, No. 1, stock boards 1½-inch .... do	500	**500**			33 00	
Pine, matched flooring .... do	1,000	**1,000**			22 00	
Pine, ceiling .... do	5,000	**5,000**			20 00	
Pine, flooring, common .... do	3,000	**3,000**			15 00	
Pine, 1-inch, 2d, clear .... do	3,000	**3,000**			30 00	
Pine, 1½-inch plank .... do	500	**500**			**25 00**	
Pine, 12-inch, stock .... do	4,000	**4,000**			22 00	
Pine, common boards .... do	1,000	**1,000**			10 00	
Pine, 2d, flooring .... do	2,000	**2,000**			20 00	
Pine, lumber, 1-inch .... do	1,000	**1,000**			10 00	
Pine, shingles, A .... M	50				75 **1 75**	**50**
Pine, scantling, 16 feet, 2 by 4 .... feet	500	**500**			**10 00**	
Pine, lath .... No	3,000	**3,000**			**1 25**	
Doors, 2.6 by 6.6—1½ .... No	75		$1 30		1 50	
Doors, of white lead, one coat primed .... No			1 55			
Doors, 2½ by 6½—1½ .... 1st quality	75			1 60		
Do .... 2d quality	75			1 30		
Doors, 2½ by 6½—1⅝	75	**75**				
WOOD.						
Point of delivery.						
Cheyenne River agency .... cords	400	**400**				
Old Ponca agency .... do	300	**300**				
Red Cloud agency .... do	300	**300**				
HAY.						
New Red Cloud agency .... tons	100	**100**				
Old Ponca agency .... do	100	**100**				

Iowa, under advertisement of July 26, 1877, *&c.*—Continued.

rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Penner & Kelly.	E. P. Wilcox.	James D. Spalding.	T. S. Clarkson.	Broder, Moss & Jargon, and Geo. Beauman.	Gardner & Seaman.	J. H. Pratt.	H. E. Bonesteel.	N. J. Cramer.	James Bordeaux.	Thomas N. Bray.	E. L. Fletcher.
Points of delivery.											
Saint Paul.	Yankton.	Sioux City.									
...	$55 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	55 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
$40 00	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	80 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
50 00	80 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 00	27 00	28 50	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	36 00	21 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	29 00	**19 00**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	24 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 00	43 00	**39 90**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
30 00	...	**39 00**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 00	21 50	**20 00**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 00	18 50	**19 00**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 00	24 00	**20 00**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
27 00	36 00	**34 50**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 00	43 00	39 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24 00	21 00	**19 00**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		21 00									
		28 00									
10 00	18 50	**15 00**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22 00	24 00	**27 25**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10 00	18 50	**15 00**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2 00	2 50	3 10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	2 45									
		2 94									
		2 75									
10 00	18 50	16 75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1 25	3 00	2 45	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1 60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	1 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	**1 30**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	**$7 50**	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	5 25	$5 90	...	...	**$3 23**	...	**$3 25**	...	...
...	...	...	6 50	4 95	**$3 89**	$4 80	...	$6 80	...	...	...
...	...	...	4 75	10 90	4 89	...	4 43	...	**1 60**	...	$5 94
...	...	...	6 00	7 95	10 94	**5 60**	...	...	...	$8 94	...

ABSTRACT OF PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE

For Wichita agency, under

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates

Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	F. P. Shiffbauer.	J. F. Richard & Co.	Wilder & Palm.
			Points of delivery.		
			Lawrence or Kansas City.	Kansas City.*a*	Lawrence.*b*
Double plow-harness ... sets	20		$10 40	$12 00	
Single plow-harness ... do	20			6 00	
Plow-harness, No. 2 collar ... do	20				$10 90
Plow-harness, No. 3 collar ... do	20				9 70
Plow-harness, hog-skin collar ... do	20				
Plow-harness, 1½, with hip-straps ... do	20			19 00	
Wagon-harness, long tug, breeching ... do	10			21 00 22 00	
Wagon-harness, long-tug, hip-strap ... do	10	**10**		20 00	
Wagon harness, short tug, without hip, yoke and breast straps ... sets		**20**			
Wagon-harness, short tug, with hip-straps and without yoke and breast straps ... sets					
Wagon-harness, short tug, with yoke and breast straps do					
Wagon-harness, short tug, without hip-straps *c* ... do					
Wagon-harness, short tug, complete ... do					
Wagon-harness ... do	10		21 10		21 35 21 85
Wagons, 3 inch, complete ... number	10	**10**		65 00	65 00
Wagons, 3 inch, without bows and sheets ... do	10		74 00		
Double-shovel plows, wood beam ... do	40	**40**	4 00	3 50	3 75
Double-shovel plows, iron beam ... do	40				4 87 5 00

For Osage agency, under

Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	F. P. Shiffbauer.	J. F. Richard & Co.	Wilder & Palm.
Coffee ... pounds	12,000	**12,000**			
Salt ... barrels	20	**20**			
Bacon ... pounds	25,000	**25,000**			
Sugar ... do	24,000	**24,000**			
Soda ... do	2,000	**2,000**			
Axes ... dozen	33½			9 60 11 52	8 40 to 11 40

a Wagons delivered in Lawrence if desired.

b Wagons delivered at Kansas City.

AT LAWRENCE, KANS., FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE INDIAN SERVICE.

advertisement of January 3, 1877.

at which contracts have been awarded.

Joseph Rahskopf.	James G. Sands.	J. M. & S. M. Ewing.	Philip Rheinschild.	Gould & Kellogg.	Frank E. Bodwell.	Ridenour & Baker.	Cochran, Bittman & Taylor.	Plankinton & Armour.	Davidson & Brown.	George H Bell.	Slavens & Mansur
Points of delivery.											
Lawrence.	Lawrence.	Lawrence.	Lawrence or Kansas City.	Kansas City.a	Kansas City.	Lawrence.	Lawrence.	Kansas City.	Osage Agency.	Lawrence.	Kansas City.
....	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	$10 90	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	9 70	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	9 70	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
$25 00	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
25 50											
26 00											
26 50											
21 00	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
21 50											
21 90											
22 00											
22 50											
14 15	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
14 65											
15 15											
15 65											
16 75	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
17 25											
17 75											
18 25											
16 90	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
17 40											
16 90	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
17 40											
18 50	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
19 00											
19 50											
20 00											
....	21 85	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
	24 10										
	24 70										
....	......	$65 00	$62 00	$70 00	$62 00	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	......	......	*d*61 00								
....	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	......	......	3 75	3 50	3 75	......	......	......	......	......	......
....	......	......	*d*3 50								
....	......	......	....	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

advertisement of February 23, 1877.

Joseph Rahskopf.	James G. Sands.	J. M. & S. M. Ewing.	Philip Rheinschild.	Gould & Kellogg.	Frank E. Bodwell.	Ridenour & Baker.	Cochran, Bittman & Taylor.	Plankinton & Armour.	Davidson & Brown.	George H Bell.	Slavens & Mansur
....	......	......	....	......	......	$0 19 3/8	$0 21 1/8	......	......	......	......
....	......	......	....	......	......	**22 1/4**	22 1/4				
						22 5/8					
....	......	......	....	......	......	**1 95**	2 00	......	......	......	......
						2 05					
....	......	......	....	......	......	8 60	9 60	**$8 45**	*e*$12 25	$8 94	$8 83
....	......	......	....	......	......	**10**	10 1/4	......	......	......	......
....	......	......	....	......	......	**4 95**	5 00	......	......	......	......
....	......	......	8 50 to 10 25	......	......	....	....	......	......	......	......

c Breast-yoke, slide, and snaffle, 40 cents extra. *d* If delivered at Kansas City. *e* Short clear sides.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT LAWRENCE, KANS.—Continued.

For Osage agency, under advertisement of February 23, 1877—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	G. R. Gould.	Rheinschild & Lucas.	Morrow & Duncan.	Wilder & Palm.	J. F. Richard & Co.	J. T. Warne.	Joseph Rahskopf.
			Points of delivery.						
			Lawrence.	Kansas City.	Lawrence.	Lawrence and Kansas City.	Kansas City.	Lawrence.	Lawrence.
Hoes ....doz..	33½	......	......	$4 86 5 00 5 20 5 60	......	$4 50 4 80 5 40	$5 64 6 00 6 36	$5 40	......
Plows ....no..	75	......	$8 10	8 25	......	8 00	6 56 8 75	......	......
Shoes, horse ....lbs..	400	......	......	5 00	$5 25	4 75	4 60	4 80	......
Shoes, mule ....do..	200	......	......	6 00	......	5 75	5 t0	5 80	......
Horse-nails, 7-inch ....boxes..	3	......	......	*a*24 *b*25	......	*a*25	23	26	......
Horse-nails, 8-inch ....do..	3	......	......	*a*23 *b*24	......	24	22	26	......
Iron bolts, 2 packages, each of $\frac{5}{16}$ by 2, 2¼, 3, 4, 4½ ....pks..	10	......	......	5 50	6 45	6 25	4 62	4 65	......
Files, 6-inch, 3-corner, butcher..doz..	2	......	......	2 56	......	2 16	1 76	2 25	......
Files, 3-inch, flat-taper, butcher do...	2	......	......	1 46	......	1 35	90	1 60	......
Files, 3-inch, rat-tail, butcher ...do...	2	......	......	1 50	......	1 35	1 10	1 60	......
Files, 6-inch half-round, butcher do..	0½	......	......	2 65	......	2 00	1 50	2 00	......
Farriers' knives ....do ..	0¼	......	......	3 25 4 75	......	4 80	4 00	4 26	......
Solder ....lbs..	12	......	......	19	......	18	20	15	......
Gun-locks ....doz..	0½	......	......	12 00	......	11 80	15 00	11 56	......
Gun-tubes ....do...	2	......	......	75 1 10	......	1 00	30	1 75	......
Mainsprings ....do...	2	......	......	2 00	......	2 00	2 00	2 25	......
Revolving punch ....no..	......	......	......	1 75	......	....	1 50	1 56	$1 75 2 00
Halter-rings, 1¼-inch, No. 6....gross..	6	......	......	1 26	......	1 00	80	1 05	75
Halter-rings, 1½-inch, No. 4 .....do...	6	......	......	1 35	......	1 26	90	1 35	1 00
Halter-squares, 1¼-inch, japn'd..do...	6	......	......	1 66	......	1 45	1 20	1 75	1 46
Line-snaps, ⅞-inch, japanned....do ..	6	......	......	3 85	......	3 90	4 00	5 00	3 56
Harness-buckles, ¾-inch ....do ..	3	......	......	1 36	....	1 00	1 00	1 10	1 35
Harness-buckles, 1-inch ....do ..	3	......	......	1 65	......	1 35	1 46	1 56	1 70
Heel-balls ....doz..	4	......	......	25	......	22	15	....	40
Bristles ....oz..	2	......	......	1 30 1 65	......	75 1 50	80	....	85 to 1 25
Harness-awls ....gross..	2	......	......	2 30	......	....	2 50	....	1 90 2 50
Harness-oil, neat's-foot ....gall..	5	......	......	1 13	......	....	1 20	....	1 15
Heel-nails, ⅝-inch ....papers..	6	......	......	10	......	9	10	....	10
Pegs, ½-inch ....gall..	1	......	......	35	......	20	25	....	30 25
Tacks, assorted ....gross..	1	......	......	2 00	......	1 10 to 2 20	*c*45	....	75 to 1 40
Bridle-bits ....doz..	12	......	......	1 05	......	96⅔	90	1 25	1 00
Rivets, No. 8, ⅜-inch ....lbs..	12	......	......	50	......	....	45	50	50
Rivets, No. 8, ½-inch ....do...	12	......	......	50	......	....	45	50	55
Hay-forks, 3-tined ....doz..	16⅔	......	......	7 35	7 00	6 90 6 60	6 00	7 20	......
Handles, shaved ....do...	33⅓	......	......	2 75	......	3 00	....	....	......
Handles, turned ....do...	......	......	......	1 75	......	1 96 1 94	....	....	......
Handles, good ....do ..	......	......	......	......	......	....	....	1 92	......

a Plain. *b* Finished. *c* Per dozen papers.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT LAWRENCE, KANS.—Continued.

For Spotted Tail agency, under advertisement of April 17, 1877.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Articles.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	J. A. Smith & Co.	Cochran, Bittmann & Taylor.	Ridenour & Baker.
				Points of delivery.		
				Kansas City.	Kansas City.	Kansas City.
Coffee	bags	84				$0 21⅛
Do	do	86				21⅝
Do	do	143				21⅝
Do	do	94				19⅞
Sugar	barrels	100				10⅝
Do	do	50				10⅝
Do	do	67				10⅝
Do	do	67				10¾
Do	do	105				10¼
Do	do	100				10¾
Do	do	126				11

For Red Cloud and Spotted Tail agencies, under advertisement of June 8, 1877.

Articles.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	J. A. Smith & Co.	Cochran, Bittmann & Taylor.	Ridenour & Baker.
Sugar	pounds	56,000		$10 50 10 75 11 25	$10 75 11 00 11 50	
Do	barrels	50				**$10 62½**
Do	do	70				10 93
Do	do	59				11 12½
Do	do	41				11 18
Do	do	104				11 25
Do	do	107				11 31
Do	lbs	70,000				11 37½ 11 62½ 10 87½ 11 00

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE

Under advertisement

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates

Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Frank D. Brown.	J. F. Richards & Co.	Moline Wagon Company.	Frank E. Boswell.	Kansas Manufacturing Company.	E. Fenlon.
			Lawrence.	Lawrence.	Kansas City.	Kansas City.	Lawrence.	Kansas City.
Wagons, 3-inch, with bows and covers complete ....number..	40	......	a$57 75	$65 50	$65 00	$71 20 70 1[illegible]	$62 00	$66 65
Wagons, 3¼-inch, with bows and covers complete ....number..	Indefinite.	......	......	67 50	66 50	......	65 45	......
Wagons, 3½-inch, with bows and covers complete ....number..	do ..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Harness, long tug, breeching *f* ....sets..	40	...... **40**	......	19 75 **20 50**	......	......	......	......
Harness, lead, half-tug *f* ....sets..	40	...... **40**	......	15 00 **16 00**	......	......	......	......
Axes, Hunt's, 4½ pounds, shaved handle, number..	40	......	......	95	......	......	......	......
Spades, Ames's, best ....number..	10	......	......	1 00 1 10	......	......	......	......
Shovels, Ames's, best ....number..	10	......	......	95 1 05	......	......	......	......
Manila rope ....pounds..	1, 000	......	......	14½	......	......	......	......
Wagon whips *f* ....number..	40	......	......	55 65	......	......	......	......
Axle-grease ....boxes, dozen..	12	**40**	....	**70** 65	......	......	......	......
From		Caddo.	Coffeyville.	Kansas City.	Lawrence.	Leavenworth.	Muskogee.	Wichita.
Transportation. To—		E. Fenlon.	E. Fenlon.	D. C. Blossom.	E. Fenlon.	E. Fenlon.	D. C. Blossom.	Houghton and McLaughlin.
Kiowa and Comanche agency	......	**2 10**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wichita agency	......	**2 25**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Sac and Fox agency	......	......	**1 68**	1 85	......	......	1 25	1 49
Mexican Kickapoo Station	......	......	**2 12**	1 85	......	......	1 25	......
Absentee Shawnee Station	......	......	**2 12**	1 85	......	......	1 25	......
Pawnee agency	......	......	1 37	......	......	......	......	**99**
Osage agency	......	......	**1 00**	......	......	......	......	1 05
Kaw agency	......	......	1 18	......	......	......	......	**74**
Wichita, Kansas	......	......	......	......	**83**	**1 00**	......	......
Coffeyville, Kansas	......	......	......	......	**73**	**1 00**	......	......
Caddo, Indian Territory	......	......	......	......	**1 25**	**1 25**	......	......
Cheyenne and Arapaho agency	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Baxter Springs	......	......	......	**65**	**80**	**80**	......	......

Under advertisement

Erection of a stone school building, complete, at Pawnee agency ....number..	1	1	......	......	......	......	......	......
High fence for same ....feet..	Indefinite.	Indefinite.	......	......	......	......	......	......
Low fence for same ....feet..	do ..	do ..	......	......	......	......	......	......
Tight board fence ....feet..	do ..	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Single gates	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Double gates	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

a Two telegrams and one letter failed to bring any response from

b Delivered at Kansas City. *c* If required. *d* Delivered at Wichita.

AT LAWRENCE, KANS.—Continued.

of May 11, 1877.

at which contracts have been awarded.

Deere, Mansur & Co.	Rheinschild & Lucas.	Milburn Wagon Company.	James G. Sands.	Duncan, Wyeth & Co.	Joseph Rahskopf.	Ashton & Smith.	John L. Rankin.	A. Oliver.	John C. Watts.	Oliver Paul.	H. Juneau.
Kansas City.	Lawrence.	Kansas City.	Lawrence.	Kansas City.	Lawrence.						
$63 00 65 25	$64 50 *b*63 50	*d*$67 25 *e*64 25 63 25	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
64 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	65 75 *e*66 75 *d*69 75	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	$24 75	$23 00	$24 00 24 50	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	19 25	15 00	16 50 17 00	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	1 08⅓	......	1 25	1 04⅙	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	1 08⅓	......	1 15	1 06¼	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	1 10⅝	......	1 15	1 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	15	......	14	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	10¼ 64 80	83⅓	75 95	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	1 00	......	92	75	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Wichita.											
E. Fenlon.											
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
*c*2 10	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

of July 9, 1877.

Deere, Mansur & Co.	Rheinschild & Lucas.	Milburn Wagon Company.	James G. Sands.	Duncan, Wyeth & Co.	Joseph Rahskopf.	Ashton & Smith.	John L. Rankin.	A. Oliver.	John C. Watts.	Oliver Paul.	H. Juneau.
......	......	......	......	......	......	**$14,200 00**	$14,600 00	$17,409	......	$16,712 00	$23,596 00
......	......	......	......	......	......	*g*75	*g*80	......	*h*$8 00	*h*8 00	7 00
......	......	......	......	......	......	*g*65	*g*65	......	*h*6 49	*h*6 49	3 25
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	*h*7 20	*h*7 20	6 50
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	10 00
											11 00
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	15 00
											18 00

this bidder and contract was therefore awarded to next lowest bidder.
e Delivered at Lawrence. *f* Samples accompanied bid. *g* Per foot. *h* Per rod.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE

Under advertisement

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rate

Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Ridenour & Baker. Kansas City.	Cochran, Bittman & Taylor. Kansas City.	Berry Brothers & Finney. Sac and Fox agency.	Rankin & Slosson. Sac and Fox agency.	F. L. Cramer. Sac and Fox agency.
Sugar ....pounds.	39, 200	....	....	$10 35	....	....	......
	80, 200	....	$9 87½				
		80,200	**10 00**				
			10 12½				
			10 35				
			10 37½				
			10 50				
			10 62½				
	41, 000			*a*11 14			
Salt..................do....	27, 511	....	....	*b*75	....	....	......
barrels	99	**99**	**1 60**				
Lard ....pounds.	200	**200**	*c*10½	....	$0 20	$0 15	$0 15
Wheat ....bushels.	7, 000	**7,000**	....	....	....	....	......
Beef, delivered at Ponca agency, **pounds gross**	700, 000	**700,000**	....	....	....	....	......
	1, 700, 000	....	....	....	....	....	......
Beef, delivered at Osage and **Kaw agencies** ..pounds gross.	1, 000, 000	**1,000,000**	....	....	....	....	......
Beef, delivered at Quapaw agen-**cy**................. pounds net.	30, 000	**30,000**	....	....	....	....	......
Beef, delivered at Sac and Fox **agency**........... pounds net.	65, 000	**65,000**	....	....	....	**5 00**	4 49
Beef, delivered at Sac and Fox **agency**......... pounds gross.	14, 000	**14,000**	....	....	....	*e***5 36**24/41	*e*4 49
Flour, delivered at Pawnee **agency** .... pounds.	130, 000	**130,000**	....	....	....	....	......
Flour, delivered at Kaw agency, **pounds**	40, 000	**40,000**	....	....	....	....	......
Flour, delivered at Cheyenne **and Arapaho agency**.. pounds.	532, 500	....					
		532,500					
Flour, delivered at Kiowa and **Comanche agency** .... pounds.	250, 000	....	....	....	....	....	......
		250,000					
Flour, delivered at Wichita **agency** .... pounds.	150, 000	....	....	....	....	....	......
		150,000					
Flour, delivered at Caddo agen-**cy**......................pounds.	400, 000	....	....	....	....	....	......
Flour, delivered at Sac and Fox **agency**................ pounds.	82, 000	....	....	....	....	4 50	4 45
		82,000				**4 00**	
Flour, delivered at Quapaw **agency**............... pounds.	30, 000	**30,000**	....	....	....	....	......
Flour, delivered at Ponca agen-**cy**.....................pounds.	120, 000	**120,000**	....	....	....	....	......
Corn, delivered at Cheyenne and **Arapaho agency**...... pounds.	150, 000	**150,000**	....	....	....	....	......
Corn, delivered at Sac and Fox **agency** .... pounds.	**1,200**		....	....	1 49 3/28	**1 33** 13/14	1 50

Under advertisement

Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.					
White pine boards.........feet	600	**600**	....	....	....	....	......
Hard pine flooring..........do..	1, 000	**1,000**	....	....	....	....	......
Pine lumber, B stock, boards, 16 feet .... feet.	2, 000	**2,000**	....	....	....	....	......
Pine lumber, select, 16 feet 14 to 16 inches..............feet.	1, 000	**1,000**	....	....	....	....	......
Walnut boards, wide, 1-inch.do..	400	**400**	....	....	....	....	......
Oak lumber, 2-inch ....do..	200	**200**	....	....	....	....	......
Windows, 8 by 10, glazed, number	150	**150**	....	....	....	....	......

a Delivered at Denver. *b* Per 100 pounds. *c* Delivered at Lawrence. *d* Or $6 net. *e* Net. *f* For win- at same

AT LAWRENCE, KANS.—Continued.

of July 9, 1877.

at which contracts have been awarded.

R. C. Haywood.	Hiatt & Florer.	Levi Wilson.	Albert A. Newman.	Naylor & Kleinfield.	Hallowell & Goodner.	R. M. Williams.	Hewins & Titus.	M. C. Murdock.	J. R. Hallowell.	A. G. Balney.	J. G. McGammon.	Gurden Grovenor.
Osage agency.	Osage agency.											Lawrence.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
$1 45	**$1 39½**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	**$5 36 24/41** *f*2 20 *g*2 65	......	$3 23¼	*e*$6 75	*d*$3 10	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	**5 36 24/41** *f*2 20	......	......		......	$3 00	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	**$6 30⅝**	6 75	......	......	$7 00	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	3 38 3 58	**$3 15**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	**2 50**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	4 23 **4 03**	*h*4 15	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	4 65 **4 45**	*h*4 95	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	4 65 **4 45**	*h*4 65	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	2 75 2 50	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	4 25	4 55 4 15	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	3 50 3 30	......	......	......	......	......	......	$3 50	$3 20 2 90	**$2 85**	......
......	4 19	3 50 3 30	......	......	......	......	......	......	**3 00**	3 20 2 90	3 15	......
1 50	......	**1 50**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1 75	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

of September 10, 1877.

R. C. Haywood.	Hiatt & Florer.	Levi Wilson.	Albert A. Newman.	Naylor & Kleinfield.	Hallowell & Goodner.	R. M. Williams.	Hewins & Titus.	M. C. Murdock.	J. R. Hallowell.	A. G. Balney.	J. G. McGammon.	Gurden Grovenor.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**$27 50**
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**35 00**
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**21 00**
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**25 00**
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**110 00**
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**27 50**
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**78**

tered Texas stock. *g* If taken at two deliveries between August and October 20. *h* Or ¼ the amount, rates.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT LAWRENCE, KANS.—Continued.

Under advertisement of September 10, 1877—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Articles.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Ridenour & Baker.* Lawrence.	Crow & Newlin.* Lawrence.
Apples, dried	pounds	1,000	**1,000**	**$0 06**	....
Beans	do	850	**850**	**05**	....
Borax	do	5	**5**	**15**	....
Bath-brick	dozens	2	**2**	**75**	....
Brooms	do	8	**8**	**2 00**	....
Candles	pounds	120	**120**	**15**	....
Clothes-pins	gross	2	**2**	**37½**	....
Hominy	pounds	800	**800**	**02¾**	....
Lard, in tin cans	do	150	**150**	**11½**	....
Lye, in cans	dozens	3	**3**	**1 40**	....
Matches	gross	2	**2**	**4 50**	....
Coal-oil	gallons	200	**200**	**20**	....
Peaches, dried	pounds	400	**400**	**09½**	....
Rope, Sisal, 2 inch	feet	150	**150**	***a*12½**	....
Rope, Sisal, ⅝ inch	do	200	**200**	***a*12½**	....
Rope, cotton, ⅝ inch	do	3,000	**3,000**	**20**	....
Sal-soda	pounds	10	**10**	**03½**	....
Tea, Oolong	do	25	**25**	**50**	....
Arithmetics (Ray's)	dozens	2	**2**	....	**$4 50**
Arithmetics (White's)	do	3	**3**	....	**7 00**
Books, blank	do	4	**4**	....	**1 75**
Books, drawing	do	12	**12**	....	**2 75**
Books, copy	do	20	**20**	....	**1 65**
Cards, multiplication	gross	1	**1**	....	**5 00**
Cards, drawing	dozen sets	8	**8**	....	**3 50**
Chalk, crayon	dozen boxes	3	**3**	....	**3 00**
Erasers, blackboard	dozen	½	**1-2**	....	**3 00**
Charts, board	sets	2	**2**	....	**4 00**
Charts, large multiplication	do	3	**3**	....	**2 00**
Envelopes, printed	thousand	2	**2**	....	**8 50**
Erasers, rubber	dozens	4	**4**	....	**50**
Ink (Arnold's)	quarts	13	**13**	....	**1 00**
Ink, carmine	dozen	½	**1-2**	....	**3 00**
Ink, copying	quart	1	**1**	....	**1 25**
Mucilage	dozen	½	**1-2**	....	**6 00**
Map, Mitchell's outline	number	1	**1**	....	**10 00**
Paper, envelope	ream	¼	**1-4**	....	**8 00**
Paper, foolscap	do	1	**1**	....	**5 00**
Paper, legal-cap	do	½	**1-2**	....	**6 00**
Paper, letter-head, printed	do	4	**4**	....	**7 37½**
Pens, Gillott's, 303	gross	3	**3**	....	**1 50**
Pens, Esterbrook's bank	do	1	**1**	....	**1 00**
Penholders, school	do	2	**2**	....	**1 50**
Pencils, capenters'	dozens	4	**4**	....	**1 00**
Pencils, Faber's drawing	do	14	**14**	....	**1 00**
Pencils, slate	boxes	20	**20**	....	**25**
Readers, Edward's, 1st	dozens	6	**6**	....	**3 00**
Readers, Edward's, 3d	do	2	**2**	....	**8 00**
Readers, Wilson's, 1st	do	2	**2**	....	**4 50**
Reader's, Wilson's, 2d	do	2	**2**	....	**6 00**
Readers, Wilson's, 3d	do	1	**1**	....	**9 00**
Register, school (White's)	do	2	**2**	....	**1 00**
Records, class	number	4	**4**	....	**1 00**
Slates, 7 by 11	dozens	11	**11**	....	**2 17 3/11**
Red tape	spools	2	**2**	....	**50**
Wax, sealing	pounds	½	**1-2**	....	**2 00**
Memorandum books	dozens	2	**2**	....	**1 50**

*Only bidder. *a* Per pound.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT LAWRENCE, KANS—Continued.

Under advertisement of September 10, 1877—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	J. F. Richards & Co.* Point of delivery. Kansas City.
Axes, broad, 12-in ....no	2	$2 00
Axes, hand, 6-in ....do	1	1 12
Axes, handles shaved ....doz	10	2 40
Axes, 4 to 5 lbs., Hunt's .. no	6	83
Bell, 75 lbs ....do	1	27 50
Belting, rubber, 6-in., 4-ply .ft	50	29
Belting, rubber, 4-in., 3-ply .do	40	16
Bolts, carriage, assorted ...no	1,050	a31 95
Brads ....papers	2	05
Brace and 1 doz. ass'd bits .no	1	3 50
Butts, wrought, 3-in......doz	12	36
Bells, call ....no	4	1 00
Calipers, inside ....pairs	1	50
Chalk, carpenters' ....doz	3	07
Clothes-line, gal. wire ......ft	400	06¼
Files, mill, 14-in ....doz	1	7 50
Files, mill, 10-in ....do	1½	3 75
Files, mill, 6 in ....do	1-2	1 75
Files, mill, 12-in ....do	1	5 35
Files, ½-round, 12-in ....do	1-2	5 35
Files, round, ass'd sizes ..do	1	2 50
Files, flat, ass'd sizes .....do	1	3 50
Files, handsaw, 4-in ......do	3	1 10
Files, handsaw, 3½-in ....do	3	1 00
Files, wood, 14-in..........do	3	7 50
Forks, strapped, 4-tined ...no	1	70
Forks, strapped, 3-tined ..do	2	50
Glass, 12 x 16 ....boxes	1	2 70
Glass, 9 x 14..............do	2	2 50
Glass, 10 x 12 ....do	1	2 40
Grindstone and hangings, 24 x 4 ....no	1	1 65
Hatchets, lath, No. 2.......do	2	60
Hinges, 3 x 2½ ....doz	3	60
Iron, round, ½-in ....lbs	100	02 6/10
Iron, round, ½-in ....bdls	5	02 6/10
Iron, round, ⅝-in ....lbs	100	02¼
Iron, round, ⅝-in ....bdls	5	02¼
Iron, round, ⅜-in ....lbs	100	02⅛
Iron, round, ¾-in ....bdls	2	02⅛
Iron, round, ¾-in ....lbs	100	02 3/10
Iron, round, ¾-in ....bdls	2	02 3/10
Iron, round, 5/16-in ....lbs	50	03
Iron, round, 5/16-in ....bdls	3	03
Iron, round, 3/16-in ....lbs	50	05⅕
Iron, round, ¼-in ....bdls	2	03⅛
Iron, nail-rod ....do	1	08¼
Iron, ½-oval, ¾-in ....rods	15	05⅕
Iron, round, ¾-in ....bars	3	02⅜
Iron, band, 1¼ x ⅛ ....lbs	50	02 7/10
Iron, H. S., common ....do	300	03⅛
Iron, H. S., common, 1 x 3½, 1⅛ x ½, ¾ x ¼ ....bdls	3	03⅛
Iron, H. S., common, ⅝ x ½ do	1	02 7/10
Iron, H. S., common, 1 x ⅛..lbs	50	02 9/10
Iron, H. S., common, 1 x ¼ do	75	02⅛
Iron, ½-oval, 1 in. and ¾-in..do	150	03 3/10
Iron, Norway, 1 in.......bars	3	07½
Iron, hoop, 1 in............lbs	100	04
Iron, hoop, 1½-in ....do	50	03 3/10
Iron, square, ½, ⅜, and ⅝ in.do	150	02⅜
Iron, H. S., 1 x ⅝, 1½ x ⅛, ¾ x ¼, bundles	3	03⅛

Articles.	Quantity offered and awarded.	J. F. Richards & Co.* Point of delivery. Kansas City.
Knives, farrier.......... no	3	$0 37
Knives and forks, bone handle ....sets	120	1 40
Locks, door-knob rim....doz	12	5 00
Locks, cottage ....do	1	5 00
Machine, wash'g, Doty's..no	1	15 00
Metal, Babbitt ....lbs	20	14
Measures, wood, ½ bush...no	2	25
Nails, 40-penny, spikes...lbs	100	b2 60
Nails, 20-penny, cut.......do	300	b2 60
Nails, 10-penny, cut.......do	400	b2 60
Nails, 8-penny, cut ....do	500	b2 85
Nails, 6-penny, cut ....do	300	b3 10
Nails, 8-penny, casing ...do	100	b3 60
Nails, 6-penny, casing....do	100	b3 85
Nails, 8-penny, fencing...do	200	b2 85
Nails, 7-p'ny, H. S. Globe do	25	23
Nails, 8-p'ny, H. S. Globe.do	25	22
Nails, 7-p'ny, Northwestern, pounds	50	20
Nails, 6-p'ny, Wheeling wro't, pounds	100	22
Nails, 8-p'ny, Wheeling wro't, pounds	100	22
Nuts, ass'd, wro't, ¼ to ½ ..lbs	50	12
Nuts, assorted, ¼-in ......do	10	06½
Nuts, assorted, ⅜-in ......do	10	07½
Oilers.....................no	2	20
Packing, gum.............lbs	10	30
Packing, hemp ....do	10	12½
Punches, belt, 1 to 4 ......no	4	16
Rasps, horse, assorted ...doz	1-2	13 50
Rasps, wood, assorted....do	1-2	5 50
Rasps, 14-in...............do	1-2	7 50
Rules, carpenters', 2-ft ....no	3	75
Rules, carpenters', 1-ft ...do	4	55
Saw, hand, Diston's.......do	1	1 75
Saw, cir., 24-in. cut-off....do	1	9 00
Screws, ¾ to 2 in ....doz	20	02
Screws, wire, ½-in ....do	2	02
Screw-plate ....no	1	4 25
Shoes, horse, Bunder's ...lbs	500	b4 50
Shoes, mule, Bunder's ...do	700	b5 50
Shovels, strapped........doz	1-2	12 00
Shovels, scoop ....do	1-2	15 00
Sickle-grinder ....no	1	9 00
Spades, strapped ....doz	1-2	12 50
Spoke-auger...............no	1	4 50
Spoke starter.............do	1	85
Stove-pipe ....joints	12	20
Stove-pipe elbows ....no	3	20
Swage, Emerson's adjustable ....no	1	2 50
Tuyeres, iron ....do	2	3 25
Thimbles, 6-in., for chimney, dozen	2	60
Vise, heavy ....no	1	c12½
Washers, assorted ....lbs	10	10
Wrenches, monkey, 10-in .no	1	60
Wrenches, monkey, 12-in do	1	75
Wringers, clothes ....do	2	5 00

* Only bidder. *a* For the lot. *b* Per keg. *c* Per pound.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE

Under advertisement

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates

Articles.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Bailey, Smith & Co.*	Robert D. Mason.*	Kimball Bros.*	John A. Dailey.
			Points of delivery.			
			Chicago.	Lawrence.	Kansas City.	Lawrence.
Boots ....pairs..	40	....	....	$2 40	....	....
				2 90		
				3 12		
		40	....	**3 25**		
Bedsteads....no..	30	**30**	a**$2 74**	....	....	....
School-desks, 1, 2, B ....no..	24	**24**	**5 62$\frac{1}{2}$**	....	....	....
School-desks, 3 ....no..	2	**2**	**5 25**	....	....	....
Back seats....no..	4	**4**	**4 12$\frac{1}{2}$**	....	....	....
Teacher's desk....no..	1	**1**	**10 50**	....	....	....
Stools ....no..	100	**100**	a**75**	....	....	....
Table-legs ....no..	48	**48**	a**21**	....	....	....
Boiler....no..	1	**1**	....	....	b**$998 00**	....
					a1,050 00	
					1,050 00	
Sugar-bowls....doz..	1	**1**	....	....	....	**$5 00**
Lamp-chimneys....doz..	10	**10**	....	....	....	**75**
Lamp-chimneys....doz..	3	**3**	....	....	....	**60**
Cups and saucers ....doz..	19	**19**	....	....	....	**1 30**
Vegetable-dishes....doz.	5$\frac{1}{2}$	**5$\frac{1}{2}$**	....	....	....	**3 81$\frac{9}{11}$**
Dust-pans, large ....doz..	$\frac{1}{2}$	**1-2**	....	....	....	**2 00**
Porcelain kettles ....no..	3	**3**	....	....	....	**1 58$\frac{1}{2}$**
Lamps ....no..	6	**6**	....	....	....	**1 75**
Bakers' pans....doz.	1	**1**	....	....	....	c**12$\frac{1}{2}$**
Dinner-plates ....doz..	19	**19**	....	....	....	**1 25**
Platters....doz..	2$\frac{1}{2}$	**2$\frac{1}{2}$**	....	....	....	**5 00**
Pitchers, cream ....doz..	2	**2**	....	....	....	**3 50**
Pitchers, molasses ....doz..	2	**2**	....	....	....	**4 00**
Pitchers, water ....doz..	2	**2**	....	....	....	**7 00**
Salts, table....doz.	4	**4**	....	....	....	**50**
Spoons, table ....doz.	12	**12**	....	....	....	**1 35**
Spoons, tea....doz.	12	**12**	....	....	....	**1 00**
Wash-basins ....doz.	2	**2**	....	....	....	**2 25**
Wicks, lamp ....gross.	1	**1**	....	....	....	**80**
For the Quapaw agency, Indian Territory.						
Erection of dwelling-house at Quapaw agency:						
Complete....	**1**	....	....	....	....	....
Without blinds	....	**1**	....	....	....	....
Blinds for all windows of house	....	....	....	....	....	....
For Kiowa and Comanche agency						
Erection of Indian houses (10 or more):						
All pine....	....	**10**	....	....	....	....
Native oak....	....	....	....	....	....	....

* Only bidder.

a Delivered at Lawrence.

AT LAWRENCE, KANS.—Continued.

of September 10, 1877—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.

Thomas W. Smith.	Charles E. Mack.	Hick, Kelby & Wright.	U. R. Wood.	John Hammond.	O. P. Smith.	Parr, Knoblock & Yeomans.	D. J. Hoffman.	William Wykes.	John Q. Ashton.	Reese & Sawyer.	Logan & Fuller.	George Holt.	Willis & Stern.
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***under advertisement of April* 24, 1877.**

Thomas W. Smith.	Charles E. Mack.	Hick, Kelby & Wright.	U. R. Wood.	John Hammond.	O. P. Smith.	Parr, Knoblock & Yeomans.	D. J. Hoffman.	William Wykes.	John Q. Ashton.	Reese & Sawyer.	Logan & Fuller.	George Holt.	Willis & Stern.
$3, 870	$3, 200	$4, 000	$3, 445	......	......	[a] $4, 887 18½	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	$3, 486	**$2,950**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	120	**120**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

***under advertisement of May* 5, 1877.**

Thomas W. Smith.	Charles E. Mack.	Hick, Kelby & Wright.	U. R. Wood.	John Hammond.	O. P. Smith.	Parr, Knoblock & Yeomans.	D. J. Hoffman.	William Wykes.	John Q. Ashton.	Reese & Sawyer.	Logan & Fuller.	George Holt.	Willis & Stern.
......	......	......	......	98[illegible]	......	......	$694	**$650**	$780	$1, 000	$1, 250	$1, 025	$1, 530
......	......	......	......	94[illegible]	......	......	......	600	......	......	1, 175	......	......

b Delivered at Saint Louis. *c* Per pound.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT INDIAN AGENCIES.

Under advertisement of A. C. Williams, December 1, 1877.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

WICHITA, INDIAN TER.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. F. Wilson.	Wilson Jones.	C. E. Mann.	William Woodard.	F. P. Schiffbauer.
Oak .... ft..	50,000	**50,000**	$14 75	$17 78	$18 00	$18 00	**$9 40**
Cotton-wood .... ft..			14 75	17 78	9 00	18 00	**9 40**
Walnut .... ft..			14 75	17 78	28 00	18 00	**9 40**
Cedar .... ft..			....	....	40 00	....	....

Under advertisement of A. C. Williams, February 10, 1877.

WICHITA, INDIAN TER.—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	James Lawrence.	John Hiles.	William G. Williams.	Thomas Topping.	Henry Ben.	J. H. Conners.
Breaking 100 acres prairie lands	100	**100**	$3 00	**$3 50**	$3 50	....	....	....
Lime:								
At agency .... bush..	400	....	....	....	....	$0 75	....	....
At kiln .... do..	....	....	....	....	....	40	....	....
Charcoal:								
At agency .... bush..	1,200	**900**				30	$0 23	**$0 21**
At pit .... do ..	....	....	....	....	....	28	19	20

Under advertisement of June 15, 1877.

(To be delivered at Osage agency.)

OSAGE, INDIAN TER.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Joseph Bruser.	H. A. McKettrick.	B. F. Saunders.	Hewins & Titus.	R. C. Crowell & Co.	John K. Rankin.
Texas cows with their calves, per head	500	**500**	$16 50	$17 25	$18 00	**$14 40**	*$32 50	$19 75 19 00
Texas yearlings	....	....	....	....	....	8 85	....	....
Two years old	....	....	....	....	....	**11 85**	....	....
Texas cows without calves	....	....	....	....	....	**13 85**	....	....

* Kind not mentioned.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.

Under advertisement of November 27, 1876.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

OSAGE, IND. TER.—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	G. W. Knowles.	J. W. Millspaugh.	Burnett Bros. & H. O. Lyster.	John W. Burns.	A. A. Newman.	J. E. Finney.
Furnishing material and building fence .... per rod	....	......	$24 99	*$19 85 †20 85	$24 45	**$19 17**	....	....
Reroofing school-house, square of 100 feet	....	......	11 24	12 00	10 00	**14 75**	....	....
Additional for valleys on roof, per square foot	....	......	21	50	20	....	....	....
Glazing, furnishing putty, per glass	....	......	......	....	15	....	....	....

Under advertisement of February 15, 1877.

	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	G. W. Knowles.	J. W. Millspaugh.	Burnett Bros. & H. O. Lyster.	John W. Burns.	A. A. Newman.	J. E. Finney.
Corn, delivered at Osage agency .... bushels..	....	4,000	....	....	....	....	$0 76 **74**	$0 79 77

Under general notice of December 30, 1876.

To be delivered at Quapaw agency.

QUAPAW, IND. TER.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John C. Murdock.	John West & Co.	Thomas Peckham.	Pooler & Stilley.	J. S. Gillespie.	Kenworthy & Kelsey.
Beef, (net) .... pounds..	1,300	....	$7 00	*a*$6 75 *b*6 50	*c*$5 00	....	....	....
	11,000	**11,000**	....	....	....	**$6 00**	....	....

Under general notice of May 7, 1877.

(To be delivered at Quapaw agency.)

	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	John C. Murdock.	John West & Co.	Thomas Peckham.	Pooler & Stilley.	J. S. Gillespie.	Kenworthy & Kelsey.
Plowing	160	**160**	....	....	....	....	$3 50	**$2 75**

Under general notice of May 11, 1877.

(To be delivered at Quapaw agency.)

QUAPAW, IND. TER.—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Williams & Moore.	Henry Jaynes.	Charles Hutchinson.	Leonard Coles.	Moses Pooler.	William Baker.	Walter S. Tuttle.	R. W. Kelsey.
Cows with calves..no	60	**60**	....	......	**$19 75**	$23 00	$24 00	$20 75	$19 90	....
	40	......	....	$25 00	....	....	....	....	....	....
	54	......	$23 70	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Without calves..no	6	......	19 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Cows with calves..no	40	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$19 75
Without calves..no	20	......	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	
Bull ....no.	1	......	37 50	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

* Hewed posts. † Sawed posts.

a Until May 1. *b* From May 1 to July 1. *c* Refused to enter into contract.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS

Under advertisement of John D. Miles

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates

CHEYENNE AND ARAPAHO, IND. TER.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	T. C. Shoemaker.	James Strong.	Lee & Reynolds.	W. G. Williams.	Garvin & Murray.	A. J. Davison.	O. A. Harvey.	William Wykes.	W. N. Hubbell.	J. A. Becker.	P. O. Shea.	William Van Epps.
Milch-cows, with calves	10	**10**	**$20 00**	$17 33⅓	$17	$18 00	$17 00	....	....	....	....	......	...	.....
Heifers, two years' old	100	**63**	**11 00**	12 33⅓	12	12 50	14 00	....	....	....	....	......	...	.....
Heifers, one year old	300	**249**	**7 25**	7 33⅓	8	8 50	9 25	....	....	....	....	......	...	.....

Under advertisement

	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	T. C. Shoemaker.	James Strong.	Lee & Reynolds.	W. G. Williams.	Garvin & Murray.	A. J. Davison.	O. A. Harvey.	William Wykes.	W. N. Hubbell.	J. A. Becker.	P. O. Shea.	William Van Epps.
Construction and completion of addition to school-building	...	......	....	....	....	......	......	$897	$823 70	$975	**$759 02**	$775 50	$870	....

Under agent's advertise

FLANDREAU, DAK.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	T. C. Shoemaker.	James Strong.	Lee & Reynolds.	W. G. Williams.	Garvin & Murray.	A. J. Davison.	O. A. Harvey.	William Wykes.	W. N. Hubbell.	J. A. Becker.	P. O. Shea.	William Van Epps.
Oxen.....prs	10	**12**	....	....	....	......	.....	...	....	....	....	......	....	$72 00
Wagons	18	**22**	....	....	....	......	.....	...	....	....	....	......	....	63 00
Plows, breaking	30	**30**	....	....	....	......	.....	...	....	....	....	......	....	20 00
Plows, crossing	12	**12**	....	....	....	......	.....	...	....	....	....	......	....	11 00
Harrows, Scotch	20	**20**	....	....	....	......	.....	...	....	....	....	......	....	8 00
Plows, double shovel	12	**12**	....	....	....	......	.....	...	....	....	....	......	...	4 00
Chains, cable.....lbs	18	**18**	....	....	....	......	.....	...	....	....	....	......	....	12[illegible]
Stoves, cooking	40	**50**	....	....	....	......	.....	...	....	....	....	......	...	20 00 21 00
Pipe, stove, jts.	200	**250**	....	....	....	......	.....	...	....	....	....	......	....	20 00
Cows	30	**35**	....	....	....	......	.....	...	....	....	....	......	....	25 00
Chains, (lbs.), straight-link	10	**10**	....	....	....	......	.....	...	....	....	....	......	....	12[illegible]

Under agent's advertise

FORT BERTHOLD, DAK. For the erection of frame buildings at Fort Berthold, Dak.:	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	T. C. Shoemaker.	James Strong.	Lee & Reynolds.	W. G. Williams.	Garvin & Murray.	A. J. Davison.	O. A. Harvey.	William Wykes.	W. N. Hubbell.	J. A. Becker.	P. O. Shea.	William Van Epps.
School-house	1	**1**	....	....	....	......	.....	...	....	....	....	......	....	......
Issue-room	1	**1**	....	....	....	......	.....	...	....	....	....	......	....	......
Barn	1	**1**	....	....	....	......	.....	...	....	....	....	......	....	......

MADE AT INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.

United States Indian agent, May 18, 1877.

at which contracts have been awarded.

Richards & Lyons.	Rushford Wagon Co.	Goewey & Co.	Frank H. Peavey.	Fred. Holcomb.	M. Morse & Son.	Samuel Dunning.	Phillips & Brown.	Henry Dion.	M. J. Edgerly.	W. M. Cooper and L. L. Fernholy.	C. W. Darling.	C. S. Weaver & Co.	C. K. Howard.
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of John D. Miles, June 28, 1877.													
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ment of October 17, 1876.													
$35 00	......	......	......	$100	......	$10900	......	......	......	......	......	......	**$74 00**
70 00	$70 00	......	$66 37	......	$70 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**62 50**
24 07	......	$17 75	16 90	......	24 80	......	**$19 20**	......	......	......	......	......	26 00
18 00	......	10 00	10 47	......	15 50	......	**12 20**	......	......	......	......	......	14 00
11 00	......	......	9 40	......	9 75	......	10 75	......	......	......	......	......	**9 90**
5 50	......	......	5 05	......	4 75	......	**5 90**	......	......	......	......	......	6 00
12½	......	*2 15	......	......	......	......	**12½**	......	......	......	......	......	14
21 00	......	19 50	......	......	26 00	......	**21 90**	......	......	......	......	......	22 75
18	......	18½	......	......	23	......	**22**	......	......	......	......	......	33
30 00	......	......	......	37 00	......	34 49	......	......	......	......	......	......	**24 00**
10	......	*1 75	......	......	......	......	**12**	......	......	......	......	......	12
ment of May 12, 1877.													
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$1,718	$2,400	$5,740	**$2,600**	$2,050	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1,500	2,600		**1,400**	1,375	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	4,500	2,300		**1,950**	2,600	......

* Each.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS

Under agent's advertise

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates

STANDING ROCK, DAK.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. J. Cramer.	Burleigh & Kes.	G. W. Felt.	B. B. Moss.	Edward Palmer.	P. Salms.	Peter Johnson.
Wood ....cords..	300	**300**	$5 90	$6 50	$6 93	$4 94	**$5 20**	....	....
Hay ....tons.	75	**75**	......	......	12 50	......	**4 75**	....	....

List of proposals for breaking land

For breaking, cross-plowing, and harrowing land at Standing Rock agency ....acres..	600	**600**	......	......	......	......	....	$3,080	$3,000

Under agent's advertise

STANDING ROCK, DAK.—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	W. C. Snodgrass.
Milch cows	250	250	$34 50

Under advertisement

Erecting buildings at Standing Rock agency	....	....	....

MADE AT INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.

ment of August 27, 1877.

at which contracts have been awarded.

Frank Flemming.	David R. Mead.	S. P. Simonson.	Isaac Cable.	J. F. Savitts.	J. W. Raymond.	B. Lannigan.	L. Headly.	C. W. Frede.	John Whalen.	W. O. Winston.	Dunning & Randall.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

at Standing Rock agency, May 21, 1877.

$3,162	$3,488	$3,636	$3,912	**$4,058**	**$4,231**	**$4,330**	$4,350	$4,410	$5,851	$5,900	$6,300

ment of June 21, 1877.

Fred. Poehler.	N. P. Clark.	Charles E. Hedges.	Julius Austrian.	H. S. Parkin.	R. Mason.	R. S. Munger.
$29 70	$29 00	**$28 75**	$44 50	....	....	....

of July 31, 1877.

....	....	....	....	$18,700	$19,980	**$14,975**

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS

Under advertisement of James McLaughlin,

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates

DEVIL'S LAKE, DAK.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	N. G. Garceton.	Charles L. Haas.	J. A. Bailey.	F. Veitt.	E. D. Comings.	Nahum Stone.	Henry Belland.	James Story.	A. J. McDougal.
			Points of delivery.								
			Minneapolis.	Agency.	Agency.	Agency.	Jamestown	Agency.	Agency.	Saint Paul.	Agency.
Bulls	2	**2**	$45 00	$48 00	$35 00	$27 50	**$55 00**	$47 43	$26 00	$30 00	......
Cows	50	**50**	37 00	38 00	34 75	32 50	**32 00**	31 43	29 75	29 00	$[illegible]
Horses, span	1	**1**	350 00	......	374 00	350 00	**260 00**	297 00	......	250 00	290 00
Harness, sets	1	......	......	......	......	40 00	26 00				
		1					**30 00**	......	......	......	......
Oxen, yoke	20	**16**	135 00	126 00	124 00	122 50	**120 00**	119 73	100 00	110 00	99 00
Ox-yokes	20	**20**	......	......	......	4 50	**4 00**	......	......	......	3 00
Ox-chains	20	**20**	......	......	......	2 50	**2 25**	......	......	......	......
Pigs	200	**200**	......	......	......	4 50	**4 50** 4 75	......	4 75	4 00 to 5 00	......
Saddle	1	......	......	......	......	14 00	6 00	......	......	......	......
		1					**9 00**				
Wagon	1	**1**	......	......	......	80 00	**97 50**	......	......	......	......
Wagon-bows, sets	10	**10**	......	......	......	2 00	**1 25**	......	......	......	......
Wagon-covers	10	**10**	......	......	......	4 50	**6 00**	......	......	......	......

MADE AT INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.

Indian Agent, of April 28, 1879.

at which contracts have been awarded.

Castner & Penner.	Smith, Cobb & Co.	Henry Poehler.	William Bouret.	Herman W. Stone.	Maxfield & Co.	John Chambers.	Christopher Byrnes	Charles Friend.	C. Prosl.	J. M. Waldron.	Philip O'Connor.	Metzger & Bordigheimer.	Strong, Hackett & Chapin.	N. P. Clark.
Points of delivery.														
Saint Paul.	Jamestown.	Agency.	Agency.	Agency.	Saint Paul.	Agency.	Jamestown and St. Paul	Saint Paul.	Saint Paul.	Agency.	Agency.	Saint Paul.	Saint Paul.	Agency.
$50 00	$49 50	$40 00	$40 00	$35 00	......	......	$40 00	......	......	$43 24	$70 00	......	......	$30 00
38 00	39 50	34 75	30 00	33 00	......	$48 00	30 00	......	......	29 24	50 00	......	......	29 00
325 00	350 00	300 00	275 00	275 00	......	......	......	......	......	300 00	300 00	......	......	300 00
	......	33 00	......	......	......	......	......	$30 00	$.7 00	31 00	38 00	$27 00	......	30 00
35 00														
110 00	137 00	124 00	100 00	100 00	......	130 00	125 00	......	......	129 00	140 00	......	......	109 00
5 00	......	......	3 50	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$4 35	......
													4 65	
1 75	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	1 25	......	......	1 75	......
5 00	......	8 25	4 00	......	......	......	5 00	......	......	08½ lb.	......	......	......	......
15 00	......	7 00	......	......	......	......	......	4 50	5 00	10 00	15 00	4 50	......	......
								9 00						
70 00	......	85 00	......	......	$100 00	......	......	......	......	81 00	110 00	......	......	70 00
75 00										150 00				
1 25	......	......	......	......	1 00	......	......	......	......	1 50	......	......	......	......
6 00	......	......	......	......	6 00	......	......	......	......	5 70	......	......	......	......

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS

Under advertisement of James McLaughlin,

NOTE.—Figures in large type indicate the rates

DEVIL'S LAKE, DAK.—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	P. H. Kelly & Co.	John J. Penner.	McQuillan, Beaupre & Co.	Anthony Kelly & Co.	Frank Hankey & Co.	Hall & Parr.	William A. Van Slyke.
			Points of delivery.						
Cultivators, corn	10	**8**							
Cross-plows	1[illegible]	**8**							
Two horses, wagon, and harness									

Under agent's advertise

DEVIL'S LAKE, DAK.—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	P. H. Kelly & Co.	John J. Penner.	McQuillan, Beaupre & Co.	Anthony Kelly & Co.	Frank Hankey & Co.	Hall & Parr.	William A. Van Slyke.
Apples, dried, lbs	1,800	**1,800**	**$0 05** 07		$0 $05\frac{1}{4}$	$0 $05\frac{3}{4}$		$0 $06\frac{3}{4}$	
Cattle, beef, do	30,000	**30,000**	20 25				$0 $07\frac{88}{100}$		
Butter, do	1,000	**1,000**	**25**	$0 28					$0 10 15 20.25
Candles, do	1,000	**1,000**	**$15\frac{65}{100}$** $14\frac{1}{2}$		14	$13\frac{70}{100}$		$14\frac{1}{2}$	
Cod-fish, do	500	 **500**	$04\frac{9}{10}$ **06**		05	$04\frac{93}{100}$		06	
Mustard, do	12	**12**	**15** 22		16	19		22	
Mackerel, bbl	1	**1**	**$16\frac{75}{100}$** $17\frac{8}{11}$		17 00			18 00	
Matches, gross	4	**4**	**2 00**		8 95	2 00		2 00	
Oil, kerosene, galls	200	**200**	**24** 28		24			29	
Pepper, lbs	100	**100**	**$16\frac{9}{10}$**		17	17		28 25	
Sirup, bbl	1	 **1**	42 50 **60**		50	43 58		49 60	
Starch, lbs	25	 **25**	$04\frac{5}{8}$ **05**		05	$04\frac{58}{100}$		$05\frac{3}{4}$	
Salt, bbls	6	**6**	**1 25**		1 30	1 25		1 45	
Vinegar, galls	1	 **1**	12 **15**		$12\frac{1}{2}$	14 $15\frac{1}{2}$		15 18	

MADE AT INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.

Indian Agent, of April 28, 1877—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.

Lange Harnel.	Charles L. Haas.	J. C. Armington.	F. Veitt.	E. D. Comings.	Castner & Penner.	Maxfield & Co.	J. M. Waldron.	Deere & Co.	J. G. Schmidt.	Saint Paul Plow-Works.	Monitor Plow-Works.	A. H. Wilder.	John H. Chambers.	Christopher Byrnes.
Points of delivery.														
			Agency.	Jamestown.	Saint Paul.	Saint Paul.	Agency.	Jamestown.	Saint Paul.	Jamestown.	Minneapolis.			
......	......	......	$9 50	$4 67	$4 00 5 00	$4 00 5 00 7 00	$8 10	$4 00 6 75	$3 50	$4 50 5 80	$3 00 4 00	......	......	......
......	......	......	21 50	11 00	12 75 to 15 00	11 00 14 00	16 12	10 50 12 00	13 30	15 24 16 02	11 00 12 50	....	....	....
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$550 00	$415 00	$350 00

ment of October 11, 1877.

......	......	......	......	......	......	$0 08	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
0 09 75/100	$0 07 40/100	$0 08	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	22	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
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......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	30	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
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......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.

Under agent's advertisement of October 12, 1877.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

DEVIL'S LAKE, DAK.—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Noyes Bros. & Cutler.	P. H. Kelley & Co.	Charles Friend.	Mayo & Clark.	Strong, Hackett & Chapin.	George L. Farwell.	Janny, Moles, Brooks & Co.
Nails, 8-penny ....kegs..	15	**20**	....	$2 90	......	$3 00	$2 60	**$2 85**	$2 85
Nails, 10-penny ....do...	15		....	2 65	......	2 75	2 60	**2 60**	2 60
Nails, 20-penny ....do...	15		....	2 65	......	2 75	2 60	**2 60**	......
Nails, 30-penny ....do...	15		....	......	......	2 75	2 60	**2 60**	......
Sash, 8 by 10, glazed ....pairs..	50	....	......	22	......	......	......	....	......
Axle-grease, Frazer's best.....cases	4	....	3 60	3 40	......	3 50	3 50	....	3 35
Axle-grease, diamond..........do...	4	**4**	2 45	......	......	......	......	**2 50**	......
Glass, 8 by 10 ....boxes	5	**6**	2 02½	2 25	......	2 00	2 35	**2 00**	2 00
Glass, 10 by 14 ....do..	1	**1**	2 02	2 25	......	2 00	2 35	**2 25**	2 00
Chimneys, flint, No. 1 ....gross	1	**1**	6 00	7 25	......	......	6 90	**6 25**	......
Chimneys, flint, No. 0 ....do ..	½	**½**	5 30	6 75	......	......	6 50	**2 80**	......
Lead, white straight, pure, in wood. lbs	50	**50**	09¼	......	......	......	08½	**08½**	09
Lead, white, pure, in wood .....do...	50	....	08¼	......	......	......	......	....	......
Lead, white, brilliant tin ....do...	50	....	08½	......	......	......	......	....	......
Lead, red, in oil ....do...	10	....	18	......	......	......	18	....	......
Lead, red, dry ....do...	10	**10**	10	......	......	......	10	**09**	......
Vermilion, American, dry......do ..	5	**5**	19	......	......	......	19	**22**	......
Vermilion, Chinese............do...	5	....	1 00	......	......	......	1 00	....	......
Lamp-black ....do...	2	**2**	14	10	......	......	14	**15**	......
Whale-oil, No. 1 ....gallons	10	**10**	85	......	......	......	85	**90**	......
Boiled oil ....do...	5	**5**	84	75	......	......	84	**86**	......
Varnish, furniture ....do...	5	**5**	1 20	......	......	......	1 20	**1 38**	......
Polish, stove ....gross	1	**1**	3 75	4 75	......	3 75	3 75	**2 50**	3 00
Putty, bladder, straight pure ...lbs..	100	**100**	04	03½	......	03	02¾	**02¾**	03
Brooms ....dozen	20	**20**	......	1 75	......	1 90	1 75	**1 70**	......
				2 00	......	2 10	......	....	......
Pails, hoop, 3 ....do...	10	**10**	......	1 70	......	1 75	1 85	**1 75**	......
Rope, Sisal, ⅜-inch ....lbs..	100	**100**	......	11	......	11¼	10½	**10**	10
Rope, Sisal, ½-inch ....do...	100	....	......	10½	......	11½	10½	10	10
Tubs, wash, 18-inch ....dozen	4	**4**	......	5 75	......	4 75	5 75	**4 25**	......
Boards, wash...................do ..	4	**4**	......	1 90	......	1 65	1 80	**1 75**	......
				2 25	......	......	......	....	......
Bits, ring, best, straight ....do...	4	....	......	......	1 25	1 25	1 00	....	......
Harness, iron-overtop ....do...	....	....	......	......	5 25	......	......	....	......
Collars, team (small) ....do...	2	**2**	......	......	19 00	......	17 00	**17 50**	......
Leather, harness, Pittsburgh ....lb..	....	....	......	......	36	......	......	....	......
Augers, extra, 1-inch..........dozen	3	**3**	....	......	......	5 10	6 00	**4 75**	4 40
Augers, extra, 1¼-inch ....do...	3		....	......	......	6 00	6 00	**5 75**	5 00
Augers, extra, 1½-inch ....do...	3		....	......	......	7 20	6 00	**6 75**	6 25
Carriage-bolts, 5/16 by 2	400	**400**	......	......	......	80	(a)	**80**	95
Carriage-bolts, 5/16 by 3	400	**400**	......	......	......	90	(a)	**90**	95
Carriage-bolts, 5/16 by 4	400	**400**	......	......	......	1 00	(a)	**1 00**	95
Carriage-bolts, 5/16 by 5	400	**400**	......	......	......	1 10	(a)	**1 10**	95
Carriage-bolts, ⅜ by 3	300	**300**	......	......	......	1 15	(a)	**1 10**	1 35
Carriage-bolts, ⅜ by 4	300	**300**	......	......	......	1 30	(a)	**1 25**	1 35
Carriage-bolts, ⅜ by 5	300	**300**	......	......	......	1 45	(a)	**1 40**	1 35
Carriage-bolts, ⅜ by 6	300	**300**	......	......	......	1 60	(a)	**1 55**	1 35
Tire-bolts, ¼ by 1½	100	**75**	......	......	......	40	(a)	**48**	50
Tire-bolts, ¼ by 2	100	**25**	......	......	......	50	(a)	**50**	50
Tire-bolts, ¼ by 2½	100	....	......	......	......	53	(a)	....	50
Tire-bolts, ¼ by 3	100	**25**	......	......	......	55	(a)	**55**	50
Tire-bolts, ¼ by 3½	100	....	......	......	......	58	(a)	....	50
Tire-bolts, ¼ by 4	100	**25**	......	......	......	65	(a)	**58**	50

a 75 per cent. discount from price-list.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT INDIAN AGENCIES—Continued.

Under agent's advertisement of October 12, 1877—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

DEVIL'S LAKE, DAK.—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Mayo & Clark.	Strong, Hackett & Chaplin.	George L. Farwell.	Janny, Moles, Brooks & Co.	Jacob A. Miller.	Castner & Penner.	Charles F. Diether.
Coffee-mills, iron-hopper, No. 3 ... dozen	5	**5**	$3 60	$3 50	**$3 30**	$3 25			
Coffee-pots, 3-quart ... do	6	**6**	2 65	2 75	**2 60**				
Rivets, copper ... lbs	2	**2**	45	47	**45**	43			
Forks, 3-tine, strapped ... dozen	5	**5**	5 70	6 30	**5 50**	6 00			
Hinges, strap, 8-inch, heavy ... do	2	**2**	1 70	1 85	**1 50**	1 35			
Hinges, strap, 5-inch, heavy ... do	8	**8**	60	68	**40**	50			
Horse-shoes, Burden's ... keg	1	**1**	4 20	4 75	**4 50**	4 25			
Rasps, horse, butcher, 12-inch ... dozen	½	**1-2**	6 45	6 46	**5 50**	5 50			
Nails, horse, No. 5 ... lbs	25	**25**	26	25	**24**	25			
Locks, rim, R. & E., white knobs ... doz	4	**5**	4 75	4 15	**3 20**	3 00			
Padlocks, 2-key, 3017 ... do	1	**1**	3 85	4 00	**4 65**				
Nails, fence, 10-penny ... kegs	3		2 75	2 60	2 60	2 60			
Ox-bows, 1¾-inch ... dozen	6	**6**	6 00	5 25	**3 00**	4 50			
Rakes, wood ... do	4	**4**	1 40	1 60	**1 50**	1 75			
Scythes, clipper ... do	4	**4**	8 75	9 00	**8 50**	8 25			
Snaths, patent ... do	4	**4**	7 60	7 60	**7 12½**	7 50			
Scythe-stones ... do	6	**6**	40	50	**30**	35			
Shovels, Rowland's black ... do	2	**2**	7 75	8 50	**7 70**				
Spades, Rowland's black ... do	1	**1**	7 75	8 50	**7 70**				
Elbows, stove-pipe, 6-inch ... joints	40	**40**	12	12½	**12**	13			
Stove-pipe, 6-inch, folded ... do	100	**100**	12	12½	**11**	11			
Screws, wood, assorted, ¾ to 2¼ ... gross	48	**48**	25	(*)	**17½**	(†)			
Basins, wash, pressed, 10½-inch ... dozen	6	**6**	1 40	1 24	**1 00**	1 25			
Bits, ring, bridle, tinned, check ... do	4	**4**		1 60	**90**				
Coal in barrels, Blossburg ... tons	1½	**1½**		12 50	**8 50**				
Cups and saucers, granite ... dozen	24	**24**		1 10	**1 00**				
Bowls, granite, 6-inch ... do	12	**12**		2 25	**2 00**				
Plates, granite, 7-inch ... do	24	**24**		1 15	**1 00**				
Forks, hay, strapped, 3-tine ... do	5	**5**		5 70	**5 50**				
Leather, harness, oak-tanned, No. 2, lbs	200	**200**		36	**39**				
Leather, harness, oak-tanned, No. 1, lbs	200			39					
Hames, small ... dozen	2	**2**		5 00	**4 60**				
Iron, assorted ... lbs	2,000	**2,000**		2 30	**2 20**	2 20			
Lamps, glass, with burners ... dozen	4	**4**		4 00	**3 25**				
Nuts, assorted ... lbs	50			09					
Plow-handles ... dozen	½	**1-2**		4 50	**4 50**	3 30			
Rivets, assorted ... lbs	40	**40**		09	**08**	10			
Thimble-skeins, 3 by 9 ... set	1	**1**		2 40	**1 97**				
Thimble-skeins, 3½ by 10 ... do	1	**1**		3 00	**2 44**				
Lumber-wagon spokes and felloes, set	2			3 65					
Nuts, assorted, 5/16 ... lbs	10	**10**			**11**	06			
Nuts, assorted, ⅜ ... do	20	**20**			**09**	06			
Nuts, assorted, ½ ... do	20	**20**			**07**	06			
Spokes ... set	2	**2**			**2 25**	2 75			
Felloes ... do	2	**2**			**1 10**	2 75			
Sash, 8 by 10, glazed ... pairs	50	**50**		22½	**20**		$0 67	$0 20	
Flooring, 1st, common ... feet	5,000	**5,000**					15 00	16 00	**$20 00**
Boards, wagon-box, 2 sides ... do	1,000	**1,000**					27 00	27 00	**30 00**
Boards, 2d, clear, 2 sides ... do	1,000	**1,000**					30 00	32 00	**30 00**
Scantling, assorted lengths, 2 by 4, feet	500	**500**					12 00	12 00	**10 00**
Plank, 1½ by 2 ... feet	500	**500**					30 00	30 00	**15 00**
Lath ... no	5,000	**5,000**					1 50	1 50	**1 50**
Flooring, 3d, clear ... feet	5,000							18 00	
Flooring, 2d, clear ... do	5,000							23 00	
Boards, 1st, common ... do	1,000	**1,000**					12 00	12 00	**10 00**

* 55 per cent. discount from price-list.

† 60 per cent. discount from price-list.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS

Under agent's advertise

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates

SISSETON AGENCY, DAK.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	N. B. Harwood.	P. H. Kelly & Co.	Julius Austrian.	Edgar Folsom.	Charles Friend.	Herman W. Stone.	J. P. Gribben.
Buttons, pants, horn ....gross..	10		$0 10						
Buttons, pants, metal....................		**10**	12½	**$0 10**					
Buttons, white agate..........gr. gross..	10	**10**	1 80	**35**					
Buttons, vest, horn..............gross..	1	**1**	60	**60**					
Buttons, vest, rubber....................			75	60					
Buttons, coat, horn ....gross..	2	**2**	90 1 10	**60**					
Cotton, white, No. 36 ....doz..	30	**30**	65	**65**					
Cotton, knitting, No. 810 ....lbs..	20	**20**	45	**43**					
Cotton, knitting, No. 16.................			53						
Cord, elastic..................pieces..	2	**2**	15 40	**15**					
Cotton thread, colored, Nos. 36, 40, 50, and 60 ....doz..	10	**10**	65	**65**					
Apples, dried ....lbs..	250	**250**		**08¼**	$0 09				
Axes, Hunt's......................doz..	6	**6**		**10 30**	11 50				
Auger-bits, assorted...............doz..	1	**1**		**3 25**	8 55				
Baskets, clothes, large.............doz..	3	**3**		**24 00**	10 20				
Bows, ox........................pairs..	150	**150**		**55**	45				
Bolts, carriage, assorted ....hund..	6	**6**		**3 00**	1 25				
Brooms..........................doz..	30	**30**		**2 00**	2 25				
Brush, window.....................no..	1	**1**		**1 00**	1 00				
Buckles, harness, assorted.........doz..	5	**5**		**12**	1 20		$0 12		
Candles, tallow ....lbs..	100	**100**		**12**	11½				
Chimneys, No. 2....................doz..	6	**6**		**90**	1 00				
Chimneys, argand ....doz..	2	**2**		**65**	1 00				
Chimneys, No. O ....doz..	12	**12**		**48**	1 00				
Chimneys, No. 1....................doz..	36	**36**		**55**	1 00				
Cows, milch ....no..	20	**20**		**22 00**	33 00			$22 00	
Compass, surveyors'.................no..	1	**1**		**10 00**	*a*45 00				
Corn ....bush..	500	**500**		90	82				
Coal, Blossburg, in barrels........tons..	2	**2**		**23 50**	15 00				
Cradles, grain ....no..	10	**10**		**2 60**	2 85				
Duck's nest, Tuyere iron...........no..	2	**2**		**1 00**	1 60				
Elbows, 6-inch......................no..	60	**60**		**16**	17				
Fire-extinguisher, Babcock's.......no..	1	**1**		**45 00**	45 00				
Felloes, wagon ....set..				1 35	2 00				
Forks, hay, 3-tine..................doz..	6	**6**		**7 00**	6 85				
Forks, manure, 6-tine ....doz..	6	**6**		**16 20**	9 10				
Ginger...........................lbs..	5	**5**		**35**	23				
Glass, 10x18 and 10x22 ....boxes..	4	**4**		**3 50**	4 00				
Grindstones, 100 lbs.................no..	10	**10**		**1 50**	3 50	$2 00			
Grease, axle, Frazer's............gross..	3	**3**		**13 00**	13 00				
Hair, plastering..................bush..	20	**20**		**40**	40				
Halters, 5-ring.....................doz..	1	**1**		**13 00**	13 00		12 00 13 00		
Boards, 2d class......................M..	10	**10**		30 00					$29 00
Augers, 1⅛-inch....................doz..	1	**1**		**8 40**					
Augers, 1⅓-inch....................doz..	1	**1**		**7 20**					
Augers, 1¼-inch....................doz..	1	**1**		**6 00**					
Bit-stock, large......................no..	1	**1**		**1 25**					
Butts, wrought, 1-inch ....doz				**22**					
Butts, wrought, 2-inch ....doz	15	**15**		**40**					
Butts, wrought, 3-inch ....doz				**60**					
Files, mill, 12-inch.................doz..	2	**2**		**4 20**					
Fly-nets, cord ....doz..	1	**1**		**10 00**		10 00	33 29		
Flooring ....M..	20	**20**		25 00					23 50

a With

MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

***ment of June* 23, 1877.**

at which contracts have been awarded.

Farwell Bros.	Strong, Hackett & Chapin.	Auerbach, Finch, Culbertson & Co.	Noyes Bros. & Cutler.	Mayo & Clark.	J. D. Good.	R. N. Tomlinson.	R. H. White.	H. W. Foote.	Castner & Penner.	Norde & Kortsch.	Peter Scott.	Nahum Stone.	E. D. Comings.	Robert H. Hirst.
......	......	$0 10	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$0 05
......	......	35	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	35
......	......	35	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	45
......	......	1 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	45
......	......	60	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	65
......	......	32	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	30
		65												65
......	......	43	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	40
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	15	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	20
......	......	32	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
		65												
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
$10 42	$10 35	......	......	$10 75	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
2 76	2 10	......	......	3 68	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	9 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
50	37	......	......	58⅓	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
				46										
1 50	1 50	......	......	80	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
				3 38										
2 12½	1 85	......	......	2 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
				2 25										
......	1 00	......	$0 75	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	12	......	......	12	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	90	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	65	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	48	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	55	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	$24 50	$33 00	$24 94	......	......	$34 45	$21 93	$22 43	$29 75	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**$0 80**	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
2 55	2 45	......	......	2 35	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
75	75	......	......	75	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
15	14	......	......	15	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	45 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	$45 00	......	......	......	......	......	......
								40 00						
								40 00						
1 80	1 80	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
5 95	6 30	......	......	5 90	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	19 80	......	......	7 50	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	20	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	3 45	14 75	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
1 62	1 50	......	......	2 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	13 50	......	13 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	12 00	......	......	12 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	29 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	**28 00**	......	......	......	......	......
6 50	5 40	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
8 00	6 48	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
9 75	7 56	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
75	1 50	......	......	75	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
24	23	......	......	24	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
45	42	......	......	45	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
68	63	......	......	68	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
4 20	3 90	......	......	4 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	12 00	......	......	12 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	23 50	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	19 00	......	......	......	......	......
									46 00					
									22 00					

chain.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS

Under agent's advertisement

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates

SISSETON AGENCY, DAK.—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	N. R. Harwood.	D. D. Merrill.	Julius Austrian.
Check, Union ....yds..	300	**300**	$0 50	......	......
Shoe-pacs, men's ....doz..	50	**50**	......	......	......
Shoe-pacs, boys' ....doz..	20	**20**	......	......	......
Fluid, Arnold's, quart ....gal..	2	**2**	......	$2 50	......
Hooks and eyes ....gross..	3	**3**	05 10	......	......
Hose, girls' cotton, No. 4 ....doz..	......	......	1 00	......	......
Hose, girls' cotton, No. 5 ....doz..	......	......	1 75	......	......
Hose, girls' cotton, No. 6 ....doz..	......	......	1 50	......	......
Wagon-covers, large, first quality ....no..	50	**50**	5 50	......	......
Windows, glazed, 8x10 ....no..	50	**50**	......	......	$1 00
Needles, knitting, No. 12 ....gross..	......	......	95 85 75 65	......	......
Hooks, wardrobe ....doz..	3	**3**	......	......	15
Hoes, socket ....doz..	3	**3**	......	......	6 88
Iron, assorted ....lbs..	2,800	**2,800**	......	......	04
Japan ....gals..	2	**2**	......	......	1 60
Knives, hay, large ....no..	3	**3**	......	......	1 25
Lamps, No. 1 ....doz..	6	**6**	......	......	8 00
Leather, harness, side ....lbs..	......	......	......	......	7 50
Locks, rim, knobs ....doz..	4	**4**	......	......	4 05
Mattocks ....doz..	1	**1**	......	......	13 00
Mustard ....lbs..	10	**10**	......	......	45
Matches, dime ....cases..	10	**10**	......	......	7 50
Maps ....doz..	1	**1**	......	......	3 15
Nails ....kegs..	49	**49**	......	......	3 75
Nails, wrought ....kegs..	......	......	......	......	4 50
Nails, horse ....lbs..	25	**25**	......	......	28
Nails, casing ....kegs..	2	**2**	......	......	5 00
Needles, Remington sewing-machine ....doz..	6	**6**	......	......	75
Needles, Howe sewing machine ....doz..	3	**3**	......	......	75
Oats ....lbs..	1,500	**1,500**	......	......	*a*68
Oil, neat's-foot ....gals..	2	**2**	......	......	1 25
Oil, kerosene, in barrels ....gals..	500	**500**	......	......	30
Oil, sewing-machine ....qt..	1	**1**	......	......	1 60
Oil, lard, winter-strained ....gals..	45	**45**	......	......	85
Oil, linseed ....gals..	......	......	......	......	85
Padlocks, brass, government ....doz..	1	**1**	......	......	3 15
Pails, wood ....doz..	4	**4**	......	......	1 65
Pails, milk, with strainers ....doz..	½	**1-2**	......	......	6 00
Pump, pipe, iron, 8-feet sections ....feet..	24	**24**	......	......	50
Pans, dust ....doz..	1	**1**	......	......	1 60
Pins, clothes ....gross..	1	**1**	......	......	1 20
Platters ....doz..	½	**1-2**	......	......	12 00
Planes, short-jointer ....no..	......	......	......	......	1 60
Plates, soup ....doz..	......	......	......	......	1 50
Plates, white granite, 7-inch ....doz..	2	**2**	......	......	1 75
Putty, in bladder ....lbs..	100	**100**	......	......	04
Web, garter ....pieces..	2	**2**	85 65	......	......

a Per

MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

***of June* 23, 1877—Continued.**

at which contracts have been awarded.

C. Gatzian & Co.	Baldwell, Robinson & Co.	P. H. Kelley.	J. P. Gribben.	Farwell Brothers.	Strong, Hackett, and Chapin.	Auerbach, Finch, Culbertson & Co.	Noyes, Brothers, and Cutler.	Houston & Co.	Castner & Penner.	Mayo & Clark.	E. D. Comings.	Robert H. Hirst.
		$0 13				$0 10½		$0 12½				
						13		09				
								13½				
$7 95		**10 00**										
6 50												
5 37½		**8 00**										
5 25												
		58				2 32						
		42				03½						$0 05
						60						
						1 50						
		5 27				3 75					$7 00	5 40
						4 75						4 50
						4 00						
						4 92						
						4 25						
						5 27						
	$0 77⅔	**1 00**	$1 05	$0 98	$1 05			85		$0 85		
					40	80						
		75		12	05					05		
		5 40		5 25	5 40					4 75		
		2 80		2 85	2 85					2 85		
		1 10					$1 10					
		1 35		1 10	1 00					1 00		
		6 00										
		4 00		3 90	3 00					3 13		
		12 00		11 50	10 00					10 50		
		40										
		6 40										
		2 25		2 25								
		3 20		3 20	3 20					4 00		
		5 00		4 90	4 95					6 00		
		30			25½					22½		
		4 50		3 90	3 95					5 00		
		60										
		60										
		a 70							*a*$0 65		*a* 72½	
		1 20					1 20					
		25					24½					
		70					70					
		78					78					
		76					78					
		11 00		12 00	15 00							
					10 50							
		2 00		1 75	1 50							
		7 20		6 50	5 85					7 80		
					7 20					6 38		
		25										
		2 00		1 50	1 25					1 65		
		20		25	25							
		9 00										
		1 40		95	90							
		2 00										
		1 75										
		04		04	03		04¼			04¾		
		65				65						

bushel.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AW[illegible]

Under agent's adver[illegible]

NOTE.—Figures in large type de[illegible] the rates

SISSETON AGENCY, DAK.—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Julius Austrian.	J. B. Gribben.	Farwell Brothers.	Strong, Hackett, & Chapin.	Noyes Brothers & Cutler.	S. L. Sheldon.	W. B. Jackson.	E. H. Mann.	Charles Friend.	P. H. Kelly & Co.
Rivets, iron ....lbs	5	**5**	$0 13		$0 09	$0 09						**$0 13**
Nail-rod, Norway ...lbs	100	**100**	19		08½	08½						**10**
Hinges, strap, 3-inch. doz	1	**1**	90		40	38						**45**
Hinges, strap, 6-inch, doz	2	**2**	90		80	67						**62**
Hinges, strap, 8-inch, doz	2	**2**	90		1 20	1 00						**1 04**
Ink, carmine ....pts	1	**2**					$1 50				$1 00	**1 50**
Plows, breaking, 12-inch ....no	10		30 00					$21 25		$20 15		
Plows, breaking, 14-inch		**10**						22 35	$18 00	21 65		**22 35**
Plows, breaking, 16-inch									20 00 21 00 22 00			
Plows, cross, 12-inch..no	20		13 00							12 75		
Plows, cross, 14-inch..no		**20**								14 30		**15 00**
Reins, double.........prs	6	**6**	3 00			2 50					2 50	**2 50**
Leather, harness....side	1	**1**									39	**39**
Hose, girls' cotton...doz												1 50
Lath ....M	10	**10**		$2 15								2 75
Needles, knitting..gross	4	**4**										**80**
Steers, 3 to 6 years old, lbs	50	**50**	50 00									**03**
Steers, 3 years old												
Steers, 4 to 6 years old ..												
Tickets, issue, printed, M	5	**5**										**3 50**
Tickets, issue, poor-lists ....M	4	**4**										**3 50**
Harvey's First Reader, number	100	**100**										**15**
Harvey's Second Reader, number	100	**100**										**30**
Harvey's Third Reader, number	75	**75**										**40**
Harvey's Fourth Reader, number	50	**50**										**60**
Harvey's Speller ......no	200	**200**										**15**
White's Primary Arithmetic ....no	50	**50**										**22**
White's Intermediate Arithmetic.........no	100	**100**										**35**
Eclectic geographies, No. 2...............no	50	**50**										**1 10**
Eclectic geographies, No. 1...............no	75	**75**										**55**
Copy-books, assorted numbers ....no	600	**600**										**09**
Saddles, No. 13 ....no	2	**2**	5 00			3 50					9 50	**6 50**
Saddles, No. 21											3 75	
Saddles, No. 19											5 50	
Saddles, No. 109											6 00	
Saddles, No. 55											6 50	
Saddles, No. 108											7 00	
Saddles, No. 16											8 50	
Snaps, assorted .....doz	6	**6**	75		50	50					40	**75**
Surcingles, 4-inch ...doz	1	**1**	4 00			4 50					4 50	**4 50**
Rope, manila .... lbs	300	**300**	20			14						**15½**
Salt, common.......bbls	12	**12**	2 50									**3 25**
Saws, hand...........no	4	**4**										**1 75**
Tape, red.............doz	1	**1**										**35**
Turpentine........gals	20	**20**	75				59					**59**
Varnish ....gals	1	**1**	2 00				1 50					**1 50**
Wrenches, monkey, 10-inch ....doz	6	**6**	7 25		4 90	4 20						**12 00**
Saws, hand ....no					1 00	60						

ND AW MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

adver of *June* 23, 1877—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.

A. E. Earsley.	Mayo & Clark.	Robert H. Hirst.	Castner & Penner.	Edgar Folsom.	D. D. Merrill.	J. D. Good.	R. A. White.	Peter Scott.	Nahum Stone.	R. A. Tomlinson.	Norde & Kortsch.	E. D. Comings.	Herman W. Stone.
	$0 09												
	08½												
	45												
	82												
	1 20												
$21 00													
22 00													
12 00													
13 00													
	2 50												
	36												
		$1 20											
			2 15										
	75	70											
				$0 05¼			$0 03.44	$0 03.19	$0 03.43	$0 03.44	$0 04.45	$0 03.75	$42.50
													.03
						$25 00							
						45 00							
					$3 50								
					3 50								
					15								
					30								
					40								
					60								
					15								
					22								
					35								
					1 10								
					55								
					09								
	3 50												
	40												
	9 00												
	15												
	65												
	4 75												

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS

Under advertisement

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates

SISSETON AGENCY, DAK.—Continued.	Quantity awarded.	James M. Cooley.	W. H. Johnston.	Jas. H. Donaldson.	Acton & Burns.	J. B. Gribben.	Sumner C. Cutler.	M. A. Bigford.	Noyes Bros. & Cutler.	L. Kohlman.
Safe, medium size, No. 4 .... no..								$75 00		
Safe, medium size, No. 5 .... no..	1							85 00		
Saws, rip .... doz..	2									
Shingles, xx .... M..	20					$3 2[illegible]				
Chain, surveyor's, 4-rod .... no..	1									
Siding, 12 and 16 feet .... M..	5					15 05				
Files, stub, 3-inch .... doz..										
Files, stub, $3\frac{1}{2}$-inch .... doz..	2									
Files, stub, 4-inch .... doz..										
Files, stub, $4\frac{1}{2}$-inch .... doz..										
Cotton thread, 3-cord .... doz..										
Cotton thread, 6-cord .... doz..										
File, hand-saw, $3\frac{1}{2}$ .... doz..										
File, hand-saw, 4 .... doz..	2									
File, hand-saw, $4\frac{1}{2}$ .... doz..										
Plank, $1\frac{1}{4}$, $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 inch .... feet..						31 0[illegible]				
Pitchers, large .... no..	12									
Nuts, iron, $\frac{3}{8}$-inch .... lb..	} 40									
Nuts, iron, $\frac{1}{2}$-inch .... lb..										
Linen crash .... yds..	400									
Linen, table .... yds..	75									
Scales, platform, 1 large and 1 small, number	2									
Scales, platform, large .... no..										
Scales, platform, small .... no..										
Suspenders .... doz..	$8\frac{1}{3}$									
Scythes .... doz..	3									
Skirts, balmoral, No. 1 .... doz..	30									
Skirts, balmoral, No. 2 .... doz..										
Screws, wood, gimlet pointed.. gross..	60									
Socks, boys', heavy cotton .... doz..	5									
Skimmers, milk .... no..	2									
Horseshoes, Burden's .... lb..	100									
Spades .... doz..	3									
Spokes, buggy .... set..	1									
Spokes, light wagon .... set..	3									
Spokes, heavy wagon .... set..	4									
Shades, lamp, porcelain, 7 in .... doz.	12									
Stove-polish .... doz..	20								$0 40	
Stoves, cook, No. 8, complete .... no..	40									
Stove-pipe, folded .... joints..	400									
Steel square .... no..	1									
Syrup .... gals..	100									

Under advertisement of

Furnishing materials and building warehouse—										
At Sisseton agency		$3, 840	$3, 973	$4, 075	$4, 140	$4, 150	$4, 050			$4, 800
At Herman		3, 426	3, 400	3, 480	3, 765	3, 450	3, 650			4, 100

F[illegible]r proposals received and contracts awarded

MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

of June 23, 1877—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.

Geo. W. Tibbitts.	P. H. Kelley & Co.	G. W. Merrill.	Martin O. Ostrander.	Louis E. Torinus.	Mayo & Clark.	Robert H. Hirst.	Castner & Penner.	Julius Austrian.	N. B. Harwood.	Auerbach, Finch & Culbertson.	Strong, Hackett & Chapin.	Farwell Bros.
	$85 00							$60 00			$75 00	
	85 00										85 00	
	2 25				$1 50			2 35			1 25	$1 70
					2 00							
	3 50						**$3 25**				3 25	
	5 75											
	20 00						14 00				15 00	
							15 00					
							20 00					
					1 60							
	2 00				1 75			2 25			1 65	2 00
					2 00							
					2 25							
						$0 30						
						65						
					80							
	90				90			1 25			90	
					1 00							
	35 00						14 00				31 00	
							39 00					
	9 00											
	08				06			06			06	06½
	08				06½			06½			06½	06
	14					09			$ 10	$0 08		
						10½			12½	18		
						12½			06½			
						14						
	1 25					35			30	50		
						65			75	1 25		
						27½			90			
	150 00										160 00	
					37 00			68 00			38 00	39 20
					93 75						33 00	
					24 75			43 00			26 00	20 75
					27 00						20 00	
	75					1 50			4 50	1 20		
						1 85			2 75	9 00		
						2 70			4 00			
						3 40						
	10 75				8 75			12 00			8 50	9
											7 00	
	8 00					6 00			5 50	6 00		
									8 00	12 00		
	20				50			25			18	18
					10							
	1 50					1 25			1 00	1 25		
									1 50	1 50		
									1 25			
	10				05			10			03	04
	05¼				05¼			06			05½	05¼
	12 00				8 38			6 25			6 00	6 48
	2 75				2 75			3 00			2 75	2 75
	2 75				2 75			2 75			2 75	2 75
	2 75				2 75			3 00			2 75	2 75
	4 00							4 00				
	50				35	40		55	40	37½	30	35
	17 75							20 00			15 75	20 15
												16 95
	16				16			17			14	14½
	1 50				1 25			1 00			1 25	1 45
	75							65				

February 21, 1877.

Geo. W. Tibbitts.	P. H. Kelley & Co.	G. W. Merrill.	Martin O. Ostrander.	Louis E. Torinus.	Mayo & Clark.	Robert H. Hirst.	Castner & Penner.	Julius Austrian.	N. B. Harwood.	Auerbach, Finch & Culbertson.	Strong, Hackett & Chapin.	Farwell Bros.
$4,302		$4,095	$3,903 79	$3,834 49			$4,527					
3,620		3,345	3,403 79	**3,334 49**			3,857					

at other agencies in Dakota, see page —.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

Under advertisement of October 20, 1876. To be delivered at agency.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

SAN CARLOS, ARIZONA.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. E. Lacy.	Charles H. Lord & W. W. Williams.	D. R. Fully.	Samuel H. Deachman.	John B. Allen.
Barley ... lbs..	15, 000	**15,000**	**$0 05**	$0 06		$5 73	
Salt ... lbs..	20, 000	**20,000**	06¾	08	**$5 97**		
Soap ... lbs..	8, 500	**8,500**	16		19		**$0 13**
Hay ... lbs..	20, 500	**20,500**	01⅓		**15 00***		
Letter-envelopes ... no..	500	**500**	2 30	2 50	**4 19**		
Red ink ... bottles..	6	**6**	40	50	**39 7/12**		
Copying-ink ... bottles..	3	**3**	**98**	1 25	1 25		
Writing-fluid ... bottles..	5	**5**	98	1 25	**75**		
Letter-paper ... reams..	3	**3**	6 00	**4 00**	6 14		
Head-paper ... ream..	1	**1**	9 90	**8 00**	10 00		
Foolscap paper ... ream..	1	**1**	6 95	**5 00**	6 85		
Legal-cap paper ... ream..	1	**1**	9 60	8 00	**6 85**		
Blotting-paper ... sheets..	12	**12**	25	15	**80**		
Note-paper ... ream..	1	**1**	**3 00**	3 00	3 21		
Pens, Gillot's ... box..	1	**1**	1 00	1 00	**89**		
Pen-holders ... doz..	12	**12**	**50**	15	12		
Lead-pencils ... doz..	12	**12**	85	**75**	77		
Elastic bands ... gross..	3	**3**	1 00	**50**	1 32		
Ration-tickets ... M..	2	**2**	**5 25**		10 00		
Axle-grease ... cans..	48	**48**	60	**40**	43		
Sewing-awls and handles ... no..	6	*a* **2**	**25**	**25**	**25**		
Harness-leather ... lbs..	100	**100**	64	62½	**59**		
Whip-stocks and lashes ... no..	3	**3**	3 50	**2 00**	2 25		
Axe-helves ... no..	100	**100**	42	50	**37½**		
Pick-axes, handled ... no..	36	**36**	**2 70**	3 00			
Glue ... lbs..	5	**5**	**60**				
Nails, assorted ... lbs..	500	**500**	**16**	22			
Screws ... gross..	6	**6**	2 10	**75**	1 50		
Bolts, carriage ... no..	300	**300**	15	07	**06**		
Charcoal ... bush..	250	**250**	**45**		59		
Iron ... lbs..	500	**500**	**18**	25	21		
Horshoe-nails ... lbs..	75	**75**	60	65	**45**		
Shoeing-rasps ... no..	6	**6**	2 00	**1 50**	1 75		
Horseshoes ... lbs..	100	**100**	24	30	**21**		
Mule-shoes ... lbs..	75	**75**	24	30	**22**		
Solder ... lbs..	2	*a* **1**	**1 00**	**1 00**			
Steel ... lbs..	75	**75**	44	**35**	40		
Brooms, corn ... no..	12	**6**	**75**	1 00	**75**		
Paint-brushes ... no..	6	**6**	**85**	1 50	75		
Cartridges, metallic ... no..	4, 000	**4,000**	07	07	**05½**		
Candles ... lbs..	75	**75**	39	**33**	39		
Felloes for wagons ... no..	25	**25**	**75**				
Hoes and handles ... no..	50	**50**	2 00		**1 49**		
Lamp-chimneys ... no..	24	**24**	33	30	**18**		
White lead ... lbs..	50	**50**	26	30	**24**		
Lime ... lbs..	1, 500	**1,500**	**03¾**	†1 50	04½		
Boiled oil ... galls..	10	**10**	3 10	2 50	**2 14**		
Kerosene oil ... galls..	70	**70**	1 65	1 75	**1 62**		
Putty ... lbs..	15	**15**	**23**	30	28		
Paint in oil ... lbs..	20	**20**	**48**	50			
Punch for leather ... no..	1	**1**	2 50	1 20	**50**		
Resin ... lbs..	5	**5**	40	**30**	37		
Rope ... lbs..	100	*a* **33⅓**	**30**	**30**	**30**		
Scoops, flour ... no..	6	**6**	1 25	**1 00**	1 25		
Wagon-spokes ... no..	50	*a* **25**	**75**		**75**		
Shovels, long-handle ... doz..	9	**9**	**18 00**	1 60	21 70		
Spades, long-handle ... doz..	9	*a* **4½**	**18 00**	**1 50**	21 70		
Rivet-set ... no..	1	**1**	**75**	1 00			
Wax, saddlers' ... lb..	1	**1**	35	**20**	25		
Needles, saddlers' ... doz..	2	**2**	30	75	**25**		

* Per ton. † Per bushel. *a* To each contractor.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

Under advertisement of October 20, 1876, *&c.*—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

SAN CARLOS, ARIZ.—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. E. Lacy.	Charles H. Lord & W. W. Williams.	John B. Merrill.	M. W. Breman.	J. E. Bailey.	George H. Stevens.
Gauge, saddler's .... no..	1	**1**	$4 50	**$2 50**	......	......	......	......
Knives, saddler's .... no..	2	*b* **1**	**50**	**50**	......	......	......	......
Copper rivets and burrs .... lbs..	5	**5**	80	**75**	......	......	......	......
Saddlers' sewing-silk .... lb..	¼	**1-4**	1 25	**3 00**	......	......	......	......
Turpentine .... galls..	3	**3**	2 35	**1 75**	......	......	......	......
Tacks, 8-oz .... papers..	6	**6**	25	**10**	......	......	......	......
Wheat, seed .... lbs..	5,000	**5,000**	06½	**06½**	......	......	......	......

Under agent's advertisement of February 20, 1877.

SAN CARLOS, ARIZ.—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. E. Lacy.	Charles H. Lord & W. W. Williams.	John B. Merrill.	M. W. Breman.	J. E. Bailey.	George H. Stevens.
Lumber, pine, per 1,000 feet .... ft..	3,500	**3,500**	......	......	......	**$150 00**	$150 00	$160 00
Beans .... lbs..	2,000	......	......	......	......	......	08	09
Corn .... lbs..	10,000	......	......	......	$0 05	......	03¾	04⅓
Potatoes, Irish .... lbs..	5,000	......	......	......	......	......	07⅓	10
Barley .... lbs..	17,000	......	......	......	06 8/15	......	......	06
Hay .... lbs..	25,000	**25,000**	......	......	......	......	......	**01**
Iron, tire .... lbs..	250	**250**	......	......	......	......	......	**24**
Leather, harness .... lbs..	100	**100**	......	......	......	......	......	**65**
Book, copying .... no..	1	**1**	......	......	......	......	......	**3 00**
Passes, blank .... M..	2,000	**2,000**	......	......	......	......	......	**25 00**
Cartridges, needle-gun .... no..	2,000	**2,000**	......	......	......	......	......	**07**
Files, assorted .... no..	12	**12**	......	......	......	......	......	**30**
Glass, window .... boxes.	2	**2**	......	......	......	......	......	**10 00**
Matting, office .... yds..	25	**25**	......	......	......	......	......	**1 00**
Saddles, California .... no..	3	**3**	......	......	......	......	......	**25 00**
Seed, water-melon .... lbs..	25	**25**	......	......	......	......	......	**3 00**
Seed, musk-melon .... lbs..	25	**25**	......	......	......	......	......	**2 25**
Seed, onion .... lbs..	2	**2**	......	......	......	......	......	**5 00**
Seed, potatoes, sweet .... lbs..	200	**200**	......	......	......	......	......	**15**
Seed, pumpkin .... lbs..	20	**20**	......	......	......	......	......	**1 00**
Seed, squash .... lbs..	20	**20**	......	......	......	......	......	**1 00**
Seed, sorghum .... lbs..	50	**50**	......	......	......	......	......	**50**

Under agent's advertisement of August 23, 1877.

LOS PINOS, COLORADO.	J. B. Elliott & Peter Crawford.	William Stewart & R. A. Percival.	W. W. Oulcalt.	Coburn & Co.	Oliver Oat.
Erection of agent's residence, and carpenter and blacksmith shop	$5,000	*a* $2,750	**$3,000**	$4,098	$3,100

a No sureties furnished. *b* To each contractor.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

Under advertisement of August 23, 1877.

ROUND VALLEY AND TULE RIVER, CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA, NEV.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Lewis Strauss & Co.	Murphy, Grant & Co.	U. Simons & Sons.	J. A. Pickens.	A. L. Bancroft & Co.
Blankets, 4-point (8-pound) ....prs..	125		$6 75	$3 25			
Blankets, 3-point (6-pound) ....prs..	125		4 75				
Wool blankets (half wool), 7 pounds prs..	125	**150**	**4 00**				
Wool blankets ....prs..	125		3 00				
Flannel, red twilled ....yds..	260		36	35			
		215½	**33**	30			
				27½			
Linsey, plaid ....yds..	150	**95**	**19**	20			
Women's hose ....doz..	14		27½	18¾		$1 50	
		10	**16¼**	19			
Children's hose ....doz..	4	**5**	**12¼**	18¼			
				12½			
Men's socks ....doz..	30		16½			1 50	
		20	**18¼**	15		2 50	
Wool cloth ....yds..	150	**112¾**	**55**	90			
Bed-ticking ....yds..	100		11½	9¼			
		119½	**14**	10			
				10½			
				13¼			
Calico ....yds..	6,500		06¼				
		6,260½	**06¼**	06			
Handkerchiefs ....doz..	12	**10**	**1 62½**	1 50			
Indian head ....yds..	1,500	**1,242¼**	**08¾**	09			
Overalls, men's brown duck ....prs..	24	**24**	**55**	55		1 50	
				70			
Coats, men's ....no..	150		3 25	4 75		3 00	
		115	**5 25**			4 00	
Pants, men's, from 28 to 34 waist ....prs..	300		2 25				
			1 25			1 75	
		235	**3 25**	2 62½		2 00	
			1 50				
			1 50				
			1 25				
Suits, coats and pants, boys' ....no..	124	**100**	**6 00**	6 45		4 00	
			3 50				
Hickory shirts, men's ....no..	350	**300**	**50**	50		47½	
Flannel shirts, men's red ....no..	200	**175**	**1 25**	95		54½	
Flannel shirts, men's gray ....no..	200		1 00	90		87½	
		175	**80**			1 12½	
Flannel shirts, boys' red ....no..	100	**50**	**1 00**	87½		1 00	
Kentucky jeans ....yds..	100	**186¾**	**20**	22½			
				25			
				35			
Denims ....yds..	50	**58¼**	**14½**	13			
				17			
Hats, men's ....no..	400	**360**	**80**		*$8 00		
					*8 50		
					*9 00		
					*8 00		
					*6 50		
Hats, boys' ....no..	100	**78**	**.60**		*6 00		
Readers, McGuffey's First ....no..	24	**24**					**$0 14**
Readers, McGuffey's Second ....no..	24	**24**					**30**
Readers, McGuffey's Third ....no..	24	**24**					**40**
Readers, McGuffey's Fourth ....no..	12	**12**					**50**
Readers, McGuffey's Fifth ....no..	12	**12**					**75**
Primers ....no..	24	**24**					**13**
Arithmetics, R.'s First Lessons ....no..	12	**12**					**30**
Chalk crayons ....boxes..	4	**4**					**20**

* Per dozen.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

Under advertisement of August 23, 1877—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

ROUND VALLEY AND TULE RIVER, CAL., AND NEVADA, NEV.—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	A. L. Bancroft & Co.	Baker & Hamilton.	J. P. Thomson.	J. A. Pickens.	James E. Gordon.	Marcus C. Hawley.
Slate pencils .... no..	200	**200**	**$0 25**	......	....	......	......	......
Spellers, Wilson's Primary .... no..	24	**24**	**15**	......	....	......	......	......
Spellers, Wilson's large .... no..	24	**24**	**30**	......	....	......	......	......
Writing-books, Spencerian No. 1 .... no..	50	**50**	**10**	......	....	......	......	......
Writing-books, Spencerian No. 2 .... no..	40	**40**	**10**	......	....	......	......	......
Writing-books, Spencerian No. 3 .... no..	24	**24**	**10**	......	....	......	......	......
Writing-books, Spencerian No. 4 .... no..	20	**20**	**10**	......	....	......	......	......
Writing-books, Spencerian No. 5 .... no..	15	**15**	**10**	......	....	......	......	......
Writing-books, Spencerian No. 6 .... no..	12	**12**	**10**	......	....	......	......	......
Geographies, Mitchell's first steps.. no..	24	**24**	**26**	......	....	......	......	......
Geographies, intermediate .... no..	24	**24**	**57**	......	....	......	......	......
Blank-books (subvoucher) .... no..	4	**4**	**75**	......	....	......	......	......
Arnold's writing-fluid .... quarts..	6	**6**	**50**	......	....	......	......	......
Mucilage .... quarts..	1	**1**	**75**	......	....	......	......	......
Lead-pencils, assorted, Faber's ..... no..	24	**24**	**40**	......	....	......	......	......
Carpenters' pencils, Faber's .... no..	24	**24**	**40**	$1 25	....	......	......	......
Harness, Concord double, &c .... set..	12	**12**	....	......	**$22 08⅓**	......	......	......
Glass, 10x12 and 10x14 .... boxes..	2	**2**	....	......	....	**$4 25**	......	......
Coal, stone, Cumberland .... lbs..	500	**500**	....	4 25	....	**5 25**	$4 50	$5 00
Iron, 2½x2½ .... lbs..	150	**687**	....	03½	....	**03¼**	03½	04
Iron, 2x¾ .... lbs..	300	**487**	....	03½	....	**03½**	03½	04
Iron, round, 1-inch .... lbs..	40	....	....	03½	....	**03½**	03½	04
Iron, round, ⅝-inch .... lbs..	60	....	....	03½	....	**03¼**	03½	04
Iron, Norway, 1½x¼ .... lbs..	50		....	07	....	**08**	07½	08
Iron, Norway, 1¼x¼ .... lbs..	50	**200**	....	07	....	**08**	07½	08
Iron, Norway, 1x½ .... lbs..	50		....	06¾	....	**08**	07½	09
Nail-rod .... lbs..	50		....	07½	....	**08**	08	09
Horse-nails, Globe No. 6 .... lbs..	25	**25**	....	28	....	**31**	30	30
Horse-nails, Globe No. 7 .... lbs..	25	**25**	....	26	....	**29**	26	28
Cast plow-steel, 5-inch .... lbs..	50	**50**	....	07½	....	**10**	08	10
German steel, 1⅝x$\frac{5}{16}$ .... lbs..	60	**42½**	....	10	....	**15**	08	12
Horseshoes, No. 1 .... lbs..	100		....	4 50	....	**5 50**	5 00	5 00
Horseshoes, No. 2 .... lbs..	100	**400**	....	4 50	....	**5 50**	5 00	......
Horseshoes, No. 3 .... lbs..	100		....	4 50	....	**5 50**	5 00	......
Mule-shoes, No. 4 .... lbs..	100		....	5 50	....	**5 50**	6 00	6 00
Files, one-half round, fine-cut ...... no..	6	**6**	....	40	....	**50**	35	50
Carpenter's rule, 2-feet .... no..	1	**1**	....	18	....	**50**	25	......
Carpenter's rule, 1-foot .... no..	1	**1**	....	12½	....	**38**	25	......
Landsides, P. 20 .... no..	12	**12**	....	62½	....	**1 25**	1 10	1 25
Paper bags, small size, assorted ..... no..	1,000	....	....	......	....	......	2 00	......
Horse-brushes .... no..	6	**6**	....	50	....	**58⅓**	1 00	75
Cedar buckets .... no..	12	**12**	....	......	....	**37½**	25	......
Babbitt-metal .... lbs..	50	**52½**	....	10	....	**15**	10	12
Percussion-caps .... boxes..	25	**25**	....	07	....	**10**	10	19
Curry-combs .... no..	12	**12**	....	12½	....	**37½**	20	25
Glass-cutters .... no..	2	**2**	....	12½	....	**25**	......	25
Lanterns .... no..	6	**6**	....	50	....	**45⅚**	35	......
Iron bake-ovens, medium .... doz..	2	**2**	....	6 75	....	**17 25**	6 75	......
Plows, cast-steel, B 14 .... no..	5	**5**	....	16 50	....	**18 00**	......	18 00
Plows, Molinesteel breaking, 16-inch no..	1	**1**	....	27 00	....	**40 00**	33 00	40 00
Plows, Moline double-shovel .... no..	1	**1**	....	6 00	....	**7 50**	6 50	8 00
Bread-pans, medium size .... doz..	2	**2**	....	6 00	....	**8 00**	55	......
Fry-pans .... no..	6	**6**	....	25	....	**41⅔**	40	......
Rivets and burrs (copper), 1-inch ... lbs..	5	**5**	....	42½	....	**50**	45	50
Scythe-stones .... no..	50	**50**	....	04	....	**05½**	04	06
Shovels, long-handle .... no..	6	**6**	....	62½	....	**1 00**	75	1 00
Wrapping-twine, cotton .... lbs..	5	**5**	....	25	....	**45**	30	50

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued

Under advertisement of August 23, 1877—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

ROUND VALLEY AND TULE RIVER, CAL., AND NEVADA, NEV.—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Baker & Hamilton.	J. A. Pickens.	James E. Gordon.	Marcus C. Hawley.	Lewis, Strauss & Co.	Hecht Bros. & Co.	Einstein Bros. & Co.
Lamp-wicks ... no.	36	**36**	......	**$0 05**	...	......	......	......	......
Harness-leather, Santa Cruz ... lbs.	300	**299**	......	**50**	...	......	......	......	......
Lard-oil ... galls.	10	**10**	......	**1 25**	...	......	......	......	......
Coal-oil ... galls.	20	**20**	......	**40**	...	......	......	......	......
Rubber-oilers ... no.	6	**6**	......	**60**	$0 35	$0 50	......	......	......
Wrapping-paper ... quires.	20	**20**	......	**12½**	20	......	......	......	......
Flour (100 lbs) ... sacks.	500	......	......	12	...	......	......	......	......
Flour (50 lbs) ... sacks.	500	......	......	07½	...	......	......	......	......
Seamless sacks ... no.	50	......	......	......	...	......	$0 22	......	......
Blue-stone ... lbs.	75	**75**	......	**12½**	...	......	......	......	......
Back for cook-stove ... no.	1	**1**	$1 00	**80**	80	......	......	......	......
Malleable tug-buckles, 1-inch ... gross.	1	**1**	......	**3 00**	...	......	......	......	......
Japanned buckles, 1½-inch ... gross.	1	**1**	......	**10 00**	...	......	......	......	......
Harness-needles ... papers.	2	**2**	......	**15**	...	......	......	......	......
Harness-awls, assorted ... doz.	1	**1**	25	**30**	...	......	......	......	......
Saddle-trees ... no.	3	**3**	......	**4 50**	...	......	......	......	......
Stirrups ... pairs.	12	**12**	......	**37½**	...	......	......	......	......
Hair-cinches ... no.	6	**6**	......	**1 75**	...	......	......	......	......
Saddle-leather ... lbs.	80	**82**	......	**50**	...	......	......	......	......
Mexican-saddle ornaments, assorted. box.	1	**1**	......	**2 50**	...	......	......	......	......
Axes, best cast-steel, handled ... doz.	4	**4**	11 50	**14 50**	14 00	14 00	......	......	......
Ax-handles ... doz.	4	**4**	1 50	**3 25**	2 50	3 75	......	......	......
Cups, tin ... doz.	5	**5**	62½	**90**	80	......	......	......	......
Plates, tin, 9-inch ... doz.	4	**4**	55	**70**	50	......	......	......	......
Camp-kettles, 16-quart ... no.	24	**12**	33	**95⅚**	60	......	......	......	......
Camp kettles, 12-quart ... no.	......	**12**	......	**1 04⅙**	...	......	......	......	......
Files, flat bastard, 14-inch ... no.	6	**6**	50	**60**	50	62½	......	......	......
Skinning-knives ... doz.	1	**1**	2 25	**2 50**	2 25	......	......	......	......
Feed-chain, feed sower ... no.	1	**1**	3 50	**3 75**	60	......	......	......	......
Plow-points, P 20 ... no.	24	**24**	36	**75**	60	75	......	......	......
Plow-points, cast-steel, B 14 ... no.	12	**12**	2 75	**4 00**	4 00	4 00	......	......	......
Combs, coarse ... doz.	10	**10**	......	......	...	......	**1 25**	......	......
Combs, fine ... doz.	5	**5**	......	......	...	......	**1 25**	......	......
Spool-cott n, standard ... doz.	80	**70**	......	......	...	......	**62½**	......	......
Needles, assorted ... no.	1, 000	**4,000**	......	......	...	......	**1 25**	......	......
Shoes, men's ... pairs.	300	......	......	......	...	......	......	$1 50	$[illegible] 00
								1 20	1 75
		280	......	......	...	......	......	......	**1 25**
									90
Boots, men's ... pairs.	24	......	......	......	...	......	......	2 75	2 75
								3 75	3 25
		12	......	......	...	......	......	......	**3 75**
									2 50
Shoes, boys' ... pairs.	80	......	......	......	...	......	......	1 10	1 50
		20	......	......	...	......	......	......	**1 20**
		60	......	......	...	......	......	......	**1 00**
									75
Shoes, women's ... pairs.	200	......	......	......	...	......	......	1 50	1 40
		160	......	......	...	......	......	1 40	**1 10**
								1 25	1 65
Shoes, misses' ... pairs.	72	......	......	......	...	......	......	......	1 35
								1 10	1 15
		72	......	......	...	......	......	......	**1 20**
									1 00
									95
									70

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

Under advertisement of August 23, 1877—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

ROUND VALLEY AND TULE RIVER, CALIFORNIA, AND NEVADA, NEV.—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Crane and Brigham.	J. A. Pickens.
Alcohol .... galls..	4	**4**	**$2 75**	....
Aqua ammoniæ .... lbs..	4	**4**	**1 40**	....
Arnica, fluid extract of .... oz..	64	....	10	....
Colchicum-seed, fluid extract of .... oz..	16	....	15	....
Croton-oil .... oz..	8	....	25	....
Olive-oil .... galls..	4	**3½**	**3 50**	....
Potassium, iodide of .... oz..	96	**96**	**30**	....
Cinchonidia, sulphate of .... oz..	4	....	1 00	....
Squill and senega, compound fluid extract of .... oz..	32	....	25	....
Stillingia, compound fluid extract of .... oz..	32	....	15	....
Sarsaparilla, compound fluid extract of .... lbs..	48	**48**	**2 40**	....
Sugar, white, crushed .... lbs..	100	**100**	**15**	....
Turpentine, spirits of .... oz..	7	**8**	**10**	....
Whisky, ass't opt., in bottles .... galls..	3½	**3½**	**7 00**	....
Candles, sperm .... lbs..	20	....	35	....
Corkscrew .... no..	1	....	50	....
Corks, best velvet, assorted .... doz..	250	....	7½	....
Percolator-glass, conical, 2-pint .... no..	1	....	75	....
Weights, apothecaries', ½ grain to 1 ounce .... set..	2	....	1 00	....
Sulphur, washed .... lb..	1	**1**	**50**	....
Cream tartar .... lbs..	2	**2**	**50**	....
Soda, bi-carb .... lbs..	3	**3**	**12½**	....
Flaxseed, ground .... lbs..	4	**4**	**10**	....
Blue vitriol .... lbs..	1	**1**	**15**	....
Blue ointment .... lbs..	1	**1**	**1 00**	....
Mass. hydrarg .... lbs..	1	**1**	**1 00**	....
Potassium, bromide .... lbs..	1	**1**	**1 25**	....
Castor-oil .... lbs..	4	**4**	**1 00**	....
Hydrate of chloral .... oz..	2	**2**	**35**	....
Vials, 8-ounce .... doz..	2	**2**	**60**	....
Vials, 6-ounce .... doz..	2	**2**	**50**	....
Vials, 4-ounce .... doz..	2	**2**	**40**	....
Vials, 2-ounce .... doz..	2	**2**	**30**	....
Vials, 1-ounce .... doz..	2	**2**	**25**	....
Vials, ½ ounce .... doz..	2	**2**	**25**	....
Corks, assorted .... gross..	1	**1**	**50**	....
Compound cathartic pills .... doz..	6	**6**	**1 75**	....
Brandy .... bottles..	2	**2**	**1 75**	....
Nitrate of silver (conc'd) .... oz..	1	**1**	**1 25**	....
Nitrate of silver (crystals) .... oz..	1	**1**	**1 25**	....
Iodine .... oz..	1	**1**	**62**	....
Antimony and potass. tart .... oz..	1	**1**	**25**	....
Calomel .... oz..	6	**6**	**12½**	....
Tincture of iron, muriatic .... oz..	8	**8**	**10**	....
Sulphate of quinine .... oz..	2	**2**	**5 00**	....
Acid, aromatic sulphuric .... oz..	2	**2**	**15**	....
Ferri pyrophosphate .... oz..	4	**4**	**25**	....
Sulphate of zinc .... oz..	1	**1**	**25**	....
Do .... oz..	2	**2**	**30**	....
Extract of colocynth (solution) .... oz..	2	**2**	**75**	....
Hyoscyamus .... oz..	3	**3**	**50**	....
Opii comp .... oz..	4	**4**	**25**	....
Carbolic acid (crystals) .... oz..	2	**2**	**25**	....
Morphiæ sulph .... oz..	¼	**1-4**	**6 00**	....
Oil of organum .... oz..	6	**6**	**10**	....
Tincture of cantharides .... oz..	6	**6**	**12½**	....
Assorted needles, silk, iron wire, silver wire, plastic pins, &c. Instruments to be of finest finish, &c. (as per advertisement) ..	......	....	....	**$140 00**
Sponge, fine surgeon's .... oz..	......	4	....	75

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS

Under advertisement of

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rate

ROUND VALLEY, TULE RIVER, CALIFORNIA, AND NEVADA, NEV.—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	G. Goldberg.	T. C. Thompson.	W. P. Melendy.
Coffee ... lbs	500	**602**	...	...	...
Sugar ... lbs	1,500	**1,750**	...	...	...
Tea ... lbs	50	**80**	...	...	...
Soap ... lbs	1,200	**1,600**	...	...	...
Cream tartar ... lbs	12	**10**	...	...	...
Saleratus ... lbs	25	**24**	...	...	...
Salt, Liverpool ... lbs	4,500	**4,160**	...	...	...
Salt, stock ... lbs	1,000	**1,000**	...	...	...
Syrup ... bbl	1	**1**	...	...	...
Rice ... lbs	300	**200**	...	...	...

Under agent's advertisement of

ROUND VALLEY, CALIFORNIA.					
Beef ... worth	$1,000	**$500**	...	...	$5 00
Beef or mutton ... do	$1,000	...	...	...	3 97
Mutton ... do	$500	**$500**	...	...	...

Under advertisement of

WESTERN SHOSHONE, NEVADA.					
Plow, South Bend (chilled) ...	2	**2**	**$17 00**	$17 00	...
Harrow, Freedman ...	1	**1**	**18 00**	18 00	...
Doubletrees ... set	1	**1**	**5 00**	5 00	...
Wagon, Shuttler, California, 8¼ inch ...	1	**1**	**140 00**	140 00	...
Wagon, 4-spring, bows and breaks ...	1	**1**	**215 00**	215 00	...
Harness for spring wagon ... set	1	...	55 00	55 00	...
Halters, heavy leather ... pair	1	**1**	**3 00**	3 00	...
Harness, wheel ... sets	2	**2**	**35 00**	35 00	...
Harness, lead ... sets	3	**3**	**30 00**	30 00	...
Flour, XXX ... lbs	9,500	**9,500**	**3 25**	3 75	...
Lard ... lbs	300	**300**	**16**	18 00	...
Bacon ... lbs	600	**600**	**14½**	14 00	...
Sugar ... lbs	700	**700**	**13¼**	13 50	...
Meal, corn ... lbs	500	**500**	**03¾**	4 50	...
Rice ... lbs	400	**400**	**7 00**	7 50	...
Coffee, ground ... lbs	250	**250**	**26**	28	...
Apples, dried ... lbs	300	**300**	**12**	11	...
Matches ... gross	5	**5**	**2 25**	2 00	...
Powder, baking ... lbs	72	**72**	**50**	55	...
Soap, common ... lbs	150	**150**	**09**	08	...
Pepper, ground ... lbs	10	**10**	**35**	40	...
Salt ... lbs	200	**200**	**1 50**	2 00	...
Beans, white ... lbs	300	**300**	**6 00**	7 25	...
Beans, split ... lbs	200	**200**	**10 00**	12 00	...
Vinegar ... galls	10	**10**	**50**	50	...
Spades, long-handled ... doz	1	**1**	**15 00**	18 00	...
Spades, short-handled ... doz	½	**1-2**	**12 00**	7 50	...
Shovels, short-handled ... doz	½	**1-2**	**15 00**	9 00	...
Rakes, steel ... doz	2	**2**	**2 00**	2 50	...
Pitchforks, long-handles ... doz	2	**2**	**5 00**	4 00	...
SHOSHONE AND BANNOCK, WYOMING.					
Beef, fresh, net weight ... lbs	150,000	**160,000**	...	...	[illegible]

* Including

MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

August 23, 1877—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.

G. W. Henley.	Fred. Browne.	James Edwards.	Jacob Updegraff.	Daniel Boyd.	Patrick Barrett.	Charles H. Oldham.	James K. Moore.	John Holbrook and John Atkinson.	Ray Woodworth.	J. M. Pike & Co.	S. Foster & Co.
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	$0 22	$0 22
......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	11	09¾
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July 9, 1877, to be delivered at agency.

G. W. Henley.	Fred. Browne.	James Edwards.	Jacob Updegraff.	Daniel Boyd.	Patrick Barrett.	Charles H. Oldham.	James K. Moore.	John Holbrook and John Atkinson.	Ray Woodworth.	J. M. Pike & Co.	S. Foster & Co.
$4 38	$4 00	$4 67⅓	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	3 75	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
......	......	......	$2 25	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

Levi A. Gheen, dated September 15, 1877.

G. W. Henley.	Fred. Browne.	James Edwards.	Jacob Updegraff.	Daniel Boyd.	Patrick Barrett.	Charles H. Oldham.	James K. Moore.	John Holbrook and John Atkinson.	Ray Woodworth.	J. M. Pike & Co.	S. Foster & Co.
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......		......	......	$0 05 $\frac{28}{100}$	$0 04 $\frac{75}{100}$ / *04 $\frac{65}{100}$	$0 04¾	$0 05 $\frac{9}{10}$	$0 04 $\frac{93}{100}$	**$0 04⅔**	......	

hides.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS

Under agent's advertise

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates

FORT HALL, IDAHO.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	James Roper.	William F. Fisher and F. B. Gray.	A. T. Stout.	Thomas Lanktree.	H. O. Harkness.	Poindexter & Orr.
Beef ....per cwt., net.	300,000	....	$5 97	$6 49	....	$7 35	$3 98	$4 [illegible]
Do ....do......	20,000	**20,000**	....	....	**$3 47**	....	....	....
Do ....do......	22,000	**22,000**	....	....	**3 25**	....	....	....
Do ....do......	33,000	**33,000**	....	....	**3 00**	....	....	....

Under agent's advertise

SHOSHONE, WYO.								
Hay ....tons..	50	**50**	....	....	....	....	....	....

Under agent's advertise

Beef, net ....lbs..	250,000	250,000	....	....	....	$5 37½	....	....

Under agent's advertise

Material and labor to repair agency building	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

Under agent's advertise

OMAHA, NEBR.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	F. H. Peavey.	Bardnett & Reed.	Davis & Wann.	E. W. Skinner.	F. L. Goewey.	Charles Landrock.	James M. Bacon.	Singer & Mannerick.	L. Humbert.
Reapers and mowers..	5	**5**	**$129 00**	$153 35	$131 00	$135 00	$135 00	......	......	......	......
Plows, D. S	100	**100**	**3 90**	4 95	4 07	4 60	4 25	......	......	......	......
Plows, breaking.......	12	**12**	13 00	17 85	19 00	15 60	**15 00**	......	$17 00	......	......
Harness, double..sets	25	**25**	....	....	....	....	....	$33 00	......	$26 50	$25 50
Harness, single ..sets.	1	**1**	....	....	....	....	....	......	......	30 00	25 00
Hay-rakes	8	....	25 00	23 50	23 50	23 50	25 95	......	......	......	......
		8									
Corn-seed, per bu..bu.	150	......	....	....	....	....	....	......	......	......	......

Under agent's advertise

WINNEBAGO, NEBR.											
Horses ....no	10	**10**	....	....	....	....	....	......	......	......	......
Cows..................no	20	**20**	....	....	....	....	....	......	......	......	......
Wheat ....bu.	2,000	**2,000**	....	....	....	....	....	......	......	......	......
Cultivators...........no.	4	**4**	**$18 43**	....	$19 50	$19 50	$20 50	......	......	......	......
Plows ....no	24	**24**	**11 94**	....	13 25	12 50	13 00	......	......	......	......
Tables ....no	100	**100**	....	....	....	....	....	......	......	......	......
Bedsteads ....no.	50	**40**	....	....	....	....	....	......	......	......	......
Chairs ....doz.	200	**200**	....	....	....	....	....	......	......	......	......
Nails..............kegs.	20	**20**	....	....	....	....	**70 00**	......	......	......	......
Tubs, wash ....no.	100	**100**	....	....	....	....	**72 00**	......	......	......	......
Boards, wash ....no.	100	**100**	....	....	....	....	**16 50**	......	......	......	......
Corn ....bu.	2,000	**2,000**	....	....	....	....	....	......	......	......	......

MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

ment of May 5, 1877.

at which contracts have been awarded.

A. Toponce.	Fred. A. Stevens.	Fred. J. Keisel.	James K. Moore.	John Holbrook and John Atkinson.	Peter Anderson.	Albert O. Conant.	William Wilson.	P. P. Dickerson.	F. G. Burnett.	Samuel Fairfield.
$3 47½	$4 17	$4 10								
***ment of August* 6, 1877.**										
			$13 95	$14 00	$14 00	$15 85	$14 00			
***ment of April* 26, 1877.**										
			$4 49					$5 47	$5 33½	
***ment of June* 29, 1877.**										
										$1,232 00

ment of February 17, 1877.

Ed. Kittering.	J. H. Burbank.	W. H. Shoop.	W. S. Lamb.	J. M. Peebles.	R. A. Broadbent.	E. P. Webster.	J. B. Gallager.	H. L. Warner.	Wilkins Bros.	H. D. Booge & Co.	James Strong.	George H. Howell.	W. S. Lamb and J. M. Coe.
	$145 00												
	4 45												
	17 10												
$24 40	26 00	$30 00		$31 00									
21 00	25 00	25 00											
	24 20												
	20 00												
	22 00												
			$0 50										
***ment of April* 1, 1877.**													
					$109 00	$41 00	$44 75						$112 50
						45 00					$32 50		32 50
						1 80							1 50
									$21 44				
									20 44				
									13 44				
									13 21				
								$3 50				$3 49	
								3 10				3 14	
								65				7 75	
										*$3 20			
										90 00			
										25 00			
						59							50

* 10-penny.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

Under advertisement of August 15, 1877.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

WINNEBAGO, NEBR.—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	D. S. White.	Fred. L. Goewey.	F. Hansen.	E. Kettering & Co.
Auger-bits ....no..	8	**8**	**$1 60**	$1 68	....	....
Axes ....no..	2	**2**	**2 25**	2 50	....	....
Butts, 2½-inch ....doz..	1	**1**	50	**50**	....	....
Butts, 1½-inch ....doz..	1	**1**	40	**35**	....	....
Bell-punches ....no..	2	**2**	40	**35**	....	....
Baskets, bushel ....no..	2	**2**	**65**	75	....	....
Bed-ticking ....yds..	100	**100**	**17 00**	....	....	....
Blankets ....pairs..	10	**10**	**55 00**	....	....	....
Butter-tray ....no..	1	**1**	**75**	....	....	....
Bristles ....oz..	1	**1**	**1 10**	....	....	....
Books, copy ....no..	60	**60**	**7 25**	....	....	....
Coal, blacksmith's ....ton..	1	**1**	**17 00**	....	....	....
Coffee-mugs ....doz..	4	**4**	**6 00**	....	....	....
Dishes, covered ....no..	6	**6**	**6 00**	....	....	....
Candlesticks ....no..	24	**24**	**90**	1 15	....	....
Knife, carving ....no..	1	**1**	1 25	**1 25**	....	....
Calico ....yds..	150	**150**	**12 00**	....	....	....
Batting-cotton ....lbs..	40	**40**	**8 00**	....	....	....
Counterpanes ....no..	10	**10**	**30 00**	....	....	....
Harness, double ....sets..	2	**2**	45 00	....	....	**$38 00**
Dippers, 1-quart ....no..	3	**3**	30	**30**	....	....
Dippers, 1-pint ....no..	3	**3**	20	**20**	....	....
Forks ....doz..	2	**2**	**1 50**	1 70	....	....
Files, mill ....doz..	2	**2**	**13 75**	14 00	....	....
Files, taper ....doz..	2	**2**	2 25	**2 00**	....	....
Grindstone ....no..	1	**1**	**1 40**	1 50	....	....
Glass ....boxes..	4	**4**	15 25	....	**$11 40**	....
Forks, hay ....doz..	2	**2**	11 00	**11 00**	....	....
Iron, 1½-inch by ½ ....lbs..	50	**50**	**1 50**	1 55	....	....
Iron, 1-inch by ¼ ....lbs..	50	**50**	**1 50**	1 65	....	....
Kettles, porcelain lined, 12-quart ....no..	2	**2**	**2 00**	2 50	....	....
Kettles, tea, iron, 12-quart ....no..	1	**1**	**1 25**	1 25	....	....
Kettles, tin, 12-quart ....no..	1	**1**	**1 25**	1 25	....	....
Kettles, iron, 24-quart ....no..	2	**2**	**6 75**	7 00	....	....
Kettles, iron, 10-quart ....no..	2	**2**	**2 30**	2 50	....	....
Kettles, iron, 8-quart ....no..	2	**2**	**2 00**	2 25	....	....
Kettles, iron, 6-quart ....no..	2	**2**	**1 75**	2 00	....	....
Knives ....doz..	4	**4**	**3 00**	4 00	....	....
Lumber, finishing ....feet..	1,200	**1,200**	**45 00**	....	....	....
Lumber, pine flooring ....feet..	500	**500**	**13 00**	....	....	....
Lumber, ceiling ....feet..	300	**300**	**9 00**	....	....	....
Lumber, oak, plank ....feet..	200	**200**	**10 00**	....	....	....
Leather, lace ....side..	1	**1**	4 00	....	....	**3 00**
Leather, sole ....feet..	200	**200**	**82 00**	....	....	....
Leather, upper ....feet..	33½	**33 1-2**	**11 25**	....	....	....
Leather, calf-skin ....lbs..	38	**38**	**47 00**	....	....	....
Leather, toppings and linings ....doz..	2	**2**	**24 00**	....	....	....
Leather, harness ....lbs..	15	**15**	7 00	....	....	**6 15**
Locks, rim ....doz..	½	**1-2**	1 50	**1 50**	....	....
Locks, chest ....doz..	1	**1**	**5 50**	6 00	....	....
Locks, cupboard ....doz..	1	**1**	4 00	**4 00**	....	....
Looking-glasses ....no..	9	**9**	**10 00**	....	....	....
Lamps, large ....no..	4	**4**	**5 00**	....	....	....
Lamps, hand ....no..	6	**6**	**2 25**	....	....	....
Monkey-wrenches ....no..	6	**6**	2 50	**2 50**	....	....
Nails ....kegs..	5	**5**	13 75	**13 75**	....	....
Oilers ....no..	12	**12**	1 50	**1 50**	....	....
Oil, lard ....galls..	50	**50**	42 50	....	**35 50**	....
Ox-bows ....pairs..	6	**6**	**3 35**	3 60	....	....
Pans, milk ....doz..	4	**4**	8 50	**8 50**	....	....
Pans, dust ....doz..	6	**6**	75	**75**	....	....
Pans, dish ....doz..	4	**4**	**3 00**	3 20	....	....
Pans, iron, frying ....doz..	2	**2**	**67**	75	....	....
Plates, dinner ....doz..	5	**5**	**9 00**	....	....	....
Plates, butter ....doz..	½	**1-2**	**60**	....	....	....
Plates, tin, pie ....doz..	½	**1-2**	**30**	....	....	....
Plates, sauce ....doz..	2	**2**	**2 00**	....	....	....
Primers ....no..	48	**48**	**7 75**	....	....	....
Pump ....no..	1	**1**	**3 00**	3 15	....	....

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

Under advertisement of August 15, 1877—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

WINNEBAGO, NEBR.—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	D. S. White.	Fred. L. Goewey.	F. Hanson.	Josiah P. Dennis & Co.
Pipe, lead .... feet..	24	**24**	$10 75	**$10 75**	....	....
Plates and taps .... no..	2	**2**	**15 00**	15 50	....	....
Paint, black .... lbs..	6	**6**	1 25	....	**$0 78**	....
Paint, green .... lbs..	6	**6**	2 40	....	**90**	....
Putty .... lbs..	46	**40**	2 00	....	**1 20**	....
Brushes, paint .... no..	4	**4**	7 00	....	**3 00**	....
Pitchers, molasses .... no..	10	**10**	**6 00**	....	....	....
Pitchers, water .... no..	2	**2**	**2 25**	....	....	....
Pails, tin, milk .... no..	4	**4**	2 60	**2 50**	....	....
Pails, wooden .... no..	6	**6**	1 10	**1 00**	....	....
Pails, tin, slop .... no..	2	**2**	**1 75**	3 50	....	....
Scythe and snath .... no..	1	**1**	**1 50**	1 65	....	....
Scythe-stones .... doz..	4	**4**	**1 85**	2 00	....	....
Sand-paper .... sheets..	24	**24**	30	**25**	....	....
Strap hinges .... no..	24	**24**	**4 25**	4 25	....	....
Sheeting .... yds..	90	**90**	**27 00**	....	....	....
Spade-handles .... doz..	2	**2**	**5 25**	5 50	....	....
Seive, flour .... no..	1	**1**	**25**	30	....	....
Shovels, fire .... no..	6	**6**	50	**50**	....	....
Nails, shank .... papers..	4	**4**	**1 00**	....	....	....
Thread, shoe .... lbs..	2	**2**	1 75	**1 75**	....	....
Ink, shoe .... quart..	1	**1**	**75**	....	....	....
Tape-line .... no..	1	**1**	**45**	50	....	....
Thimble skeins .... sets..	6	**6**	16 10	**16 05**	....	....
Teaspoons .... doz..	7	**7**	2 25	**2 25**	....	....
Tumblers .... doz..	2	**2**	**1 60**	....	....	....
White lead .... lbs..	50	**50**	6 00	....	**5 12**	....
Wash-boilers .... no..	2	**2**	**4 75**	5 00	....	....
Wash-boards .... doz..	1	**1**	**2 08**	2 10	....	....
Wash-tubs .... doz..	12	**12**	**8 90**	9 00	....	....
Wash-basins .... doz..	24	**24**	**3 50**	3 75	....	....

Under agent's advertisement of June 6, 1877.

Steam-engine boiler, saw-mill machinery, and fixtures **$2,973**

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

Under advertisement of November 11, 1876, delivered at agency.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

SANTEE, NEBR.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Goewey & Co.	James M. Wilson.	T. S. Clarkson.	Mills & Purdy.	Platt & Burdorf.	E. M. Coates.	H. E. Bonesteel.	F. Schnauber.	Dudley & Hawley.
Adze, carpenters'............no	1	**1**	$1 65	$2 00	$2 30	....	......	....	$2 00	....	**$1 50**
Anvil, Peter Wright, 125 lbs. no.	1	**1**	**19 38**	23 00	$a17\frac{1}{4}$	....	......	....	18 00	....	16 00
Augers ....no	2	**3**	90	$1\ 16\frac{2}{3}$	b1 30	....	......	....	**75**	....	2 85
Axes, hand, No. 4............no.	6	**6**	1 10	$1\ 66\frac{2}{3}$	1 25	....	......	....	1 25	....	**5 70**
Axes, Lippincott............no	12	**12**	**$83\frac{1}{3}$**	1 00	13 75	....	......	....	1 00	....	12 35
Ax-handles No. 1, turned...no	12	......	$18\frac{3}{4}$	25	2 87	$3 50	$3 25	....	2 40	....	......
							1 75				
Auger-bits, $\frac{4}{16}$, $\frac{5}{16}$, $\frac{6}{16}$, $\frac{7}{16}$.....no.	12	**12**	25	80	30	....	......	....	**2 25**	....	2 50
Bits, Gunners' patent, $\frac{5}{8}$ in..no.	12	**12**	1 25	$1\ 37\frac{1}{2}$	**75**	....	......	....	10 00	....	......
Butts, 3 by $2\frac{1}{2}$...............doz.	3	**23**	1 20	$1\ 33\frac{1}{3}$	**85**	....	......	....	3 75	....	4 35
Brushes, hair ....no.	2	**2**	......	75	75	2 00	......	$3 00	**1 50**	....	......
Brushes, horse, No. 28 ....no	6	**6**	$41\frac{2}{3}$	50	50	1 00	......	....	3 00	$3 00	**2 40**
Brushes, paint, assorted ....no.	6	......	.....	75	2 50	1 75	4 00	....	......	....	......
Blacksnake whips ....no.	6	......	1 00	1 00	1 00	....	......	....	6 50	1 00	......
Borax ....lbs.	5	**5**	**20**	20	30	25	......	25	1 00	....	......
Bolts, carriage, $1\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ .....no	50		$01\frac{1}{5}$	$01\frac{3}{10}$							
Bolts, carriage, 2 by $\frac{1}{4}$ ......no	50		$01\frac{1}{5}$	$01\frac{2}{5}$							
Bolts, carriage, $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{1}{4}$ .....no.	50		$01\frac{13}{50}$	$01\frac{2}{5}$							
Bolts, carriage, 3 by $\frac{1}{4}$ ......no.	50		$01\frac{3}{10}$	$01\frac{3}{10}$							
Bolts, carriage, 4 by $\frac{5}{16}$......no	50	**450**	$01\frac{3}{5}$	$01\frac{7}{10}$	13 80	....	......	....	**5 45**	....	16 00
Bolts, carriage, 5 by $\frac{3}{8}$ ......no	50		$02\frac{8}{25}$	$02\frac{1}{2}$							
Bolts, carriage, 6 by $\frac{3}{8}$ ......no.	50		$02\frac{13}{25}$	$02\frac{4}{5}$							
Bolts, carriage, $7\frac{1}{2}$ by $\frac{3}{8}$ .....no.	50		03	$03\frac{3}{10}$							
Bolts, carriage, 8 by $\frac{3}{8}$ ......no	50		$03\frac{3}{10}$	$03\frac{1}{2}$							
Babbit metal ....lbs	10	**10**	**15**	$19\frac{1}{4}$	25	....	......	....	1 80	....	1 90
Chisels, framing, 2-inch ....no	3	**3**	75	1 10	**70**	....	......	....	5 25	....	3 15
Compasses, 6-inch ....prs	3	**3**	50	$83\frac{1}{3}$	**42**	....	......	....	1 35	....	......
Chalk-line ....ft.	500	**500**	**$00\frac{1}{4}$**	$00\frac{39}{100}$	1 75	....	......	....	1 75	....	2 00
Chalk, white ....doz	5	**5**	12	14	20	....	......	....	**50**	....	55
Chain, cable-proof, $\frac{5}{16}$ ....ft	200	**200**	$a12\frac{1}{4}$	a13	**$a11\frac{1}{2}$**	....	......	....	35 00	....	28 50
Combs, curry...............no	6	**6**	**$18\frac{2}{3}$**	50	30	....	......	....	1 75	1 80	1 25
Door-locks, No. 962, and mineral knobs ....no.	24	**24**	**35**	60	5 00	....	......	...	12 00	....	3 70
Door-lock latches, genuine bronze ....no	2	**2**	2 25	.....	**1 75**	....	......	....	5 00	....	90
Dead-locks, 0328 ....no	2	**2**	1 40	5 00	**3 50**	....	......	....	......	....	3 70
Emery-paper, quire ....no.	1	**1**	50	60	**35**	30	......	....	65	....	55
Hammer, adze-eye, shoeing, 14-inch handles ....no	12	......	$54\frac{1}{6}$	1 00	......	....	......	....	......	....	......
Files, taper, 5-in. Butcher..doz	4	**4**	2 07	2 75	2 25	....	......	....	12 76	....	**4 85**
Files, mill saw, 14-in. Butcher, doz	2	**2**	11 25	13 00	8 35	....	......	....	25 00	....	**15 00**
Files, mill-saw, 10-in. Butcher, doz..........................	2	**2**	5 63	6 60	5 65	....	......	....	25 00	....	**9 50**
Files, mill-saw, 9-in. Butcher, doz..........................	1	**1**	4 50	7 00	5 60	....	......	....	3 50	....	**3 50**
Files, wood.................doz	....	......	......	......	......	....	......	....	1 50	....	......
Files, bastard, 14-in. Butcher, doz..........................	1	**1**	11 25	13 20	8 35	....	......	....	8 50	....	**7 50**
Forks, manure ....no	3	**3**	**70**	1 10	90	....	......	....	3 00	....	2 55
Glass, 8 by 10 ....box	2	**2**	......	3 00	**3 50**	4 00	......	7 00	8 00	....	......
Grease, axle, Frazier, wood boxes ....doz	16	**16**	$1\ 40\frac{5}{8}$	1 25	**1 08**	1 25	1 40	1 25	17 60	....	......
Gun-nipples................doz	1	**1**	**50**	85	85	....	......	....	75	....	......
Gun-mortising gauges .... no.	3	.....	1 00	90	1 15	....	......	....	1 50	....	1 80
Iron ....lbs	1,650	**1,600**	$05\frac{3}{64}$	$05\frac{15}{32}$	$06\frac{3}{10}$	....	......	....	$05\frac{8}{100}$	....	**04**
Hammer, hand, 3 lbs., blacksmith, Maypole, No. 2....no	1	**1**	1 45	2 00	**1 40**	....	......	....	1 75	....	15 50
Hickory mallets, 4 lbs .....no	3	**3**	**30**	$41\frac{2}{3}$	60	....	......	....	1 50	....	1 15
Nails ....kegs	35	**35**	4 25	3 62	**4 50**	....	......	....	154 15	....	17 80
Nails, No. 6 & 7, N. W. H. boxes	2	**2**	**6 88**	$7\ 37\frac{1}{2}$	31	....	......	....	14 50	....	14 25
Stones, oil, weight 6 lbs ....no	4	**4**	a35	$a18\frac{3}{4}$	a50	....	......	....	2 40	....	a50
Locks, pad, brass, very best, doz..........................	1	**1**	15 00	16 50	13 00	....	......	....	16 00	....	**8 00**
Locks, pad, No. 5 .... doz	1	**1**	2 75	3 50	......	....	......	....	......	....	**10 50**
Plow and bits, panel, handled. no	1	**1**	6 75	7 70	6 25	....	......	....	**6 00**	....	6 00
Putty ....lbs.	10	**10**	06	04	06	08	......	85	**60**	....	......
Paper, tarred ....lbs	1,000	**1,000**	$03\frac{21}{50}$	04	**$03\frac{1}{3}$**	....	......	....	38	....	......
Paper, plain ....lbs	500	.....	$04\frac{63}{100}$	$04\frac{1}{2}$	$04\frac{27}{50}$	....	04	....	26 50	....	......
Pencils, carpenters' ....no	24	**24**	**$04\frac{1}{6}$**	$37\frac{1}{2}$	75	75	......	2 00	2 00	....	1 90
Roof-peaks ....no.	24	**24**	**50**	55	85	....	......	....	24 00	....	13 50
Rules, carpenters' brass-bound, No. 84....................no.	6		75	$91\frac{2}{3}$	30	....	......	....	1 80	....	**1 25**

6

a Per pound.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

Under advertisement of November 11, 1876, *&c.*—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

SANTEE, NEBR.—Cont'd.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Goewey & Co.	James M. Wilson.	T. S. Clarkson.	Mills & Purdy.	Platt & Burdorf.	E. M. Coates.	H. E. Bonesteel.	F. Schnauber.	Dudley & Hawley.
Rope, sisal, ⅝ ... lbs	125	**125**	**$0 10¼**	$0 15	$0 12		$0 11½		$8 40		$0 12
Saws, hand, Diston's, 26-in. 6 pts ... no	3	**3**	1 87½	2 33⅓	1 95				**5 25**		3 15
Saws, wood (braced) ... no									3 30		
Spoke-shaves, iron ... no	4	**4**	**25**	75	50				2 00		1 40
Squares, steel, No. 5, good article ... no	3	**3**	2 00	2 56⅔	1 80				5 25		**3 75**
Rivets and burs, 1 lb. each, ⅜, ¼, ⅝, ¾ ... lbs	4	**4**	**55**	60	60				2 40		2 50
Springs, window, spiral ... doz	6	**6**	**12½**	20⅝	20				1 20		1 20
Sand-paper ... quires	2	**2**	**22½**	35	45	$0 60		$0 50	70		75
Screws, ⅝ No. 7, ¾ No. 8, 1 No. 10, 1¼ No. 11, 1½ No. 13, 2 No. 16 ... gross	30	**30**	**30⅘**	38¼	38				9 75		
Shoes, horse, No. 1 ... kegs	2	**2**	6 85	6 00	**7 10**				16 50		14 00
Shoes, horse, No. 2 ... kegs	1	**1**	6 85	5 60	**7 10**				8 25		7 00
Solder ... lbs	5	**5**	**20**	30	35				1 25		1 00
Spades, Ames, black ... no	6	**6**	**1 20**	1 33⅓	1 48				7 50		7 50
Steel tool, octagon, ⅞ ... lbs	50	**50**	20	20	**17½**				9 00		9 40
Steel spring, 1½ crest ... lbs	50	**50**	**11**	15	11¼				8 00		7 00
Tin, 10 by 14 ... sheets	20	**20**	07	08¾	09				2 00		**1 20**
Pipe, 6-inch ... joints	30	**30**	**18**	23⅛	25				7 50		6 30
Vise, wrought iron, 5-inch jaw, 70½ lbs ... no	1	**1**	15½	12 00	17¾				16 00		**8 50**
Zinc, sheet ... lbs	50	**50**	**11**	15	13⅓				6 00		
Twine, flax, No. 18 ... lbs	5		30	35	26	40	25		1 25		
Baskets, bushel ... no	2	**2**	**50**	2 50	80						
Pins, clothes ... doz	6	**6**	12½	15	10				**35**		1 75
Wire, clothes line, galvanized (per lb.) ... feet	160	**160**	**15**	02	01½				2 00		
Dippers, 1 quart ... no	6	**6**	**14⅛**	20	30				1 20		1 02
Buck-saws, gr. jacket, (braced) ... no	3	**3**	**91⅔**	1 16⅔	1 15						1 50
Spoons, table, tin'd iron ... doz	2	**2**	60	4 00					**1 10**		
Polish, Gem ... doz	2		50	50	75		45	2 00	1 20		1 50
Brushes, stove ... no	3		25	33⅓	35		25		1 00		90
Pails, 3-hoop ... no	6		25	35	24		2 40		1 50		
Wagon-hounds, Hind ... no	12	**12**		1 25	1 40				**4 80**		
Plank, oak, 2-inch ... M feet	300	**300**		8 00	32 00				**30 60**		
Wagon-tongues ... no	24	**24**		1 50	1 40				**3 60**		
Wagon-reaches ... no	24	**20**	113 00	1 25	85				**20 40**		
Doubletrees ... no	12	**12**		1 00	4 50				**5 00**		
Singletrees ... no	24	**24**		35	4 50				**3 00**		
Coal, Blossburg ... tons	2	**2**		25 00	**31 00**				56 00		
Glass-cutters ... no	6	**6**		60	60	50		1 50	**1 00**		2 00
Tongue-hammers ... no	12			50							
Curtain-fixtures ... doz	1	**1**		1 50	**75**	6 00			2 25		
Mandrel ... no	1	**1**		6 00	20				**15 00**		
Ceiling, best ... M feet	2	**2**		35 00					50 00		
Doors, 6-panel, ⅞ by ⅝ ... no	12	**12**		2 00	**2 00**						
Flooring, No. 2 ... M feet	3	**3**		35 00	34 90				**96 00**		
Plank, oak, 2-inch ... 100 feet	3			8 00	32 00						
Pine, stock, 10 by 12 ... M feet	2	**2**		35 00	38 00				**56 00**		
Pine, clear, 2-inch ... M feet	3	**3**		40 00	**45 75**				147 00		
Molding, round, ½ and ¼, 500 feet each ... 100 feet	10	**10**		2 00	**73**				12 50		
Shingles ... M	3	**3**		3 25	**3 75**				127 50		
Stops, ½-inch ... no	1,000			*a*1 00					10 00		
Windows, glazed, 8 by 10 ... no	24	**24**		1 50	1 25				**26 40**		
Wood, dry, 4 ft, ½ hard ... cords	85	**85**		4 00					**3 00**		
Belting, 3-inch leather ... feet	30			45	30						
Blankets, horse ... pairs	3			4 00	6 00				5 00	$3 50	
Halters with straps ... no	6			1 66⅔	1 50				9 00	1 50	
Leather, harness, side ...	1			*b*50	*b*43				6 50	5 00	
Bridles, riding ... no	4	**4**		2 00	2 00				**5 00**		
Brooms ... doz	30			3 00					6 25		
Matches ... caddies	2			1 00	90	2 00	80		2 00		
Apples, dried, Mich ... lbs	450			10	09½		09		40 50		
Cups and saucers ... doz	2	**2**		1 50		1 65			**2 50**		
Cinnamon ... lbs	1			50		35	30		75		

a Per hundred. *b* Per pound.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

Under advertisement of November 11, 1876, *&c.*—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

SANTEE, NEBR.—Cont'd.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	James M. Wilson.	T. S. Clarkson.	Mills & Purdy.	E. W. Caldwell.	Platt & Burdorf.	E. M. Coates.	H. E. Bonesteel.	Dudley & Hawley.
Dishes, sauce .... doz	1	**1**	$1 00	$1 00					**$0 60**	
Lard, pail .... lbs.	180		15	16¾			$0 14¼		**28 80**	
Pepper, whole .... lb.	1		35	24			20		25	
Peaches, dried .... lbs.	225	**225**	20	15¾			15½		**27 00**	
Pitchers, cream .... no	2	**2**	40	35					**70**	
Pitchers, water .... no	2	**2**	75	75					**1 40**	
Plates, dinner .... doz	2	**2**	2 00	1 75					**2 20**	
Rice .... lbs.	350	**350**	10	08¼			07¾		**26 25**	
Blacking, shoe .... doz.	1	**1**	1 00	75	$1 50		60		**30**	
Starch .... lbs.	6	**6**	15	12	1 00		12		**60**	
Soda, sal .... lbs.	25	**25**	08	07	1 25		05	$2 00	**1 25**	
Syrup, best .... galls.	100	**100**	1 00	**73**			75		100 00	
Soap (4 boxes) .... lbs	240		08	*4 70			4 00		21 00	
Tea, green .... lbs.	10	**10**	75	**75**			80		10 00	
Tumblers .... doz.	2	**2**	75	**85**					2 00	
Cord, stout .... balls	6	**6**	25	26	90				**1 25**	
Vinegar .... galls	10	**10**	40	**19**			30		5 00	
Corn .... bush.	400	**400**	70	78					**280 00**	
Oats .... bush.	200	**200**	40	**49**					96 00	
Bands, rubber, heavy and light, gross	2	**2**	2 00	1 15	1 00	**$2 25**			2 00	
				3 30	2 00					
Envelopes, white legal, printed . M	½	**1-2**	5 00	7 00	1 00	**3 40**			4 25	
	½	**1-2**	3 00		2 00	**2 60**			6 00	
Paper, letter, wide ruled, printed, ream	1	**1**	8 00	6 75	3 00	**6 00**			9 00	
Paper, legal cap .... ream.	1		6 00	6 25	7 00	4 80			6 00	
Paper, foolscap .... ream.	1	**1**	5 00	6 25	7 00	**4 20**			6 00	
Ink, Arnold's .... bottles.	3	**3**	2 00	1 15	1 00	**2 25**		3 00	2 55	
Ink, carmine .... bottles.	1	**1**	2 00	75	25	**25**		1 50	1 00	
Pens, Esterbrook's, No. 333 gross.	2	**2**	75	95		**1 50**		2 50	2 00	
Pencils, slate .... boxes.	2	**2**	25	50	40		25	2 00	**50**	
Pencils, lead .... doz.	4	**4**	75	75	75	**1 83⅓**		1 60	2 40	$0 60
Pencils, red and blue .... doz.	6	**6**	1 25	75	1 00	**1 20**		2 25	2 25	
Blotters, large .... no.	2	**2**	1 00	1 00	1 25	**60**			25	
Books, copy .... no.	12	**12**	12½	30	1 75			**1 50**		
Yarn, cotton, No. 12 .... lbs.	2	**2**	75	65				**1 20**		
Toweling .... yds.	80	**80**	15	**16**				12 80		
Cord, elastic .... stick.	1	**1**	75	75					**60**	
Ribbon, elastic .... stick.	1	**1**	1 00	**1 00**					1 25	
Gingham .... yds.	40	**40**	10	10					**4 00**	
Thread, linen .... doz.	3	**3**	1 50	**80**					3 90	
Neckties, black .... doz.	1	**1**	4 50	25					**3 00**	
Needles, assorted .... papers.	12	**12**	08⅓	08					**75**	
Pins .... pkgs.	3	**3**	50	**08**					2 00	
Collars, youths' .... boxes.	20	**20**	10	**15**					3 00	
Buttons, shirt .... gross.	1	**1**	2 00	**75**					75	
Shirting, cotton .... yds.	50	**50**	15	**09**					7 50	
Thimbles .... doz.	1	**1**	25	**60**					30	
Yarn, woolen .... lbs.	2	**2**	1 00	1 00					**1 50**	
Asphaltum .... lbs.	5	**5**	15	25	20			**75**	1 00	
Umber, burnt .... lbs.	10	**10**	15	20	15			**1 25**	2 75	
Oil, linseed, boiled, best .... galls.	40	**40**	75	78	80			**74**	32 00	
Oil, linseed, raw, best .... galls.	10	**10**	85	78	75			**75**	10 00	
Oil, lard .... galls.	25		1 25	1 17	1 25				25 00	
Turpentine .... galls.	4	**4**	75	70	75			3 25	**2 60**	
Varnish, copal .... gall.	1	**1**	2 00	**2 25**	2 00			2 25	2 25	
Lead, white, pure .... lbs	750	**750**	15	3 50	12			**88 00**	90 00	
Chalk, crayon .... boxes.	6	**6**	25	35	1 50			2 25	**1 50**	
Chalk, carpenters'										85
Oil, lamp, standard .... galls.	50		50	35½	40		35	45	20 00	
Wicks, lamp, large and medium, doz	2		70	15	15		10	25	25	
					10		12	30		
Mirror plates, 9 by 12 .... no.	6	**6**	75	**25**					1 80	
Rasps, horse .... no.	12	**12**							**8 00**	8 50

* Per box.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

Under advertisement of August 18, 1877.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

OTOE, NEBR.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Clark, Bro. & Co.	M. J. Barnes.
Baskets, bushel ... doz..	1	1	**$4 50**	$5 50
Brooms ... doz..	1	1	**2 00**	3 50
Brushes, scrubbing ... doz..	1	1-2	**2 50**	3 25
Brush, paint ... no..	1	1	...	**1 50**
Beans, navy ... bbls..	1	1	***3 70**	06¼
Beef, fresh; 50 pounds per week ... lbs..	1,000	1,000	...	**09**
Coal, smithing, Blossburg ... ton..	1	1	...	**24 00**
Coffee, Rio ... sack..	1	1	**22** to **23**	24½
Combs, curry ... doz..	½	1-2	...	**1 80**
Chairs, oak ... doz..	½	1-2	...	**7 50**
Combs, white horn ... doz..	1	1	...	**80**
Combs, fine tooth ... doz..	1	1	...	**40**
Cups, tin, 1 pint, solid ... doz..	2	2	...	**2 90**
Cups and saucers, white granite ... doz..	2	2	...	**2 60**
Crackers, fresh cream ... box..	1	1	**09½**	11
Batting, cotton ... lbs..	20	20	...	**16**
Cassimere, all wool ... yards..	40	40	...	**1 10**
Dippers, tin ... doz..	½	1-2	...	**75**
Peaches, dried ... lbs..	100	...	...	10
Apples, dried ... lbs..	100	...	08¾	12
Harness, double wagon ... set..	1	1	...	**35 00**
Lime, stone, fresh ... bush..	20	...	...	50
Vessels, meat, tight, for pork ... no..	3	3	...	**1 50½**
Nails, assorted sizes ... lbs..	500	500	...	**04**
Nutmegs, fresh ... lbs..	1	1	**1 15**	1 60
Oil, linseed, boiled ... galls..	10	10	...	**85**
Oil, coal ... galls..	20	20	**26**	35
Plates, granite ... doz..	2	2	...	**1 30**
Rice, clean ... lbs..	100	100	**8¼**	09
Rope, manila ... lbs..	40	40	**11**	13
Salt, fine table ... bbls..	1	1	**4 50**	5 00¼
Sugar, standard "C" ... bbls..	1	1	**11**	12
Spoons, table, common ... doz..	3	3	...	**50**
Spoons, tea, common ... doz..	3	3	...	**25**
Stockings, boys', woolen, assorted ... pairs..	6	6	...	**3 00**
Shuttle for sewing-machine ... no..	1	1	...	**1 75**
Needles, sewing-machine ... doz..	1	1	...	**75**
Oil, sewing machine ... pint..	1	1	...	**75**
Screws, wood, assorted ... gross..	5	5	...	**40**
Tea, black ... lbs..	5	5	80	**75**
Linen, table ... yards..	16	...	...	1 25
Tub, No. 1, 3-hoop ... no..	1	1	**85**	1 25
Thread, Coates', assorted ... doz..	6	6	...	**70**
White lead, pure ... lbs..	50	50	...	**13**
Wash, rubbers, zinc ... no..	4	...	...	**25**
Window-sash, 8 by 10 glass ... sets..	8	8	...	**2 00**
Wood, oak, hickory, &c ... cords..	75	...	...	2 50
Lumber, pine boards, fencing ... feet..	6,000	...	...	...
Iron, assorted sizes ... lbs..	400	...	...	22 00
Soap ... box..	1	...	...	3 75
Boards, wash, zinc ... doz..	⅓	...	...	1 00
Joist and scantling ... feet..	20	...	...	24 50
Sheeting ... M..	...	...	...	24 00
Flooring ... M..	...	...	...	**40 00**
Second clear ... M..	...	...	...	**31 00**
Fencing ... M..	...	...	...	**24 00**
Stock-boards ... M..	...	...	...	28 00
Finishing lumber ... M..	...	...	...	40 00
Liberty ... yards..	40	...	...	1 00
Blue Rapids ... yards..	...	...	...	1 00

* Per bushel.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS

Under agent's advertisement of October

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates

CIMARRON, N. MEX.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Horace E. Barnes.	R. H. Longwill.	W. S. Weller.	A. Staab.	M. A. Breeden.	Benjamin Schuster.	William Paul.
Flour	33,600	**33,600**	**$3 29**						
Beef	16,800	**16,800**		**$4 24⅜**					
Under agent's advertisement of January									
Beef	35,000	**35,000**		**4 13 6/10**	$5 25				
Flour	70,000	**65,000**	**3 79**			$4 00 4 30	$4 00		
Under agent's advertisement of June									
Flour	100,000	**100,000**					$4 67½ 4 57½	**$4 37**	
Beef	10,000	**30,000**		4 95				**4 8[illegible]**	[illegible]
Under agent's advertisement of July									
PUEBLO, N. MEX.									
Beans, lbs	200	**200**							[illegible]
Corn, lbs	26,280	**26,280**						**1 7[illegible]**	
Hay, lbs	40,880	**40,880**						**20 9[illegible]**	
Husks, bales	1,000	**1,000**							
Sugar, C, lbs	200	**200**							
Wood, pinon, cords	17	**17**						**3 [illegible]**	
Wood, cedar, cords	8	**8**						**3 [illegible]**	
Bran, lbs	6,000	**6,000**						**1 9[illegible]**	
Beef, lbs	3,000	**3,000**							
Bread, loaves, doz	90								
Under agent's advertisement of April									
NAVAJO, N. MEX.									
Flour, lbs	25,000	**25,000**				5 69			
Beef, lbs	50,000	**50,000**							
Oats, seed, lbs	1,000	**1,000**							
Barley, seed, lbs	1,000	**1,000**							
Under agent's advertisement of May									
Saw-mill, steam	1	**1**							
Trucks, log	2	**1**							
Under agent's advertisement of June									
Corn, lbs	100,000	**100,000**							[illegible]
Corn, lbs	100,000	**100,000**						**2 [illegible]**	
Corn, lbs	100,000	**100,000**						**3 [illegible]**	
Beef, lbs	300,000	**300,000**						[illegible]	
Flour, lbs	30,000	**30,000**						[illegible]	

MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

21, 1876, to be delivered at agency.

at which contracts have been awarded.

W. Spiegleberg.	Wm. Rosenthall.	Manuel Valdes.	Probst & Kerchner.	S. & H. Huning.	Gavius Ortez.	Fred. Schnepple.	A. Seligman.	John H. Riley.	George Burlith.	Lambert A. Hopkins.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
9, 1877, to be delivered at agency.										
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15, 1877, to be delivered at agency.										
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
13, 1877, to be delivered at agency.										
$0 06	$0 07	....	....	....	$5 00	....	....	....	....	....
2 23	2 17	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
	1 87		....	....		....	....	....	....	....
01½	21 43	$21 85	....	....		....	....	....	....	....
05	02½	03	....	....	2 00	....	....	....	....	....
18	....	....	....	....	17 00	....	....	....	....	....
5 00	3 47	3 75	....	....	3 65	....	....	....	....	....
4 50	....	3 75	....	....	3 40	....	....	....	....	....
....	02	....	....	$0 02	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	$4 91	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	$0 90	....	....	....	....
16, 1877, to be delivered at agency.										
5 83	....	....	....	....	....	....	$5 47	....	....	....
....	4 87	....	4 97	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$4 75	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	6 25	....	....
7, 1877, to be delivered at agency.										
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	$4,988 00	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	200 00	....
15, 1877, to be delivered at agency.										
....	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	3 17	....	$2 48
								3 47		
3 65	....	....	....	....	...	....	....	3 67	....	2 68
								3 87		
3 23	....	....	....	2 97	...	....	....	3 97	....	2 89
								4 07		
....	4 42	....	3 97	7 45	...	....	....	....	....	....
				*5 95						
3 45	....	....	....	6 23	...	....	....	....	....	....

*Hoof.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

Under agent's advertisement of June 15, 1877, to be delivered at agency.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

ABIQUIU AGENCY, N. MEX.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Benjamin Schuster.	W. Spiegelberg.	Wm. Rosenthall.	S. & H. Huning.	T. D. Burns.
Beef ......lbs..	60,000	60,000	$5 10	......	....	....	$4 75
Flour ......lbs..	35,000	35,000	5 60	......	....	....	6 25
Salt ......lbs..	1,000	1,000	4 00	......	....	....	4 00
Beans ......lbs..	3,000	3,000	....	......	....	....	6 50
Corn ......lbs..	40,000	....	3 00	......	....	....	4 25
		40,000	4 00				

Under agent's advertisement of June 15, 1877, to be delivered at agency.

MESCALERO, N. MEX.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Benjamin Schuster.	W. Spiegelberg.	Wm. Rosenthall.	S. & H. Huning.	T. D. Burns.
Corn ......lbs..	30,000	30,000	....	$3 73	$2 47	....	....
Beans ......lbs..	5,000	5,000	....	7 50	7 37	$6 45	....
Salt ......lbs..	5,000	5,000	....	......	2 22	2 50	....

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

Under advertisement of June 14, 1877.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

NEZ PERCÉ, IDAHO.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Lewenburg, Bros.
Blankets, 4 pt., 7½ to 8....pair	....	$10 25
Blankets, 4 pt., Dayton ..pair	....	7 75
Brogans, female ....pair	....	2 00
Brogans, male ....pair	....	2 00
Bed-ticking ....yds	....	21
Buttons, agate ....gross	....	90
Buttons, pants.......... gross	....	85
Buckles, pants ....gross	....	2 00
Brooms ....doz	....	9 50
Cabot, A ....no	....	14
Cottonade ....yds	....	46
Crash ....yds	....	22
Combs, fine ....doz	....	1 50
Combs, coarse ....doz	....	2 00
Coats, men's woolen ...... no	....	9 00
Coats, boys' woolen ....no	....	7 00
Needles, sewing, papers..doz	....	1 25
Needles, machine ....doz	....	1 00
Pins, papers ....doz	....	1 50
Prints ....yds	....	10
Pants, woolen, boys'.......no	....	4 50
Pants, woolen, men's ....no	....	5 25
Shirting, striped..........yds	....	21
Shawls, 62 by 62 ....no	....	3 00
Thread, cotton ....doz	....	1 05
Thread, linen..............lbs	....	1 50
Thimbles ....doz	....	1 00
Socks, woolen ....doz	....	6 50
Socks, woolen, Shaker....doz	....	5 00
Hats, men's woolen ....doz	....	18 00
Hats, boys' woolen ....do	....	17 00
Bluing ....lbs	....	75
Cups and saucers ....doz	....	2 25
Coffee, c. r ....lbs	....	32
Candles ....boxes	....	5 75
Crayon-chalk ....boxes	....	1 50
Cream-tartar ....lbs	....	50
Flour ....bbls	....	6 00
Hops ....lbs	....	1 00
Chimneys, lamp ....doz	....	4 50
Wick, lamp ....doz	....	50
Matches ....gross	....	3 00
Plates, dinner ....doz	....	3 75
Pepper, black..............lbs	....	50
Rice ....lbs	....	11
Sugar, circle A ....lbs	....	17
Saleratus................. lbs	....	16
Salt, coarse ....lbs	....	05
Soap....................boxes	....	2 45
Salmon ....half bbls	....	15 50
Tea ....lbs	....	80
Tobacco.......................lbs	....	77
Vitriol ....lbs	....	33
Handles, ax ....doz	....	6 50
Axes, handled ....doz	....	28 00
Axes, handled, boys'.......doz	....	21 50
Axle-grease ....doz	....	5 00
Bolts, 2 to 6 inch...........doz	....	08
Butts, 2½ to 3 in....doz. pairs	....	4 50
Borax ....lbs	....	50

NEZ PERCÉ, IDAHO.	Quantity offered and awarded.	Lewenburg Bros.
Cradles, grain............ no	....	$7 00
Files, m. s., 14-inch........doz	....	14 00
Files, taper ....doz	....	3 00
Fish-hooks ....gross	....	2 50
Glass, 10 by 12 and 10 by 14, boxes	....	7 75
Forks, hay ....doz	....	14 00
Hammer, nail ....doz	....	20 00
Hatchets ....doz	....	11 00
Iron, common..............lbs	....	11
Iron, Norway ....lbs	....	15
Knives and folks...........doz	....	2 00
Lamp-black ....lbs	....	1 00
Lead, white ....lbs	....	20
Lead, red ....lbs	....	25
Nails ....lbs	....	09
Nails, horseshoe .... lbs	....	45
Nails, finishing .... paper	....	35
Oil, coal ....galls	....	90
Oil, linseed ....galls	....	1 75
Oil, lard ....galls	....	2 00
Oil, neat's foot ....galls	....	1 75
Pencils, carpenters' ......doz	....	2 50
Plows, 10-inch..............no	....	18 00
Plows, 11-inch...............no	....	20 00
Plows, 13-inch...............no	....	22 00
Paint............1-pound can	....	50
Paint-brushes...............no	....	1 00
Rivets..................boxes	....	1 25
Rope ....lbs	....	25
Rasps, horse ....doz	....	17 00
Rakes ....doz	....	12 50
Steel ....lbs	....	26
Screws, ½ to 3 ....gross	....	3 00
Solder ....lbs	....	75
Spoons, table................doz	....	2 50
Spoons, tea...................doz	....	1 25
Shovels, long-handled ....doz	....	18 00
Saws, cross-cut..............doz	....	86 00
Saws, hand ....doz	....	26 00
Scythes and snaths ......doz	....	36 00
Tacks ....paper	....	13
Turpentine ....galls	....	1 65
Washers, assorted.........lbs	....	25
Wash-boards ....no	....	1 50
		2 00
		1 25
Wrenches .... no	....	1 50
		2 00
		2 50
Varnish ....galls	....	1 25
Bits, j. and c...............gross	....	30
Door-locks ....doz	....	10 50
Fellies ....each	....	39
Hubs...............................set	....	12 00
Hard wood ....feet	....	35
Singletrees ....each	....	80
Yokes ....each	....	80
Skein, thimble.............. each	....	14 00
Spokes ....each	....	30

*The quantity required for the agency during the fiscal year.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

Under advertisement of June 14, 1877—Continued

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

NEZ PERCÉ, IDAHO—Continued.	*Quantity offered and awarded.	Lewenburg Bros.	L. M. Erwin.	Adam Rutherford.
Pads, blotting ... doz	...	**$0 75**	...	...
Envelopes, official, XXX ... M	...	**1 00** **2 25**	...	...
Envelopes, letter, XXX ... M	...	**1 50**	...	...
Letter-heads ... ream	...	**12 00**	...	...
Penholders ... doz	...	**1 50**	...	...
Paper, foolscap and legal cap ... ream	...	**7 50**	...	...
Paper, letter ... ream	...	**6 50**	...	...
Paper, note ... ream	...	**4 50**	...	...
Pens, steel ... gross	...	**1 75**	...	...
Pencils, Faber ... doz	...	**1 75**	...	...
Ink ... quart	...	**1 25**	...	...
Harness, wagon ... set	...	**36 00**	...	$35 00
Harness, plow ... set	...	**22 50**	...	31 00
Leather, lace ... side	...	**4 25**	...	45 00
Brushes, horse ... each	...	**2 00**	...	38 00
Combs, curry ... each	...	**1 00**	...	34 00
Cards, horse ... each	...	**75**	...	21 00
Whips ... each	...	**4 50**	...	27 00
Bacon ... lbs	...	**15**	...	...
Denim ... yds	...	**27**	...	...
Linsey ... yds	...	**37½**	...	...
Apples, dried ... lbs	...	**14¼**	15	...
Beans ... lbs	...	**07**	7	...
Stoves, cooking, No. 7 ... no	...	**35 00**	...	...
Stoves, cooking, No. 8 ... no	...	**40 00**	...	...
Stoves, cooking, No. 9 ... no	...	**45 00**	...	...
Stoves, heating, No. 22 ... no	...	**18 00**	...	...
Stoves, heating, No. 28 ... no	...	**25 00**	...	...

RED LAKE, MINN.	D. Campbell.	J. O. Cremmot.	E. P. Wilcox.	Ezra Rummery.	C. E. Brown.
Erecting and completing boarding-school building at agency ...	$750	$1, 000	$900	$1, 100	$550 **a850**

* The quantity required for the agency during the fiscal year. *a* Wood and mason work.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

Under advertisement of October 13, 1877, to be delivered at Saint Paul.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

RED LAKE, MINN.—Continued.		Quantity offered	Quantity awarded.	Strong, Hackett & Chapin.	Janney, Moles, Brooks & Co.
Axes, light	doz.	12	**12**	$7 75	$7 00 **8 00** 9 00
Axes, medium	doz.	2	**2**	7 75	8 00 **9 50**
Grease, axle	doz. boxes	2	**2**	1 15	75 **90**
Brooms	doz.	1	**1**	1 85	1 70 **1 90**
Borax	lbs.	10	**10**	14	10 **15**
Belting, rubber, 10-inch	ft.	25	**25**	56	**53**
Belting, rubber, 6-inch	ft.	25	**25**	33	**31**
Belting, leather, 4-inch	ft.	50	**50**	28	**33**
Belting, leather, 2-inch	ft.	25	**25**	13	**16**
Punches, belt	no.	2	**2**	15	**20**
Bits, auger, ¼ to 1 inch	set.	1	**1**	2 70	2 00 **3 00**
Bit-brace	no.	1	**1**	30	**1 50**
Bolts, carriage, 2x⅜, 3x⅜, 4x⅜	each.	50	**50**	1 00 1 13 1 30 1 45	55 62
Bolts, carriage, 5x⅜, 5x½	each.	50	**50**	2 06 2 31 2 56 2 81	70 80 **1 35**
Gimlet-bits	doz.	1	**1-2**	75	**1 30**
Butts, L. P., 3x3 and 2 inch	each.	1	**2**	{ 88 { 36	**40** **85**
Chain, cable, 7/16	lbs.	50	**50**	07	3 00 **4 00**
Chisels, Firmer	set.	1	**1**	3 00	1 75 **3 50**
Catches, cupboard	doz.	1	**1**	40	60 **1 25**
Copper sheets, tinned	lbs.	2	**2**	32	**32**
Files, Nicholson, mill, 14-inch	doz.	8	**8**	5 90	4 00 **5 15**
Files, Nicholson, mill, 12-inch	doz.	3	**3**	4 25	3 00 **3 75**
Files, Nicholson, mill, 10-inch	doz.	6	**6**	2 95	2 00 **2 50**
Files, Nicholson, mill, 8-inch	doz.	4	**4**	2 00	1 52 **1 85**
Files, Nicholson, mill, 6-inch	doz.	3	**3**	1 35	1 12 **1 30**
Files, Nicholson, mill, 12-inch, double cut	doz.	4	**4**	4 25	3 00 **3 75**
Files, Nicholson, mill, 8-inch, double cut	doz.	3	**3**	2 00	1 52 **1 85**
Files, Nicholson, mill, 5-inch, square, bastard	doz.	4	**4**	1 15	1 10 **1 25**
Files, Nicholson, mill, 7-inch, square, bastard	doz.	4	**4**	1 70	1 33 **1 60**
Files, Nicholson, mill, 5-inch, round	doz.	4	**4**	1 15	1 10 **1 25**
Files, Nicholson, mill, 7-inch, round	doz.	4	**4**	1 70	1 38 **1 60**
Files, Nicholson, mill, 10-inch, round	doz.	2	**2**	2 95	2 25 **2 75**
Files, knife, 4 and 5 inch	doz.	4	**4**	1 70 2 10	$1 52 1 38 **2 00** **1 75**
Files, knife, 6-inch	doz.	6	**6**	2 40	2 12 **2 60**
Files, knife, 7-inch	doz.	1	**1**	2 95	2 18 **2 75**
Machine, grooving, brass-mounted	no.	1	**1**	12 85	11 00 **14 00**
Glass	box.	5	......	2 43	2 00 2 50

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

Under advertisement of October 13, 1877, to be delivered at Saint Paul—Continued

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

RED LAKE, MINN.—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Strong, Hackett & Chapin.	Janney, Moles, Brooks & Co.
Points, glaziers' ....no..	3	....	$0 75	$0 15
Forks, hay, 3-tine ....doz..	2	....	5 40	4 25
		2	....	**5 75**
Hammers, nail ....doz..	1	....	3 50	2 50
		1	....	**7 50**
Hammers, B. S., hand ....no..	1	....	75	1 00
		1	....	**1 25**
Buckles, harness, 2-inch ....doz..	1	**1**	25	**15**
Snaps, tinned, 1-inch ....doz..	2	**2**	60	**50**
Hose, garden ....doz..	6	....	3 00	2 75
		6	....	**5 40**
Hinges, tinned and strap, assorted ....prs..	60	**60**	10	**06½**
Iron, rod, ¼ inch ....lbs..	50	**50**	3 25	**03½**
Iron, rod, 5/16-inch ....lbs..	50	**50**	3 05	**03**
Iron, rod, ⅜-inch ....lbs..	100	**100**	2 85	**02**[illegible]
Iron, rod, 7/16-inch ....lbs..	200	**200**	2 65	**02**[illegible]
Iron, rod, ½-inch ....lbs..	200	**200**	2 65	**02**[illegible]
Iron, rod, ⅝-inch ....lbs..	100	**100**	2 45	**02**[illegible]
Iron, rod, ¾-inch ....lbs..	100	**100**	2 35	**02**[illegible]
Iron, rod, 1-inch ....lbs..	100	**100**	2 25	**02**[illegible]
Iron, rod, 1⅛-inch ....lbs..	50	**50**	2 25	**02**[illegible]
Iron, rod, 1x¾ inch ....lbs..	200	**200**	2 45	**02**[illegible]
Iron, rod, 1¼-inch ....lbs..	75	**75**	2 25	**02**[illegible]
Iron, rod, 2½x⅝ inch ....lbs..	100	**100**	2 25	**02**[illegible]
Iron, band, 1-inch ....lbs..	100	**100**	2 95	**02**[illegible]
Iron, band, 1¼-inch ....lbs..	100	**100**	2 75	**02**[illegible]
Iron, band, 1¾-inch ....lbs..	100	....	2 75	02[illegible]
Iron, band, 2-inch ....lbs..	100	**100**	2 75	**02**[illegible]
Iron, wagon-tire, 1½x½ ....lbs..	300	**300**	2 25	**02**[illegible]
Iron, Norway, ¾x¾, 1x¾ ....lbs..	50	....	07½	07[illegible]
		50	09½	**07½**
Nail-rods, best, large ....lbs..	50	**50**	08	**10**
Iron, Norway, 1¼x½ ....lbs..	50	**50**	07½	**07**
Rivets, wagon-box ....lbs..	5	**5**	09	**11**
Rivets, wagon-box, 2x¼ ....lbs..	5	**5**	10	**11**
Steel, tool, ½x⅜ ....lbs..	100	....	....	11
		100	....	**18**
Steel, tool, ¼x½ ....lbs..	50	**50**		**20**
Steel, tool, ½ rod ....lbs..	25	....	14½	12
		25		**22**
Steel, tool, 1x1 ....lbs..	30	**30**		**18**
Steel, tool, 1¼x½ ....lbs..	20	**20**		**18**
Spring steel, 1½x¼ ....lbs..	25	....		07
		25		**12**
Spring steel, 1¾x¼ ....lbs..	75	....	07½	07
		75		**12**
Spring steel, 2x¼ ....lbs..	75	....		07
		75		**12**
Steel, toe-calk ....lbs..	25	....	06½	06
		25	....	**11**
Shoes, horse ....lbs..	100	**100**	4 50	**04½**
Shoes, horse, extra hand-made, 16 pieces ....sets..	7	**7**	1 50	**1 25**
Iron, Russia sheet ....lbs..	200	....	13½	10
		200	....	**14**
Iron, stove-pipe ....lbs..	600	**600**	04	**03**[illegible]
Knives and forks, iron handles ....doz..	2	....	70	1 50
		2	....	**2 00**
Shovels, Ames's square-point ....doz..	1	**1**	12 00	**12 00**
Shovels, Ames's round-point ....doz..	1	**1**	12 40	**11 50**
Scythes, blue ribbed ....doz..	3	....	7 50	7 00
		3	....	**10 00**
Scythe-snaths, ring ....doz..	1	....	4 80	6 50
		1	....	**7 20**
Scythe-stones ....doz..	3	....	60	35
		3	....	**50**
Screws, 11 to 18, 2-inch ....gross.	4	**4**	28	**35**
				50
Screws, 1½ No. 11, 1¾ No. 16 ....gross..	4	**3**	36	**36**
				21

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

Under advertisement of October 13, 1877, *to be delivered at Saint Paul*—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

RED LAKE, MINN.—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Strong, Hackett & Chapin.	Janney, Moles, Brooks & Co.
Screws, 1½ No. 16, 1¼ No. 11 ....gross..	3	**3**	$0 21	**$0 32**
				25
Screws, ¾ No. 12, 1 No. 12 ....gross..	6	**6**	19	**18**
				16
Saws, hand, cut-off ....no..	2	......	1 00	65
		2	......	**2 00**
Iron, tuyere	1	......	75	75
		1	......	**3 50**
Tacks ....doz. papers..	2	......	50	25
		2	......	**75**
Tin, I. X., 10x14 ....box..	½	......	11 00	10 00
		1-2	......	**11 50**
Tin, I. X., 14x20 ....box..	½	......	11 00	10 00
		1-2	......	**10 50**
Washers, iron, assorted, ⅜ to 1 inch ....lbs..	50	**50**	85	**08**
Wire, No. 10 ....lbs..	15	**15**	07	**07**
Wire, broom ....lbs..	10	**10**	15	**20**
Files, taper, saw, 4-inch ....doz..	3	......	90	65
		3	......	**75**
Files, taper, saw, 3-inch ....doz..	1	......	80	60
		1	......	**70**
Screws, gun, 2 to 2½ inch ....doz..	50	**50**	1 30	**75**
Springs, gun, large ....no..	50	**50**	1 50	**7 50**
Cocks, gun, right-hand ....no..	25	**25**	35	**17**
Cocks, gun, left-hand ....no..	12	**12**	35	**17**
Tubes, assorted ....no..	100	**100**	3 00	**5 50**
Locks, right-hand ....no..	6	**6**	12 00	**85**
Varnish ....galls..	2	......	......	1 25
		2	......	**1 75**
Beans, hand-picked ....bush..	5	**5**	......	**2 35**
Blankets, horse ....per pair..	2	......		2 50
				3 00
Harness, double ....set..	1	......	......	27 00
				32 00
Machine, burring ....no..	1	......	......	10 00
				11 00
Bolts, carriage, 6x½ inch ....no..	50	**50**	......	**1 50**
Bolts, carriage, 4x¼ inch ....no..	50	**50**	......	**1 25**
Bolts, carriage, 3x½ inch ....no..	50	**50**	......	**1 12**
Rivets, I., 1½x½ ....lbs..	5	**5**	......	**11**
Rivets, I., 1¼x$\frac{3}{16}$ ....lbs..	5	**5**	......	**11**
Rivets, I., 1¼x$\frac{3}{16}$ ....lbs..	5	**5**	......	**11**
Rivets, I., ¾x½ ....lbs..	3	**3**	......	**70**
Rivets, I., ⅝x½ ....lbs..	3	**3**	......	**70**
Rivets, tinned, ½x$\frac{1}{16}$ ....lbs..	1	**1**	......	**45**
Rivets, tinned, ¾x¼ ....lbs..	2	**2**	......	**65**
Steel, tool, 1-inch, rod ....lbs..	25	**25**	......	**18**
Soap, per C ....lbs..	240	**240**	......	**4 75**
Copper, 1½x1½ ....lbs..	10	**10**	......	**35**
Lard, in pails ....lbs..	100	**100**	......	**11½**
Pliers, 6-inch ....pairs..	1	......	25	30
		1	......	**75**
Rivets, Coy's, ¾ ....lbs..	2	......	45	$0 08 to 11
Rivets, Coy's, ½ ....lbs..	1	......	45	
Rosin ....lbs..	25	**25**	05	**03**
Rasps, 12-inch ....no..	3	......	42	30
		3	......	**60**
Rasps, wood, 10-inch ....doz..	½	......	2 95	4 20
		1-2	......	**6 00**
Rakes, wood ....doz..	½	**1-2**	1 60	**2 75**
Rakes, 10-tine, steel ....doz..	½	**1-2**	5 40	**6 00**
Rope, sisal, 1-inch ....lbs..	50	......	10½	10
		50	......	**to 15**
Rope, sisal, ¾-inch ....lbs..	75	......	10½	10
		75	......	**15**
Rope, sisal, ½-inch ....lbs..	50	......	10½	10
		50	......	**15**
Rope, sisal, ⅜-inch ....lbs..	25	......	11	10
		25	......	**15**

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

Under advertisement of October 13, 1877, to be delivered at Saint Paul—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

RED LAKE, MINN.—Continued.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Strong, Hackett & Chapin.	Janney, Moles, Brooks & Co.
Stove, cook, complete, No. 8	no.	1		$15 00	$14 00
					25 00
Stove, heating, No. 24	no.	1	**2**	2 75	**6 75**
Stove, heating, No. 27	no.	1	**2**	4 00	**7 75**
Stove, heating, No. 28	no.	1		6 00	24 00
Stove, heating, No. 32	no.	1		7 75	26 00
Stove, heating, No. 36	no.	1		10 00	
Solder	lbs.	7		18	12
			7		**15**
Shovel, scoop	no.	1		75	65
			1		**1 25**
Buckles, harness, 1-inch	doz.	2	**2**	12	**10**
Lead, white	lbs.	100			9 00
			100		**10 50**
Paint, mineral	lbs.	50			02¾
			50		**03½**
Paint, Venetian	lbs.	5			03
			5		**03¼**
Paint, green	lbs.	10			15
			10		**20**
Rivets	lbs.	20	**20**		**11**
		6	**6**		**70**
Rivets, tinned	lbs.	1	**1**		**45**
		2	**2**		**65**
Rivets, copper	lbs.	4	**4**		**50**
Ox sets	no.	7			1 25
Oil, machine	galls.	20			26
			20		**80**
Oil, lard	galls.	5			75
			5		**90**
Oil, linseed	galls.	10			60
			10		**65**
Pork	bbls.	15			13 00
			15		**15 00**
Soap, family	lbs.	200			3 25
			200		**4 75**
Turpentine	galls.	3	**3**		**50**
Tea, black	lbs.	20			35
			20		**50**
Tea, Japan	lbs.	15			25
			15		**40**
Locks and knobs	no.	2	**2**	2 75	**3 85**
Lacing	side.	1		2 75	1 50
			1		**3 50**
Machine for making pails	no.	1		9 25	
Measures, tin	set.	1		75	75
			1		**1 50**
Nails, wrought	keg.	1	**1**	4 35	**4 50**
Nails, assorted, cut, 10d	kegs.	35	**35**	2 60	**2 60**
Nails, horse, No. 7	lbs.	20		23	20
			20		**25**
Nails, horse, No. 8	lbs.	5		22	20
			5		**25**
Nails, horse, No. 6	lbs.	10		25	28
			10		**28**
Putty	lbs.	50		03	03
					04
Pencils, carpenters', 7-inch	doz.	3		30	25
			3		**50**
Paper, building	lbs.	200		03¼	02¾
			200		**03**
Pail-ears, assorted, 4, 5, 6, 7	gross.	1	**1**	1 55	**1 35**
					1 00
					1 50
Pails, pressed, 2-gallon	no.	2		60	1 00
			2		**1 25**

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

Under advertisement of November 10, 1876.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

WHITE EARTH, MINN.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Mayo & Clark.	Daniel Pineo.	Nichols & Dean.	Strong, Hackett, & Chapin.	Farwell Brothers.	Houston & Co.	Castner & Penner.
Taper files, 3-inch ....doz	4	4	**$0 75**	....	$0 85	$0 90	$0 75	....	......
Taper files, 3½-inch ....doz	4	4	**75**	....	95	90	80	....	......
Taper files, 4-inch ....doz	4	4	**84**	....	1 05	1 00	85	....	......
Rakes, garden, 12-tooth ..doz	1	1	**4 00**	$4 25	....	4 20	5 50	....	......
Forks, hay, 2-tine ....doz	4	4	4 50	6 00	....	6 30	**5 65**	....	......
Forks, hay, 3-tine ....doz	4	....	6 50	....	....	....	....	....	......
Hoes, riveted ....doz	2	2	3 33	5 50	....	**3 50**	5 75	....	......
Hoes, solid shank ....doz	2	....	4 71	....	....	....	....	....	......
Hoes, socket ....doz	2	....	5 36	....	....	....	....	....	......
Hoes, planter's ....doz	1	1	5 50	5 75	....	**5 50**	5 50	....	......
Glass, 8x10 ....boxes	10	10	2 40	**2 50**	....	2 55	2 55	....	......
Glass, 9x12 ....boxes	10	....	2 55	....	....	2 70	2 70	....	......
Glass, 9x13 ....boxes	10	....	2 55	....	....	....	....	....	......
Glass, 10x12 ....boxes	10	....	2 55	....	....	....	2 70	....	......
Glass, 10x14 ....boxes	10	....	2 70	....	....	2 85	....	....	......
Hammers, nail ....doz	4	} 4	{ 1 50	9 00	....	**3 50**	4 00	....	......
Hammers, nail ....doz	4	}	{ 6 00	....	....	**5 00**	....	....	......
Teeth, harrow ....lbs	200	200	**03½**	03½	....	03½	03¾	....	......
Saws, hand ....doz	2½	2½	**7 25**	9 20	....	7 50	7 50	....	......
			15 00	7 50					
Rasps, horse, 12-inch ....doz	½	....	4 00	9 00	7 80	4 80	6 60	....	......
Rasps, horse, 14-inch ....doz	¼	1-3	**5 63**	....	....	....	....	....	......
Knives, farriers'	2	2	**35**	40	50	42	35	....	......
Nails, horse ....lbs	75	....	....	25	....	*a*25	24	....	......
		75	**20**	....	....	*b*24			
						*c*23			
Iron squares ....doz	1½	....	3 20	....	14	3 30	3 30	....	......
		1-2	....	**3 00**	24				
					25				
Iron squares ....doz	1½	....	5 40	....	....	....	....	....	......
Wrenches, monkey, 10-inch, dozen	2	2	**4 20**	*e*3 50	....	4 80	4 75	....	$7 50
Wrenches, monkey, 12-inch, dozen	2	2	**4 90**	....	....	5 60	5 50	....	......
Scythes, Golden Clipper .doz	5	5	9 90	10 00	....	11 00	**9 75**	....	......
Snaths, pat. fastenings ..doz	3	3	7 60	....	....	**7 20**	7 60	....	......
Solder ....lbs	50	20	**16**	20	....	18	18	....	......
Spades, Ames's ....doz	1	1	**14 00**	13 50	....	14 40	14 00	....	......
Shovels, Ames's ....doz	1	1	**13 25**	14 75	....	13 50	13 25	....	......
Levels, spirit ....doz	¼	1-4	**8 00**	9 00	....	9 00	8 00	....	......
Screws, assorted ....gross	50	50	23	(*d*)	**29**	22	48	....	......
Latches, thumb ....doz	5	5	**45**	50	....	55	....	....	......
Latches, cupboard ....doz	3	3	**50**	75	....	60	**50**	....	......
Butts, narrow, wrought, 1½-inch ....doz	5	}	{ **25**	48	....	30	27	....	......
Butts, narrow, wrought, 2-inch ....doz	5	} 10	{ **35**	48	....	42	38	....	......
Butts, narrow, wrought, 2½ inch ....doz	5	}	{ **42**	48	....	50	43	....	......
Butts, cast, 3 to 2½ inch .doz	10	....	....	95	....	....	....	....	......
Sash, glazed, 8x10......pairs	30		90	33	....	24	22½	$0 92½	......
							87		
Sash, glazed, 9x12......pairs	......	30	1 15	50	....	36	30	**1 15**	......
							1 20		

a No. 7. *b* No. 8. *c* No. 9. *d* 25 per cent. discount from price-list. *e* 8-inch.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS

Under advertisement of

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates

WHITE EARTH, MINN.—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	George Corson.	S. L. Sheldon.	Maxfield & Co.	Castner & Penner.	Mayo & Clark.	Charles Schulze.	Dan. Pineo.	Nichols & Dean.
Wagons, lumber, 3¼ inch skein	5	**5**	$74 50	$55 00	$68 50	$55 00	$67 00	**$53 00**	......	......
Cattle, working, 5 to 6 yrs., yoke	5	......	90 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
Butter ... lbs	500	**500**	......	......	20	19	......	......	......	......
Beef, fresh ... lbs	4,000	......	......	......	05	......	......	......	......	......
Brooms ... doz	2	**2**	......	......	3 00	......	1 75	......	$2 00	......
Beans, navy ... bush	15	**15**	......	......	1 97	......	......	......	1 90	......
Corn meal ... lbs	800	**800**	......	......	**1 35**	1 50	......	......	01½	......
Crackers, Boston X ... lbs	500	**500**	......	......	05½	......	......	......	05¼	......
Crackers, Boston XXX, pounds	......	......	......	......	08½	......	......	......	......	......
Apples, dried ... lbs	500	**500**	......	......	07½	......	......	......	07	......
Flour, Graham ... lbs	200	**200**	......	......	02¾	......	......	......	02¾	......
Lard, leaf ... lbs	300	**300**	......	......	10⅞	12½	......	......	11½	......
Oats ... bush	1,300	**1,300**	......	......	**33**	......	......	......	45	......
Oats, sacked ... bush	1,300	......	......	......	37	36	......	......	......	......
Oat meal ... lbs	200	**200**	......	......	6 80	......	......	......	03½	......
Pork, mess ... bbls	15	**15**	......	......	16 00	16 00	......	......	16 00	......
Plows, cross ... no	15	**15**	......	......	11 00	12 50	......	......	12 00 13 00	......
Plows, breaking ... no	5	**5**	......	......	21 00	......	......	......	16 00 17 00	......
Handles, plow ... doz	1	**1**	......	......	2 25	......	......	......	4 20	**$2 00** 2 25
Flour, XXX ... bbls	200	**200**	......	......	4 00 4 88	4 50	......	......	......	......
Flour, XXXX ... bbls	200	......	......	......	5 87½ 5 47 5 17 6 75½ 6 35 6 05	5 50	......	......	......	......
Stoves, cook, No. 8, complete	10	**10**	......	......	......	16 00	......	......	15 00	......
Pipe, stove ... joints	80	**80**	......	......	......	13	16	......	**13**	......
Iron, assorted ... lbs	2,800	**2,800**	......	......	......	2 90	......	......	3 00	**2 75**
Locks, rim and knobs . doz	2	**2**	......	......	......	4 50	3 15	......	**2 85**	......
Locks, chest, 3-inch .. doz	2	**2**	......	......	......	......	2 25	......	**1 90**	......
Pans, milk, 6-quart ... doz	3	**3**	......	......	......	1 95	**1 67**	......	2 30	......
Planes, jack ... doz	1	**1**	......	......	......	7 75	**5 90**	......	7 20	......
Planes, smooth ... doz	1	**1**	......	......	......	7 00	**5 40**	......	6 48	......
Borax ... lbs	25	**25**	......	......	......	20	......	......	16	15
Axes, Hunt's ... doz	5	**5**	......	......	......	......	10 50	......	10 50	......
Axes, Powell's	......	......	......	......	......	......	8 90	......	......	......

MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

November 10, 1876—Continued.

at which contracts have been awarded.

P. H. Kelley.	McQuillan, Beaupre & Co.	Anthony, Kelley & Co.	Strong, Hackett & Chapin.	McCardy & Co.	Frank Lacross.	Wm. A. Van Slyke & Co.	George H. Johnston.	Farwell Bros.	Monitor Plow Works	Laraway, King & Perrine.	D. B. Bardwell.	Saint Paul Plow Works.
$0 15 16 17 19	**$0 18**			$0 22	$0 18½	$0 18						
	05½					05	$0 05½				$0 05	
1 75 to 2 00	2 25	**$1 65**	$2 25									
1 75 1 85 2 50	2 00	2 19			**2 00**							
	1 60					1 50						
05	06	07½										
05¼ to 08½	07	**06$\frac{86}{100}$**										
	03				**02¼**							
11 to 13½	12½	**10¾**										
	45					45						
	40					39						
03	03¾											
17 50 15 00	16 00	15 88					**18 50**					
									$11 00	$14 00		$12 83 to $17 82
									17 90 **18 90** **21 40**	20 00		$17 82 to $24 23
	4 50		4 50									
	5 40				**4 50**		4 80					
					5 00		5 20					
			16 00 19 00					$16 75 17 25 20 00				
			15					15				
			4 00									
			3 35					3 35				
			3 00					2 00 to 4 00				
			1 75					1 75				
			6 60					65				
			5 40					58				
15			16									
			10 25					10 50				

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS

Under advertisement

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rate

White Earth, Minn—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	C. Gatzian & Co.	Dan. Pinco.
Shoes, boys' and girls', 5 to 8 ... pairs..	250	**250**	**$0 65**	....
Shoes, boys' and girls', 9 to 13 ... pairs..			**72½**	....
Shoes, boys' and girls', 12 to 2 ... pairs..			**83⅓**	....
			77½	....
			1 05	....
Shoes, boys' and girls', 10 to 13 ... pairs..			**92½**	....
Shoes, boys' and girls', 1 to 5 ... pairs..			**1 05**	....
Shoes, boys' and girls', 3 to 7 ... pairs..			**1 25**	....
Matches ... cases..	2	**2**	....	$6 25
Nutmegs, whole ... lbs..	3	**3**	....	1 20
Oil, lard, machine ... galls..	16	**16**	....	80
Oil, kerosene, 130° ... galls..	100	**100**	....	34
Oil, linseed ... galls..	20	**20**	....	70
Pepper, black, ground ... lbs..	10	**10**	....	30
Pepper, whole ... lbs..	....	....	....	....
Rice, white ... lbs..	500	**500**	....	06
Salt ... bbls..	5	**5**	....	1 60
Sugar, C coffee ... lbs..	200	**200**	....	10¼
Sugar, brown ... lbs..	1,800	**1,800**	....	**10**
Soap, Babbitt's ... lbs..	1,000	**1,000**	....	**09½**
Saleratus, Babbitt's ... lbs..	200	**200**	....	09
Starch ... lbs..	30	**30**	....	10
Syrup ... galls..	100	**100**	....	55
Tea, Japan, 1 ... lbs..	500	**500**	....	50
Tea, Japan, 2 ... lbs..			....	45
Tea, Japan, 3 ... lbs..			....	40
Turpentine ... galls..	15	**15**	....	**50**
Varnish ... galls..	3	**3**	....	1 25
Shoes, boys', 1 to 5 ... pairs..	250		....	1 15
Shoes, boys', 4 to 6 ... pairs..			....	1 25
Shoes, boys', 1 to 5 ... pairs..			....	1 10
Shoes, boys', 1 to 5 ... pairs..			....	1 05
Shoes, boys', 3 to 5 ... pairs..			....	1 20
Shoes, girls', 12 to 2 ... pairs..			....	1 25
Shoes, girls', 4 ... pairs..			....	1 35
Shoes, girls', 2 ... pairs..			....	1 05
Shoes, girls', 3 ... pairs..			....	1 05
Shoes, girls', 5 ... pairs..			....	1 12½
Shoes, girls', 6 ... pairs..			....	1 12½
Shoes, girls', 7 ... pairs..			....	75
Shoes, girls', 7 ... pairs..			....	85
Coal, Blossburgh, in barrels ... tons..	2	**2**	....	13 00
Wheat, seed ... bush..	500	**500**	....	1 40
Harness, double, oak-tanned ... sets..	2	**2**	....	**27 00**

MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

***of November* 10, 1876—Continued.**

at which contracts have been awarded.

Forepaugh & Tarbox.	Nichols & Dean.	C. Proal.	Metzger & Boedigheimer.	P. H. Kelley.	McQuillan, Beaupre & Co.	Anthony Kelley & Co	Strong, Hackett & Chapin.	George H. Johnston.
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	$5 95 to 9 50	$6 50	$5 88	....	....
....	....	....	....	1 00	1 20	95	....	....
....	....	....	....	75	85	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	34	34	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	65 to 70	70	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	18	....	....
....	....	....	....	20	22	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	05 to 7½	06½	05	....	....
....	....	....	....	1 60	1 65	1 55	....	....
....	....	....	....	11	11½	10¾	....	....
				11¾				
....	....	....	....	9½ to 10½	10½	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	10	07½	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	08¾	08¾	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	05½	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	35	58	41	....	....
				40	45			
				45				
				55				
....	....	....	....	28	35	28	....	....
....	....	....	....	30	50	33	....	....
....	....	....	....	40	....	38	....	....
				50				
				60				
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	53	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 20	....
$1 20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1 30	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1 10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	{ $10 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	{ 12 00	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
....	....	....	....	....	1 30	....	....	$1 25
....	....	$30 00	$24 00	....	....	....	....	....
			28 00					

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

Under advertisement of November 10, 1876—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

WHITE EARTH, MINN.—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Dan. Pineo.	Nichols & Dean.	P. H. Kelley.	McQuillan, Beaupre & Co.	Strong, Hackett & Chapin.	Farwell Bros.	Norman Harwood.
Scarfs, No. 917 ... doz.	2½	**2½**	$7 50	......	......	......	......	......	**$9 00**
Scarfs, No. 962 ... doz.	2½	**2½**	9 00	......	......	......	......	......	**7 00**
Scarfs, No. 961 ... doz.	2½	**2½**	7 25	......	......	......	......	......	**4 50**
Scarfs, No. 349 ... doz.	2¼	**2½**	8 25	......	......	......	......	......	**2 25**
Yarn, wool, No. 27 ... lbs.	25	**25**	80	......	......	......	......	......	**57**
Yarn, wool, No. 2 ... lbs.	....	......	70	......	......	......	......	......	......
Yarn, wool, No. 26 ... lbs.	....	......	1 05	......	......	......	......	......	......
Thread, Clark's and Coates's, assorted ... doz.	20	**20**	67½	......	......	......	......	......	**67½**
Sheeting, No. 1 ... yds.	300	**300**	**08½**	......	......	......	......	......	07
Sheeting, No. 2 ... yds.	....		**06¾**	......	......	......	......	......	08
Hose, boys' and girls', assorted, No. 1 ... pairs	100	**100**	1 60	......				......	**12**
Hose, boys' and girls', assorted, No. 2 ... pairs	....		2 15	......				......	**15**
Hose, boys' and girls', assorted, No. 3 ... pairs	....		2 00	......				......	**19**
Hose, boys' and girls', assorted, No. 4 ... pairs	....		1 75	......				......	**25**
Wicks, lamp, No. 1 ... gross	6	**6**	90	......	$0 05	......	......	......	**25**
Wicks, lamp, No. 2 ... gross	6	**6**	90	......	06	......	......	......	**60**
Umber, burnt ... lbs.	10	**10**	10	......	......	......	**$0 07**	......	......
Shoes, horse ... lbs.	600	**600**	05¼	$0 05¼	......	......	05¼	**$0 05**	......
Rivets, assorted ... lbs.	40	**40**	**10**	10	......	......	12	......	......
Spokes, 2¼-inch ... sets	3	**3**	**2 25**	2 25	......	......	3 00	......	......
Steel, best ... lbs.	50	**50**	**17**	5½ to 18	......	......	21	......	......
Calk, toe ... lbs.	50	**50**	12½	**12**	......	......	13	......	......
Chimneys, lamp, No. 1 ... case	1	**1**	75 85 95	......	60	$3 75	**3 30**	......	......
Chimneys, lamp, No. 2 ...	1	**1**	70 75 80	......	90	2 75	**2 50**	......	......
Lead, white, pure, ... lbs.	250	**250**	25	......	**08¼** to 10½	......	10½	......	......
Lead, red ... lbs.	75	**75**	**10**	......	......	......	10	......	......
Batts, cotton ... lbs.	100	**100**	**11**	......	......	......	......	......	09 12½
Crash, No. 1 ... yds.	50	**50**	**15½**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Crash, No. 2 ... yds.	....		**11**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Crash, No. 3 ... yds.	....		**11**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Calico ... yds.	600	**600**	**06**	......	......	......	......	......	04¼ to 07
Flannel, No. 1 ... yds.	125	**125**	**12½**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Flannel, No. 2 ... yds.	....		**19**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Flannel, No. 3 ... yds.	....		**23**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Flannel, No. 4 ... yds.	....		**27**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Flannel, No. 5 ... yds.	....		**31½**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Flannel, No. 6 ... yds.	....		**35**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Gingham ... yds.	200	**200**	**09½**	......	......	......	......	......	......
Jeans, Minn., 1 ... yds.	200	**200**	15	......	......	......	......	......	**12½**
Jeans, Minn., 2 ... yds.	....		24	......	......	......	......	......	**20** **25**
Linsey, No. 1 ... yds.	150	**150**	**13**	......	......	......	......	......	09
Linsey, No. 2 ... yds.	....		**16**	......	......	......	......	......	12
Linsey, No. 3 ... yds.	....		**25**	......	......	......	......	......	18

‡ No. 2.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

Under advertisement of November 10, 1876—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

WHITE EARTH, MINN.—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Mayo & Clark.	Dan Pineo.	Nichols & Dean.	P. H. Kelly.	McQuillan, Beaupre & Co.	Anthony, Kelly & Co.	Strong, Hackett & Chapin.	Farwell Brothers.	Castner & Penner.
Augers, ½ ....doz	2	**2**	$2 70	**$2 75**	.....				$3 00	$3 00	....
Augers, ¾ ....doz	2	**2**	4 05	**4 00**	.....				4 50	4 50	....
Augers, 1 ....doz	2	**2**	4 65	**4 50**	.....				5 10	5 00	....
Augers, 1½ ....doz	1	**1**	6 50	**6 50**	.....				7 20	7 25	....
Augers, 2 ....doz	½	**1-2**	9 25	**9 25**	.....				10 20	10 20	....
Metal, babbit, No. 4 ....lbs	10	**10**	09	16	$0 15	.....			**12**	15	....
Metal, babbit, No. 3 ....lbs			15	.....					.....	.....	....
Metal, babbit, No. 2 ....lbs			20	.....					.....	.....	....
Metal, babbit, No. 1 ....lbs			25	.....					.....	.....	....
Saws, buck ....doz	½	**1-2**	**5 00**	5 50	.....				6 50	8 50	....
Bolts, carriage	250	**250**	73½	02½	1¾	.....			**01**	*80 to 123	....
Draw-shaves, 8-inch ....doz	2	**2**	7 20	7 00	.....				**6 30**	.....	....
Draw-shaves, 10-inch ....doz	2	**2**	7 75	8 00	.....				**7 20**	.....	....
Files, flat, 10-inch ....doz	3	**1**	2 81	**3 38**	3 00	.....			3 38	3 10	....
Files, flat, 12-inch ....doz	3	**1**	4 00	**3 96**	4 40	.....			4 85	4 20	....
Files, flat, 14-inch ....doz	3	**1**	5 63	**4 87**	6 00	.....			6 75	5 70	....
Cassia, per lb ....mat	1	**1**	.....	40	.....	$0 26	$0 35	**$0 24**	.....	.....	....
Mustard, ground ....lbs	5	**5**	.....	30	.....	**25**	25	26	.....	.....	....
Wash-boards ....doz	1	**1**	**1 60**	2 00	.....	1 90 to 2 25	2 00	2 00	2 25	.....	....
Baking-powder ....lbs	85	.... **85**		40	.....	38	40	27 *b***4 40**	.....	.....	....
Cloves, whole ....lbs	5	**5**	.....	50	.....	45	55	**42**	.....	.....	....
Candles, star ....lbs	200	**200**	.....	16	.....	17	17	**15¾**	.....	.....	....
Coffee, Rio ....lbs	300	**300**	.....	**21**	.....	20 to 22½	23	22	.....	.....	....
Ginger, ground ....lbs	10	**10**	.....	35	.....	20	25	**14**	.....	.....	....
Axle-grease ....case	1	**1**	3 25	*b*90	.....	**2 65** 3 00	3 50	2 84 3 69	3 00	.....	....
Pails, 3-hoop ....doz	.....	**1**	**1 83**	2 00	.....	1 90	2 00	1 88	.....	.....	....
Tubs, wash ....doz	½	**1-2**	4 75 5 75 6 75	6 00	.....	5 50 6 50 7 50	8 00	**6 00**	7 00	.....	....
Nails, 10 to 60-penny ....lbs	6,000	**6,000**	03¼	**03 1/12**	03¼	03¼	03 1/10	.....	03¾	.....	$0 03¼
Nails, 8-penny ....lbs			03½	.....	.....		.....	.....	03½	03½	
Nails, 6-penny ....lbs			03¾	.....	.....		.....	.....	03½	03¼	
Nails, 4-penny ....lbs			04	.....	.....		.....	.....	03¾	04	
Nails, 3-penny ....lbs			04¼	.....	.....		.....	.....	04	04¼	
Putty ....lbs	75	**75**	03	**03**	.....	03½	.....	.....	03½	03¾	....
Rope, Manila ....lbs	50	**50**	14 15	**14**	.....	15	.....	.....	14½	.....	14

Note: the 6,000 lbs offered and the bids of P. H. Kelly ($03¼$), McQuillan, Beaupre & Co., and Castner & Penner ($0 03¼) are bracketed across all five nail sizes; the 10 lbs offered is bracketed across the four babbit-metal rows.

b Dozen. * Per hundred.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS

Under advertisement of agent, dated Ma[illegible] 10,

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the r[illegible]es

WHITE EARTH, MINN.—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Maxfield & Co.	P. H. Kelly & Co.	S. S. McArthur.
Flour ... bbls.	200	**100**			
Flour, "A" ... bbl.		**110**	$7 63		
Flour, "A" ... sack, double.			3 76¼		
Flour, "A" ... sack, single.			3 69		
Flour, "B" ... sack, single.			4 69		
Flour, "B" ... sack, double.			4 76½		
Flour, "B" ... bbl.			9 63		
Mess pork ... bbl.	40	**40**	18 75	**$17 99**	
Brooms ... doz.	2	**2**		2 25	
Wash-tubs ... doz.	2	**2**		9 00	
Wash-boards ... doz.	2	**2**		2 25	
Pails, 3-hoop ... doz.	3	**3**		2 40	
Matches ... cases.	2	**1**		6 25	
Star-candles ... boxes.	5	**3**		*15	
Soap, Babbitt's best ... lbs.	1,000	**1,000**		10¾	
Sugar, brown ... lbs.	1,500			11	
		1,500		11½	
Sugar, "C" ...					
Saleratus, Babbitt's best ... lbs.	200	**200**		9¾	
Tea, Japan ... lbs.	1,500			28	
		1,500		30	
				40	
Nails, 12d ... kegs.	5	**5**		3 88	
Nails, 8d ... kegs.	10	**10**		4 13	
Axes, Hunt's ... boxes.	5	**5**		11 25	
Oxen ... yoke.	5	**5**			**$117 00**
Cows, milch ... no.	5	**5**			**28 00**
Shoes, men's, kip brogans ... pairs.	36				
Shoes, men's, double soles ... pairs.	36	**36**			
Shoes, men's, custom russet ... pairs.	36	**36**			
Shoes, boys', plows, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 ... pairs.	36				
Basins, tin, wash, pressed ... doz.	3	**3**			
Basins, tin, 3-pint, pressed ... doz.	3	**3**			
Basins, tin, pressed ... doz.	5	**5**			
Basins, tin, pint ... doz.	5				
Butts, wrought, cast ... doz.	10	**10**			
Candlesticks, common, Japanned ... doz.	2	**2**			
Candlesticks, iron ... doz.	2				
Chain-cable ... lbs.	200	**250**			
Forks, hay ... doz.	3	**3**			
Hoes, planters', 6-inch ... doz.	3				
Hoes, planters', 7-inch ... doz.	3				
Hoes, planters', 7½-inch ... doz.	3	**3**			
Hoes, garden ... doz.	5	**5**			
Hammers, nail, cast-iron ... doz.	2				
Hammers, nail, wrought-iron, steel face ... doz.	2				
Hammer, nail, adze edge ... doz.	2	**2**			
Knives and forks ... sets.	10	**10**			
Pans, pressed, 6-quart ... doz.	6	**6**			
Plates, tin ... doz.	6	**6**			
Stove-pipe ... joints.	50	**50**			
Spoons, table, iron ... doz.	6	**6**			
Spoons, tea, iron ... doz.	8	**8**			
Spades, Ames's ... doz.	1	**1**			
Shovels, Ames's ... doz.	1	**1**			
Scythes, cast-steel ... doz.	5				
Clipper scythes ... doz.	5	**5**			

* Per pound.

a Per bo

MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

1877, ***to be delivered at White Earth.***

at which contracts have been awarded.

C. Gatzian & Co.	Granger & Hodge.	Frank Lacross.	McQuillan, Beaupre & Co.	Mayo & Clark.	Anthony Kelly & Co.	Fred. L. Goewey.	Strong, Hackett & Chapin.	Farwell Bros.	Julius Austrian.
		$7 75							
		7 25							$9 85
									9 60
			$18 43		$18 36				18 30
			2 35	**$1 85**	1 99				2 90
			8 00		**8 99**				11 00
			2 85	**1 95**	2 08	1 65			2 50
			2 45		**2 24**				2 40
			7 00		**12 15**				†2 30
			16¾		15⅜				*a*2 66⅓
			8¼		**10**				11⅔
					11¼				11¾
					11 7/10				
			11¾						
			10¾		10½				9⅓
	$0 32		32		{ **49½**				41
	40		38		{ **33½**				46
	47		43						
			52						
						5 00	**$3 50**	$3 87	5 25
						5 25	**4 00**	4 03	5 35
				10 50		12 50	11 00	10 60	12 00
$1 00									‡2 20
1 25									
1 25									
95									
1 05									
				1 10			1 10	**1 30**	2 80
				92		**90**	1 50	1 30	1 60
				80		**65**	80	85	1 10
				65					
				32			31		
				45			42		
				55			63		
				65			1 30		
				1 08					
				1 26					
								67⅘	85
				55		**54**	60	60	1 00
				85					
				10		11	10½	**09⅓**	15
				5 10		5 40	6 00	5 50	7 75
				5 00		5 17	5 75	5 00	8 50
				5 15					
				5 40					
				4 40		5 12½	4 00	4 75	7 00
				1 75		4 75	5 50	4 50	8 00
				3 50					
				4 75				**4 50**	
				75		**70**	75	75	1 40
				2 35		**2 20**	2 24	2 30	2 25
				42		**42**	50	45	60
				45					
				65					
				$0 18		$0 16	**$0 16**	$0 17	
				45		50	50	55	$0 70
				28		31¼	30	30	22
				14 20		14 25	13 75	**13 60**	16 50
				13 35		13 25	13 25	**12 75**	16 25
				7 50		9 50		9 75	
				9 50			**9 00**		

† Per gross. ‡ Assorted.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS

Under advertisement of agent dated May 10, 1877,

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates

WHITE EARTH, MINN.—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Maxfield & Co.	P. H. Kelly & Co.
Plows, breaking, 16-inch .... no..	5	**5**	....	....
Plows, breaking, 14-inch .... no..	5	....	$24 70	....
Plows, breaking, 12-inch .... no..	5	....	22 93	....
Plows, crossing, 14-inch .... no..	10	**10**	15 04	....
Plows, crossing, 12-inch .... no..	10	....	11 83	....
Plows, brush and grub, 12-inch .... no..	......	....	....	....
Plows, brush and grub, 14-inch	......	....	....	....
Plows, brush and grub, 16-inch	......	....	....	....
Loop-snaths, patent .... doz..	3	**3**	....	....
Stoves, cooking, complete	5	**5**	....	....
Scythe-stones .... doz..	6	**6**	....	....
Scythe-snaths .... doz..	3	....	....	....
Bedsteads, cottage	6	**10**	....	....
Chairs, common .... doz..	3	**3**	....	....
Rockers .... doz..	½	**1-2**	....	....
Coats, men's, assorted	15	....	....	....
Pants, men's, assorted	15	....	....	....
Socks, woolen .... pairs..	36	....	....	....
Hats, men's, woolen .... doz..	½	....	....	....
Calico .... yards..	500	....	....	....
Crash .... yards..	100	....	....	....
Sheeting, brown .... yards..	500	....	....	....
Bowls, "E," 2-quart .... doz..	2	....	....	....
Cups and saucers .... sets..	12	....	....	....
Plates, earthen .... doz..	10	....	....	....

Under advertisement of

Flour, XXXX .... sacks......	300	**300**	....	[illegible]
Flour, XXX .... sacks......	200	....	....	....
Mess pork .... bbl......	50	....	....	[illegible]
				17 [illegible]
		50	....	**17 79**

MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

***to be delivered at White Earth*—Continued**

at which contracts have been awarded.

George H. Johnston.	Monitor Plow-Works.	Frank Lacross.	McQuillan, Beaupre & Co.	Saint Paul Plow-Works.	Mayo & Clark.	F. L. Goewey.	Strong, Hackett and Chaplin.	Farwell Brothers.	Julius Austrian.
.....	**$21 00**	....	....	$23 89	....	....	....	....	....
.....	18 26	....	....	20 73	....	....	....	....	....
				22 18					
.....	....	....	....	....	....	$16 00	....	....	$22 00
.....	**12 00**	....	....	15 34	....	....	....	....	17 00
				14 99					
.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
.....	....	....	$17 73	25 32	....	....	....	....	....
.....	....	....	....	19 64	....	....	....	....	....
.....	....	....	....	22 64	....	....	....	....	....
.....	....	....	....	....	$8 00	9 00	....	**$6 75**	....
.....	....	....	....	....	....	19 50	$18 00	**16 75**	....
								20 00	
.....	....	....	....	....	45	....	....	**50**	....
					50				
					75				
.....	....	....	....	....	....	3 30	....	....	....
.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	***4 35**
.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**4 25**
.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	**20 00**
.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*6 50
.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	*3 50
.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	†4 00
.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	30 00
.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	11
.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	09½
.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	2 40
.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	80
.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	1 60

September 6, 1877.

George H. Johnston.	Monitor Plow-Works.	Frank Lacross.	McQuillan, Beaupre & Co.	Saint Paul Plow-Works.	Mayo & Clark.	F. L. Goewey.	Strong, Hackett and Chaplin.	Farwell Brothers.	Julius Austrian.
$2 47½	....	**$2 75**	....	....	....	....	....	....	3 40
2 37½	....	2 50	....	....	....	....	....	....	3 00
.....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	17 25

* Each. † Dozen.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

Under Agent Mahan's advertisement of December 15, 1876, *to be delivered at Duluth*, Wis

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

LA POINTE, WIS.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Goewey & Co.	Nichols & Dean.	Julius Austrian.	Maxfield & Co.	P. H. Kelly.	Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor & Co.
Axes and handles, turned .... doz..	2	**2**	$24 50	**$24 00**	......	......	$25 30 to 26 50	......
Axes and handles, shaved .... doz..	....	....	27 00	......	......	......	......	......
Augers and handles, 3-inch .... no..	2	**2**	4 15	**4 40**	......	......	......	......
Borax .... lbs..	10	**10**	2 00	**1 50**	......	......	1 50	......
Butchers' knives, 6½-inch .... no..	2	**2**	40	**40**	......	......	......	......
Curry-combs, No. 20, 6-barred .... no..	2	**2**	30	**40**	......	......	......	......
Sisal clothes-driers .... doz..	1	....	1 75	......	......	......	......	......
Files, assorted, 3½-inch .... doz..	1	....	1 00	......	......	......	......	......
Files, assorted, 4-inch .... doz..	1	**2**	1 10	***e*2 75**	......	......	......	......
Files, assorted, 4½-inch .... doz..	1	**1**	1 25	**1 25**	......	......	......	......
Files, saw, 5-inch .... doz..	1	**1-2**	1 25	***d*3 75**	......	......	......	......
Files, 12-inch .... doz..	1	**2 1-2**	5 25	**5 38**	......	......	......	......
Files, saw-mill, 14-inch .... doz..	1	....	6 75	......	......	......	......	......
Gun-nipples, assorted .... doz..	8	**8**	2 00	**2 40**	$6 80	......	......	......
Gun-caps .... M..	10	**10**	8 50	**4 00** to **8 00**	......	......	40 to 90	......
Ferule 3-tine hay-forks .... doz..	½	**1-2**	3 35	**3 00**	......	......	......	......
Socket-hoes .... doz..	3	**3**	20 00	10 50 / **16 80**	......	......	......	......
Hay-rakes, mortise .... doz..	½	**1-2**	1 12	**90**	......	......	......	......
Grub-hoes and handles .... doz..	½	**1-2**	6 75	**5 12½**	......	......	......	......
Iron, assorted, ⅜-inch, round .... lbs..	75	**800** (for all iron items)	2 78	*a*4 (for all iron items)	*a*3¾ (for all iron items)	......	......	......
Iron, assorted, ¼-inch, round .... lbs..	75		2 63			......	......	......
Iron, assorted, ⅝-inch, round .... lbs..	75		2 47			......	......	......
Iron, assorted, ¾-inch, round .... lbs..	75		2 40			......	......	......
Iron, assorted, 5/16-inch, round ...... lbs..	25		97			......	......	......
Iron, assorted, ½-inch, round .... lbs..	25		1 05			......	......	......
Iron, assorted, ⅝-inch, square .... lbs..	75		2 47			......	......	......
Iron, assorted, ¾-inch, square .... lbs..	75		2 40			......	......	......
Iron, 1½ by ⅜ inch .... lbs..	200		6 20			......	......	......
Iron, 1¼-inch, band .... lbs..	50		3 60			......	......	......
Iron, 1¾-inch, band .... lbs..	50		3 60			......	......	......
Rivets, assorted, 12-ounce .... M..	1	**6,000** (for all rivet items)	25	...... (for all rivet items)	**3 50** (for all rivet items)	......	......	......
Rivets, assorted, 1¼-ounce .... M..	1		30			......	......	......
Rivets, assorted, 1¾-ounce .... M..	1		35			......	......	......
Rivets, assorted, 2-ounce .... M..	1		40			......	......	......
Rivets, assorted, 2½-ounce .... M..	1		45			......	......	......
Rivets, assorted, 3-ounce .... M..	1		50			......	......	......
Knives and forks, No. 900 .... doz..	2	**2**	1 50	**2 80**	......	......	......	......
Kettle-ears, pairs .... doz..	12	**12**	1 59	**1 20**	......	......	......	......
Ladles .... no..	1	**1**	25	**15**	......	......	......	......
Log-chains, cable, ⅜-inch, with hoods . no..	2	**2**	3 25	***b*10**	......	......	......	......
Monkey-wrenches, 12 inch .... no..	1	**1**	60	**60**	......	......	......	......
Nail-rod .... lbs.	100	**100**	9 00	**10 00**	......	......	......	......
Kegs 10d nails .... no	1	**1**	3 75	**3 55**	......	......	3 65	......
Ox-bows, No. 1 .... no..	4	**4**	1 50	**1 20**	......	......	......	......
Powder, rifle .... kegs..	4	4	26 25	....	29 00	**$26 20**	26 40	......
Good buffalo-robes, No. 1, whole ...... no..	2	....	22 00	....	11 00	......	......	......
Rubber cards .... no..	2	....	1 50	....	......	......	......	......
Rope, ½-inch .... lbs..	100	**108**	10 00	15 00	......	......	*b*11¼ to **16¼**	......
Spoons, assorted .... doz..	4	**4**	1 55	**1 20** to **2 00**	......	......	......	......
Shot .... sacks..	16	**16**	*f*40 00	**38 40**	45 60	......	*c*2 45	......
Scythes, cast-steel, and snaths ...... no..	6	**6**	10 00	**9 05**	......	......	......	......
Steel tools, cast .... lbs..	100	**100**	18 50	**17 00**	......	......	......	......
Solder, xxx .... lbs..	10	**10**	2 25	**1 80**	......	......	......	......
Shovels, Rowland's .... no..	6	**6**	5 00	4 00 / **5 00**	......	......	......	......
Shovels, scoop .... no..	2	**2**	1 75	**1 70**	......	......	......	......
Readers, 1st .... no..	100	....	......	....	21 00	......	......	**$20 00**
Readers, 2d .... doz..	1	....	......	....	3 75	......	......	**3 84**
Readers, 5th .... no..	1	....	......	....	1 25	......	......	**1 00**
Primers, McGovern's .... no..	100	....	......	....	12 50	......	......	**15 00**

a 800 pounds, assorted. *b* Per pound. *c* Per bag.
d 10-inch. *e* Gunsmith file. *f* If buckshot, extra, $4.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

Under Agent Mahan's advertisement of December 15, 1876, *to be delivered at Duluth*—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

LA POINTE, WIS.—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Goewey & Co.	Nichols & Dean.	Julius Austrian.	Maxfield & Co.	Griggs & Johnson.	McQuillan, Beaupre & Co.	P. H. Kelley.	Granger & Hodge.
Tin coal-oil cans, 4-quart....no..	6	....	$1 88	$3 60	.....	....	......	......	....	.....
Wash-basin, No. 43..........no..	1	**1**	15	**20**	.....	....	......	......	....	.....
Wire, assorted ....lbs..	100	**100**	6 40	**8 00**	.....	....	......	......	....	.....
Whips, blacksnake ....no..	2	....	1 50	......	.....	....	......	......	....	.....
Soap, standard ....lbs..	120	**120**	6 30	......	$6 75	....	......	a$ 0 4½	**$5 45** to 6 95	.....
Tobacco, velocipede........lbs..	350	....	175 00	......	168 00	....	......	a50	a44½ to **65**	.....
Tea, young hyson ....lbs..	450	....	180 00	......	234 00	c$29" 87½	......	a31 to a49	a26 to **a50**	a35 to a46
Sugar, yellow, extra C .....lbs..	350	....	45 00	......	43 75	....	......	a11½ **a11¼**	a10 to **a11¾**	
		300	.....	......	.....	....	......	......		.....
Pork, mess.................bbls..	35	....	682 50	......	323 00	c8 62½ c9 33	$657 30	628 25	d16 72 d15 72 **d17 72**	.....
Flour, XXXX, sample 1 .sacks..	160	**150**	502 50	......	146 25	**416 25**	450 00	......	....	.....
Flour, XXXX, sample 2 .sacks..	150	....	472 50	......	.....	....	......	......	....	.....
Feed, corn and oats, ground .tons	2	**2**	70 00	......	b46 60	b45 50	50 00	......	....	.....
		2	.....	......	.....	**b47 50**	......	......	....	.....
Gun-cylinders ....doz..	12	**12**	.....	**10 80**	20 40	....	......	......	....	.....
Gun-hammers, rough ......doz..	10	**10**	.....	**5 50**	17 00	....	......	......	....	.....
Gun-locks, back-and-forward, dozen	6	....	.....	69 08	72 00	....	......	......	....	.....
Gun-flints, large black......no..	500	**500**	.....	**2 75**	3 50	....	......	......	....	.....
Kettles, brass.............doz..	2	**2**	.....	**a48**	.....	....	......	......	....	.....
Nipple-wrenches ....doz..	3	**3**	.....	**10 50**	.....	....	......	......	....	.....
Chalk-crayons ....boxes..	4	**4**	.....	**72**	.....	....	......	......	....	.....
Clothes-lines ....doz..	1	....	.....	2 00	.....			1 75	1 25 to	
		1	.....	......	.....	....	......	......	**2 50**	.....
Matches ....gross..	1	**1**	.....	......	2 50	....	......	......	**2 25**	.....
Salt.......................bbls..	3	**3**	.....	......	6 00	....	5 25	......	**4 50**	.....
Horse-blankets ....pair..	1	....	.....	......	13 00	....	......	......	....	.....
Surcingles ....no..	2	....	.....	......	2 00	....	......	......	....	.....
Whips......................no..	2	....	.....	......	4 00	....	......	......	....	.....
Quill pens ....doz..	1	....	.....	......	45	....	......	......	....	.....
Rulers.....................do..	3	....	.....	......	30	....	......	......	....	.....
Erasers....................no..	2	....	.....	......	20	....	......	......	....	.....
Pencils, lead..............doz..	2	....	.....	......	60	....	......	......	....	.....
Paper, blotting ....doz..	1	....	.....	......	1 20	....	......	......	....	.....
Paper, foolscap ....ream..	½	....	.....	......	2 50	....	......	......	....	.....
Envelopes..................no..	200	....	.....	......	75	....	......	......	....	.....
Ink, India...............quarts..	6	....	.....	......	3 00	....	......	......	3 60	.....
Ink, carmine ....bottle..	1	....	.....	......	80	....	......	......	25	.....
Pen-holders...................	...	....	.....	......	30	....	......	......	....	.....
Tape, rolls.................no..	2	....	.....	......	70	....	......	......	....	.....
Pens......................gross..	2	....	.....	......	1 50	....	......	......	....	.....
Pencils, slate ....gross..	5	....	.....	......	1 30	....	......	......	....	.....
Slates ....no..	25	....	.....	......	3 50	....	......	......	....	.....
Paper....................reams..	3	....	.....	......	5 80	....	......	......	....	.....
Tin ....boxes..	2	**2**	21 75	**18 50**	.....	....	......	......	....	.....
Tin-plates, 9-inch ....doz..	4	**4**	2 00	**2 00**	.....	....	......	......	....	.....
Tin cups...................doz..	4	**4**	2 20	**2 60**	.....	....	......	......	....	.....
Tin pans ....doz..	3	....	6 70	5 40	.....	....	......	......	....	.....

a Per pound. *b* Sacks included. *c* Per 100 pounds. *d* Per barrel.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

Under Agent Mahan's advertisement of March 12, 1877.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

La Pointe, Wis.—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Leihy & Guernick.	Julius Austrian.	Robert Inglis.	J. Baird.	N. F. Boutin.
Blackboard, 42-inch ... yds..	6	**6**	$13 50	**$9 00**			
Aprons, blacksmith's ... no..	2	**2**	3 70	**2 20**			
Auger-bits, ½ to 1-inch ... sets..	2	**2**	10 80	**9 80**			
Borax ... lbs..	5	**5**	85	**90**			
Carriage-bolts, assorted, No. 2 to 6 ... no..	400	**400**	12 00	**5 80**			
Files, 3-cornered ... doz..	4	**4**	6 40	**5 68**			
Files, flat, 14-inch ... doz..	2	**2**	17 00	**20 20**			
Files, ½-round, 10-inch ... doz..	½	**1-2**	3 00	**2 25**			
Files, round, 8-inch ... doz..	½	**1-2**	2 63	**1 70**			
Grindstones ... lbs..	200	**200**	3 50	**3 90**			
Glass, 8x10 ... boxes..	8	**8**	24 00	**20 80**			
Flints, gun ... no..	500	**500**	7 50	**2 85**			
Horseshoes, 3's and 4's ... kegs..	2	**2**	13 00	**11 20**			
Rasps, horseshoe ... no..	1	**1**	1 25	**92**			
Nails, horseshoe ... lbs..	50	**50**	16 00	**13 50**			
Nails, 4, 8, 10, 20, 40 penny ... kegs..	15	**15**	70 75	**59 55**			
Ox-shoes ... sets..	25	**25**	2 00	**1 65**			
Putty ... lbs..	50	**50**	2 00	**2 13**			
Rope ... lbs..	200	**200**	36 00	**44 00**			
Rosin ... lbs..	5	**5**	25	**25**			
Iron rivets and burrs ... lbs..	15	**15**	13 80	**5 62**			
Wood-saw ... no..	1	**1**	1 42	**90**			
Stoves, cook, with hollow-ware ... no..	4	**4**	78 00	**70 00**			
Bolts, sleigh-shoe ... no..	300	**300**	9 00	**7 50**			
Stock and dies, 16 to 20 ... no..	1	**1**	6 50	**5 50**			
Shoe-calks, steel ... lbs..	10	**10**	1 80	**1 60**			
Screws, ½ to 1½ inch ... gross..	20	**20**	6 00	**9 00**			
Steelyards ... lbs..	500	**500**	4 75	**3 90**			
Solder ... lbs..	20	**20**	4 50	**4 80**			
Copper, sheet ... lbs..	50	**50**	26 00	**23 50**			
Scoop-shovels ... no..	1	**1**	1 70	**1 48**			
Tin, 14x20 ... box..	3	**3**	54 00	**29 25**			
Wire, iron, No. 8 ... lbs..	100	**100**	13 50	**6 40**			
Wire, brass ... lbs..	10	**10**	5 55	**3 10**			
Iron, sheet ... lbs..	400	**400**	24 00	**23 00**			
Iron, sleigh-shoe, ¼x3-inch ... lbs..	200	**200**	8 00	**7 64**			
Iron, round, ¾-inch ... lbs..	200	**200**	8 00	**7 56**			
Iron, hoop, 2½-inch ... lbs..	200	**200**	9 00	**7 56**			
Iron, round, 1-inch ... lbs..	100	**100**	4 00	**3 78**			
Iron, round, ⅝ inch ... lbs..	100	**200**	4 00	3 78			
Iron, round, ⅞ inch ... lbs..	100		4 00	**3 85**			
Iron, 2x¼ and 2½x¼ inch ... lbs..	200	**400**	†4 00	**†3 37½**			
Zinc ... lbs..	50	**50**	7 50	**5 50**			
Oil, lard ... galls..	5	**5**	8 25	**5 50**			
Broad-ax ... no..	1	**1**	4 50	**2 65**			
Brace ... no..	1	**1**	1 00	***3 25**			
Rivets and burrs ... lbs..	15	**15**	13 80	**5 55**			
Hay, good ... tons..	12	**12**	240 00	**198 00**		$178 80	$204 00
Lime ... bbls..	10	**10**		**18 50**	$21 00		

*And set of bitts.

† Per 100 pounds.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

Under agent advertisements July 23, 1877, to be delivered at Red Cliff, Wis.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

LA POINTE, WIS—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Maxfield & Co.	Castner & Penner.	J. B. Bottineau.	Strong, Hackett & Chapin.	Julius Austrian.	Griggs & Johnson.
Feed ... tons	3	......	$27 50	......	......	......	......	......
Oats ... bush	100	**100**	46	......	......	......	**$0 47**	......
Plow (John Deere's) ... no	...	......	26 00	......	......	......	......	......
Salt ... bbl	6	**6**	**1 50**	......	......	......	......	......
Pork, mess ... bbl	30	**30**	**13 72½**	......	$15 30	......	......	$17 00
Lime ... bbl	10	**10**	2 00	......	......	......	2 50	**1 75**
Corn-meal ... bbl	5	**5**	3 50	$3 75	4 00	......	4 50	**3 25**
Corn-meal (bolted) ...	...	......	......	......	4 50	......	......	......
Feed (in sacks) ... ton	3	**3**	......	29 50	1 95	......	**27 00**	30 00
Oats (in sacks) ... bush	100	......	......	45	68	......	47	50
Axes ... no	2	**2**	......	......	90	**$0 75**	93¾	......
Ax, broad ... no	1	**1**	......	......	2 69	**1 75**	2 25	......
Auger, 2-inch ... no	1	**1**	......	......	1 24	85	**62½**	......
Chisel, ½-inch ... no	1	**1**	......	......	39	35	**35**	......
Chisel, ¾-inch ... no	1	**1**	......	......	46	45	**45**	......
Chisel, 1-inch ... no	1	**1**	......	......	52	50	**50**	......
Compass, 8-inch ... no	1	**1**	......	......	75	75	**37½**	......
Carriage-bolts, ⅜ by 1 inch ... no	50	**50**	......	......	01¾	**00¾**	03 6/100	......
Carriage-bolts ... no	50	**50**	......	......	02	**00 81/100**	03 20/100	......
Chain, log ... lbs	150	**150**	......	......	13½	**06**	10	......
Cow-bells ... doz	½	......	......	......	10 08	......	6 80	......
Cow-bells, No. 1 ... doz	½	**1-2**	......	......	8 28	**6 00**	......	......
Draw-knife ... no	1	**1**	......	......	94	**75**	75	......
Hay-forks ... doz	1	**1**	......	......	6 30	**5 85**	12 00	......
Hay-forks (Hopkins's) ... doz	1	......	......	......	5 85	......	......	......
Manure-forks, L. H ... doz	½	**1-2**	......	......	8 65	8 12	**3 75**	......
Manure-forks (Hopkins's) ... doz	½	......	......	......	7 50	......	......	......
Files, flat, 12-inch ... doz	½	**1-2**	......	......	5 65	4 85	**4 50**	......
Files, flat, 8-inch ... doz	...	......	......	......	......	2 70	......	......
Files, round, 8-inch ... doz	½	**1-2**	......	......	3 55	2 36	**2 20**	......
Files, angle, 8-inch ... doz	1	**1**	......	......	3 20	......	**2 62**	......
Files, round, 12½-inch ... doz	½	**1-2**	......	......	6 65	3 38	**2 20**	......
Files, square, 8-inch ... doz	1	**1**	......	......	3 35	2 36	**2 25**	......
Handles, saw ...	1	**1**	......	......	......	**2 25**	......	......
Square, 2-foot ...	1	**1**	......	......	......	**45**	......	......
Grindstone ... lbs	200	**200**	......	......	3¾	**01 6/10**	02½	......
Hoes and handles ... doz	3	......	......	......	6 05 6 00	......	......	......
Hoes, planters', 6-tine ... doz	1	**1**	......	......	7 95	**6 50**	7 50	......
Hay-fork handles ... doz	3	**3**	......	......	1 80	**1 25**	1 87	......
Hammers, steel, S ... no	2	......	......	......	93	75	......	......
Hammers, shoeing ...	2	**2**	......	......	......	......	**37½**	......
Hammers, steel, No. 3 ... no	2	**2**	......	......	93	**50**	90	......
Hammers, No. 2 ... no	1	**1**	......	......	68	**30**	31¼	......
Horseshoes, No. 2 ... lbs	100	**100**	......	......	06¼	05 3/10	**05 4/10**	......
Horseshoe-nails ... lbs	25	**25**	......	......	26	25	**24**	......
Riveting-hammer ... no	1	**1**	......	......	93 78	50 1 50	**37½**	......
Hammer, 1 flat face, 1 oval face ...	1	**1**	......	......	2 38	......	**1 50**	......
Horseshoe-knife ... no	1	**1**	......	......	58	**40**	50	......
Grub-hoes ... doz	1	**1**	......	......	16 75	**7 50**	8 60	......
Grub-hoes ... doz	1	......	......	......	13 25	......	......	......
Grub-hoe handles ... doz	1	**1**	......	......	2 50	**2 00**	2 15	......
Grub-hoes and handles ...	...	......	......	......	......	3 50	5 40	......
Flour ... bbls	120	**120**	3 37½ 3 10	2 60	3 17½ 3 95 3 35	......	3 30 3 05 5 60	**3 50**
Pork, mess ... bbls	30	......	......	......	14 85	......	16 25 15 50 14 50	......
Timothy hay, loose pressed ... tons	10	......	......	......	......	......	16 00	20 00
La Pointe hay ... tons	10	......	......	......	......	......	12 00	......
Swede iron, ½x2 ... lbs	50	**50**	......	......	08½	......	**06⅕**	......
Sleigh-shoe, ½x1 ... lbs	200	**200**	......	......	04 9/10	**03**	**03 60/100**	......
Sleigh-shoe, ½x2 ...	...	......	......	......	04	......	......	......
Boiler-sheet ... lbs	50	**50**	......	......	......	......	**08**	......
Tinning-machine ... no	1	**1**	......	......	15 00	11 50	**11 00**	......
Tin-folder, 20-inch ... no	1	**1**	......	......	35 95	**30 00**	30 00	......
Nail-rod ... lbs	150	**150**	......	......	09¾	......	**10**	......

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

***Under agent's advertisements July 23, 1877, to be delivered at Red Cliff*—Continued.**

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

LA POINTE, WIS.—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Maxfield & Co.	Castner & Penner.	J. B. Bottineau.	Strong, Hackett & Chapin.	Julius Austrian.	Griggs & Johnson.
Plow, cast-steel, 14-inch ....no..	1	**1**	....	......	$17 25	....	**$16 00**	......
Steel, 1-inch	200	......	....	......	24 19	$0 15½		
Steel, 2x½ ....lbs..	50	1						
Steel toe-calks ....lbs..	25	**25**	....	......	....	**09**		
Steel, ½x½ ....lbs..	50	**50**	....	......	24 19	**15½**		
Steel, oct., 1-inch ....lbs .	50	......	....	......	24 19	....	79 80	......
Steel, square, ¼-inch ....lbs..	50	......	....	......	26	**15½**		
Steel, square, ¼-inch ....lbs..	50	......	....	......	22	....		
Steel, square, 1-inch ....lbs..	200	......	....	......	....	....		
Steel, square, ½-inch ....lbs..	50	......	....	......	24 19	....		
Tin ....boxes..	2	**2**	....	......	9 05	**9 00**	9 30	......
Iron washers, ⅜, ½, ¾, 1 inch ....lbs..	50	**50**	....	......	15 13 12 12	1 00	**08½**	......
Coal ....tons..	6	**6**	....	......	....	....	**10 00**	11 00
Muriatic acid ....quart..	1	**1**	....	......	65	....		
Borax ....lbs..	5	**5**	....	......	....	16		
Rosin ....lbs..	5	**5**	....	......	06	....		
Putty ....lbs..	50	**50**	....	......	05	04		
Oakum ....lbs..	25	**25**	....	......	14¾	....	**39 50**	......
Glass, 8x10 ....box..	1	**1**	....	......	2 95	2 70		
Glass, 10x12 ....box..	1	**1**	....	......	2 95	3 00		
White lead ....lbs..	150	**150**	....	......	11¾ 12½	....		
Window-sash, glazed ....doz..	1	**1**	....	......	12 00	....		
Brooms ....doz..	½	......	$2 24	......	2 75	2 00	5 25	......
Matches ....gross..	1	**1**	....	......	4 50	....	**3 90**	......
Buckets ....doz..	½	**1-2**	2 00	......	2 75	1 75		
Horse-collar pads ....pair..	1	**1**	....	......	....	....		
Horse-halters ....no..	2	**2**	....	......	2 50	....		
Sole leather ....side..	1	**1**	....	......	39 43	....	**14 15**	......
Measure, tin ....pint..	1	**1**	....	......	22	10		
Measure, tin ....quart..	1	**1**	....	......	33	15		
Measure, wood ....1½ bush..	1	**1**	....	......	58	30		
Grooving-machine ....no..	1	......	....	......	17 95	....	....	......
Road-scraper ....no..	1	......	....	......	12 65 10 65	....	**10 50**	......
Wood hay-rakes, first quality .....doz..	3	**3**	....	......	3 05 2 25	2 50	**1 86 2-3**	......

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

***Under agent's advertisement of July 23, 1877, to be delivered at Red Cliff*—Continued.**

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

LA POINTE, WIS.—Continued.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	J. B. Bottineau.	Strong, Hackett, & Chapin.	Julius Austrian.
Rakes, iron	doz	½	**1-2**	$4 50	$4 00	**$3 75**
Rakes, steel	doz	....	....	8 50	....	....
Iron rivets	no	1,000	**1,000**	45	**30**	20
				42		
Plow-points	no	18	....	4 00	....	....
Gun-tubes	no	200	**200**	2 65	**03**	04¼
				4 55		
Gun cylinders and nipples	no	1	**1**	6 75	3 00	**2 00**
Gun-springs	no	25	**25**	2 10	**20**	21
				2 80		
Collar-pads	pair	1	....	1 65	40	....
Kettle-ears	doz	50	**4**	14	15	**12½**
Padlocks, assorted, keys	no	50	**50**	07	04	**03$\frac{20}{100}$**
Musket-tubes	no	4	**50**	08¼	*a***1 00**	*a*1 00$\frac{4}{5}$
Nails, 6-penny	kegs	3	**6** (Nails, 6-, 10-, 20-, 40-penny)	4 10	3 60	**3 12½**
Nails, 10-penny	keg	1		3 60	3 10	**3 12½**
Nails, 20-penny	keg	1		3 60	3 10	**3 12½**
Nails, 40-penny	keg	1		3 60	3 10	**3 12½**
Carpenters' pencils	doz	1	**1**	75	**60**	62½
Paint-brushes (assorted)		3	**3**	25	**50**	66$\frac{2}{12}$
				75		
				1 10		
Horse-rasp, 14-inch	no	1	**1**	95	**56**	62½
Rivet set, No. 7	no	1	**1**	68	**32**	50
Brass screws, ½-inch	gross	1	**1**	63	**40**	50
Brass screws, ¾-inch	gross	1	**1**	78	**50**	50
Shovels, long-handled	no	2	**2**	1 08	**80**	93¾
Spades	no	3	**3**	1 08	**80**	95
Saw, 6-foot, whip	no	1	**1**	9 35	**5 50**	10 00
Saw, 2-foot, square	no	1	....	1 65	45	85
				75		
Solder	lbs	30	**30**	19¼	**14**	18¾
Line, tape, 50 feet	no	1	**1**	78	**50**	62½
Wheelbarrow	no	1	....	2 95	2 25	6 00
Monkey-wrenches	no	3	**3**	67	**40**	75
				93		
Iron wire, No. 9	lbs	25	**25**	07¾	08	**08**
Nipple-wrenches	doz	1	**1**	3 85	6 00	**4 50**
Zinc, sheet	lbs	50	**50**	13½	**08½**	10
Square iron, 1-inch	lbs	200	....	02¾	04½	03
			200		**02¾**	
Iron, ½ by 1 inch	lbs	50	**50**	05¼	03¾	**03½**
Sheet-iron	lbs	200	**200**	05¾	04½	**03¼**
				05½		
Round iron, ⅝-inch	lbs	200	**200**	03½	**03$\frac{2}{10}$**	03$\frac{6}{10}$
Round iron, ⅞-inch	lbs	50	**50**	....	**05$\frac{35}{100}$**	03$\frac{6}{10}$
Round iron, ¾-inch	lbs	50	**50**	....	**05$\frac{35}{100}$**	03$\frac{6}{10}$
Points, plow	no	18	**18**	....	....	**90**
Iron, octagon, 1-inch	lbs	50	....	....	15½	....
Iron, octagon, ¾-inch	lbs	50	....	....	15½	....
Iron, octagon, ¼-inch	lbs	50	....	....	20	....

a Per dozen.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

Under agent's advertisement of October 24, 1877, to be delivered at Duluth, Minn.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

LA POINTE, WIS—Contin	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Maurice Auerbach.	John J. Penner.	Strong, Hackett & Chapin.
Duck, white, 8-oz ... yds	50	**50**	**$0 12½**		
			13½		
			14½		
Matches ... gross	1	**1**		**$2 15**	
Axes and handles ... doz	2	**2**		12 90	**$9 45**
Ax, hand, and handle ... no	1	**1**			**65**
Lines, clothes ... doz	½	**1-2**		**1 50**	1 75
Wicks, lamp, assorted ... doz	6	**6**		**15**	
Bits, auger ... set	1	**1**			**2 75**
Auger, 2-inch, and handle ... no	1	**1**			**93**
Auger, 1½-inch, and handle ... no					67
Bell-straps, with buckles ... doz	1½	**1 1-2**			**3 45**
Bell, cow, No. 2 ... doz	1				4 47
Bell, cow, No. 3 ... do	1	**1**			**3 77**
Bell, cow, No. 4 ... doz	1				3 25
Bells, ox, and straps, No. 0 ... doz	2	**2**			**1 00**
Buckets, with covers (4) ... nest	1	**1**			**85**
Kettles, brass, assorted, in nests ... doz	4	**4**			*a* **45**
Knives, butcher ... each	2				12½
		2			**25**
Groover, brass-mounted, 20-in ... no	1	**1**			**13 50**
Baskets, bushel ... each	2	**2**			**30**
Machine, burring, with stand ... no	1				11 25
		1			**10 00**
Hammers, cast-steel, hand, 3-pound ... no	1	**1**			**75**
Hammers, cast-steel, hand, 4½-pound ... no	1	**1**			**1 12**
Boiler, coffee, 2 gallons, copper-bottom ... no	1	**1**			**55**
Boiler, coffee, 3 gallons, copper-bottom ... no	1	**1**			**62**
Boiler, coffee, 4 gallons, copper-bottom ... no	1	**1**			**70**
Forks, hay ... doz	½	**1-2**			**5 40**
Hoes, grub, and handles ... doz	1	**1**			**7 50**
Grindstone and fixtures, 200-pound ... no	1	**1**			**3 70**
Fork, 4-tine, dung ... no	1	**1**			**63**
Files, bastard, 12-inch ... doz	2	**2**			**4 03**
Files, half-round, 12-inch ... doz	2	**2**			**4 03**
Files, mill, 12-inch ... doz	2	**2**			**4 03**
Files, mill, 10-inch ... doz	2	**2**			**2 80**
Files, 3-cornered, 4-inch ... doz	1	**1**			**85**
Files, gunsmith's, assorted ... doz	2	**2**			**2 10**
Rakes, wood, hay ... doz	½	**1-2**			**1 60**
Hoes, planters', and handles ... doz	6	**6**			**5 75**
Iron, round, $\frac{3}{16}$-inch ... lbs	100	**100**			**06**
Tubular lantern ... no	1	**1**			**1 00**
Cards, rubber, horse ... no	2	**2**			**70**
Saw, cross-cut, hand ... do	1	**1**			**50**
Iron, sheet, heavy ... lbs	100	**100**			**3 45**
Saw, rip, hand ... no	1	**1**			**1 20**
Spades ... no	2	**2**			**53**
Scythes and snaths ... doz	½	**1-2**			**12 00**
Shovels ... doz	½	**1-2**			**6 60**
Tin, 14 by 20 ... boxes	2	**2**			**8 37**
Tin, 10 by 14 ... box	1	**1**			**8 37**

a Per pound.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

Under agent's advertisement of October 24, 1877, to be delivered at Duluth—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

LA POINTE, WIS—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Julius Austrian.	Griggs & Johnson.	McQuillan, Beaupre & Co.	Campbell, Burbank & Co.	Maxfield & Co.	Maurice Auerbach.	John J. Penner.	Strong, Hackett & Chapin.
Flour, sample No. 1 ..... sacks	150		$3 05	$2 50			$3 00		$2 77½	
Flour, sample No. 2 ..... sacks			2 83	2 75			3 10		3 20	
Flour, sample No. 3 ..... sacks				3 00			3 15			
Pork, mess ..... bbls	40		16 80				14 49		15 30	
Feed ..... tons	2		26 50	24 00	$14 50		23 00		27 00	
Soap ..... lbs	240	**240**	06¾		**05¼**		05⅝		07¼	
									07½	
Sugar, brown ..... bbls	2	**2**	10½		**09¼**					
Tea ..... lbs	450	**450**	32		**30**				40	
			46		19				26	
					25				33	
					23					
					30					
Sugar ..... lbs	450				09				09½	
					09½				10	
Tobacco, sample No. 1 ..... lbs	350		56						42½	
Tobacco, sample No. 2 ..... lbs		**350**	45						**59½**	
Cows and calves, Durham	6	**6**	**49 50**							
Salt ..... bbls	3		1 10				1 10		1 25	
Shot ..... bags	16	**16**	2 55		2 25				2 30	**$2 20**
Whips ..... no.	2	**2**	1 00							**1 12½**
Sleigh-bobs, 5 feet runners set	1	**1**	**36 50**							36 50
Seed, clover, red ..... bush.	½	**1-2**	**3 95**				4 00			
Seed, timothy ..... bush	½	**1-2**	**1 45**				1 50			
Powder, rifle ..... kegs	4	**4**	7 50		6 75		6 50		7 00	**6 35**
Matches ..... gross	1		2 75						2 15	
Plow, 12-inch ..... no.	1	**1**	**15 40**				11 00			
Drawers, heavy Mackinaw blanketing ..... doz.	2		15 40			$15 50				
Drawers ..... doz.	2	**2**						**$15 50**		
Frocks, all-wool, lined ..... doz	2	**2**	23 00			27 00		**23 00**		
Frocks, all-wool, lined, red doz	2		21 50							
Frocks, unlined ..... doz	2							29 00		
Frocks, made as No. 1 ..... doz	2							23 00		
Frocks, made as No. 2 ..... doz	2							21 00		
Pants, wool-lined ..... doz.	2	**2**	24 00			22 00		**25 00**		
								28 00		
Duck, 8-oz ..... yds	50		15			12½				
Gun-flints ..... per 100	300	**300**	60							**55**
Caps, gun ..... M	12	**12**	85		75				40	**75**
									75	
									80	
Nipples, gun ..... doz	8	**8**	1 20							**30**
Nails, 6-d ..... keg	1	**1**			**3 28**				4 50	3 35
Nails, 10-d ..... keg	1	**1**			**2 78**				4 00	2 85
Rope, ¾-in ..... lbs	100	**100**			10¼				11	**09¾**
Rope, ½-in ..... lbs	100	**100**			10¼				11	**09¾**
Overalls, 8-oz. duck ..... doz	2					7 00		6 25		
Overalls, brown, duck ..... doz.								4 00		
								5 50		
	2	**2**						**6 25**		
Overalls, brown, mode ..... doz								5 75		
								7 50		
Overalls, brown, ribbed ..... doz								9 00		
Overalls, brown, not ribbed doz.								8 00		
Overalls, brown, 12-oz ..... doz								10 00		
Overalls, striped ..... doz								7 50		
Overalls, blue ..... doz								7 75		
Overalls, mode ..... doz								7 50		
Blankets, Mackinaw ..... pair	6	**6**						**11 00**		
Blankets, gold-dust, all wool ..								11 00		
Blankets, horse ..... pair	1	**1**						**5 50**		
Overshirts, Mackinaw blanketing ..... doz	2	**2**						**20 00**		
Overshirts, wool-lined ..... doz.	2		20 00			20 00		27 00		

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

Under agent's advertisement of October 24, 1877, to be delivered at Duluth—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

La Pointe, Wis—Continued.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Strong, Hackett & Chapin.
Plates, tin, 8-in	doz..	6	**6**	**$0 30**
Cups, tin, 1-pint	doz..	6	**6**	**65**
Turning-machine, with stand	no..	1	**1**	**11 25**
Vises, hand	no..	2	**2**	**75**
Basin, wash	no..	1	**1**	**15**
Wiring-machine with stand	no..	1	**1**	**14 00**
Steel, spring, ¼ by ⅓	lbs..	30	**30**	**25**
Steel, cast, ½	lbs..	30	**30**	**22**
Plate screw, 6-inch, with top, gunsmith	no..	1	**1**	**2 50**
Traps, Newhouse spring, No. 1	doz..	4	**4**	**2 00**
Surcingles	no..	2	**2**	**70**
Copy-book, 500 pages	no..	1	**1**	**2 00**
Inkstands	no..	2	**2**	**1 90**
Blank books, assorted, 36 quires	no..	....	**36**	**12 85**
Collar-pads, bear pelts	pair..	1	....	12 00
Lamps, office	no..	2	**2**	**2 75**
Tape, red	rolls..	2	**2**	**50**

Under agent's advertisement of August 1, 1877, for transportation of annuity goods and supplies from Duluth, Minn., to Vermillion Lake, Minn.

La Pointe, Wis—Continued	Vincent Roy.	Edgar Folsom.	Timothy Sullivan.	J. E. Knowlton.	O'Birne, Pratt & Co.
Hire of teams per day	$15 00	**$10 00**	....	$6 00	$7 00
Per 100 pounds	4 75	**3 97½**	....	2 50	3 00
Per ton, gross weight, (and any fraction of ton 6 cents per pound)	....	....	$120 00	....	....
For cutting road and repairing bridges	....	....	....	650 00	800 00

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

Under advertisement of W. H. Bell, U. S. A., dated November 11, 1876.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

AGENCIES IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Goldsmith & Loewenberg.	William Rapier.	Jacob Stahley.	Huster & May.	Fleischner, Mayer & Co.	Northrup & Thompson.	Hawley, Dodd & Co.
Chairs, kitchen ....doz	......	**12**	....	**$9 00** 12 00	$9 50	......	....	....	......
Chairs, rawhide-bottom ....doz	......	**6**	....	**12 00** 14 00	11 50	......	....	....	......
Chair, rotary, office ....each	......	**1**	....	**6 00** 7 00	......	......	....	....	......
Chairs, Washington ....doz	......	......	....	....	10 50	......	....	....	......
Funnels, ½-pint ....each	......	......	**$0 50**	....	......	$0 30	....	....	......
Funnels, 1-pint ....each	......	......	**2 00**	....	......	......	....	....	......
Funnels, 1-quart ....each	......	......	**4 00**	....	......	......	....	....	......
Funnels, 2-quart ....each	......	......	**7 00**	....	......	......	....	....	......
Dippers, 1-pint ....doz	......	......	**1 25**	....	......	90	....	....	......
Dippers, 1-quart ....doz	......	......	**3 00**	....	......	1 20	....	....	......
Dippers, 2-quart ....doz	......	......	**4 00**	....	......	......	....	....	......
Pans, pressed, 1-quart ....doz	......	......	**1 10**	....	......	3 55	....	....	......
Pans, pressed, 2-quart ....doz	......	......	**2 00**	....	......	......	....	....	......
Pans, pressed, 3-quart ....doz	......	......	**2 25**	....	......	......	....	....	......
Pans, pressed, 4-quart ....doz	......	......	**2 50**	....	......	......	....	....	......
Pans, fry, No. 1 ....doz	......	......	**3 60**	....	......	2 75	....	....	......
Pans, fry, No. 2 ....doz	......	......	**3 90**	....	......	......	....	....	......
Pans, fry, No. 3 ....doz	......	......	**4 50**	....	......	......	....	....	......
Pans, fry, No. 4 ....doz	......	......	**5 00**	....	......	......	....	....	......
Pans, fry, No. 5 ....doz	......	......	**5 50**	....	......	......	....	....	......
Pans, fry, No. 6 ....doz	......	......	**6 75**	....	......	......	....	....	......
Pans, fry ....doz	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	....	$3. 75
Pots, coffee, 2-quart ....doz	......	......	**2 50**	....	......	2 75	....	....	......
Pots, coffee, 3-quart ....doz	......	......	**5 50**	....	......	......	....	....	......
Pots, coffee, 4-quarts ....doz	......	......	**8 25**	....	......	......	....	....	......
Wash-basins, 9-inch ....doz	......	......	**2 00**	....	......	2 20	....	....	......
Wash-basins, 10½-inch ....doz	......	......	**4 50**	....	......	......	....	....	......
Wash-basins, 11½-inch ....doz	......	......	**6 00**	....	......	......	....	....	......
Screws, wood ....gross	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	**$0 16** to **34**	0 13 to 25
Calico ....yards	......	......	....	....	......	......	**$0 07¼** to **08½**	....	......
Linen check ....yards	......	......	....	....	......	......	**18** to **24**	....	......
Nails ....kegs	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	.... **4 85** **4 60** **4 35** **4 10**	7. 75 5 00 4 00 4 50 4 25 4 25 4 25
Iron, round, ¼ and 5/16-in ....lbs	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	**05½**	04
Iron, round, ⅜-inch ....lbs	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	**05**	......
Iron, round, ½-inch ....lbs	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	**04¾**	......
Iron, round, ⅝-inch ....lbs	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	**04½**	......
Iron, round, ¾ to 2.inch ....lbs	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	**04**	......
Iron, square, ⅝-inch ....lbs	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	**04½**	04
Iron, square, ¾ to 2-inch ....lbs	......	......	....	....	......	......	....	**04**	......

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

Under advertisement of W. H. Bell, U. S. A., dated November 11, 1876—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

AGENCIES IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Fleischner, Mayer & Co.
Cassimere, plaid .... yds..	550	**550**	$0 66
	549	**549**	78
Cassimere, double twisted .... yds..	545	**545**	1 14
Cassimere, extra heavy .... yds..	544	**544**	1 32
Cassimere .... yds..	543	**543**	1 02
Cassimere, extra heavy .... yds..	542	**542**	1 32
Cassimere, gray .... yds..	541	**541**	1 26
Cassimere, extra heavy .... yds..	540	**540**	1 44
	539	**539**	1 56
	538	**538**	1 50
Cassimere, hard-times .... yds..	535	**535**	84
Cassimere, hard-times, heavy .... yds..	533	**533**	1 02
Cassimere, extra heavy .... yds..	534	**534**	1 08
	710	**710**	1 08
Tweed, plaid .... yds..	532	**532**	69
	531	**531**	69
Tweed, heavy .... yds..	536	**536**	84
Tweed, heavy, extra .... yds..	537	**537**	1 05
Hickory stripe .... yds..	510	**510**	16
Cheviot, stripe, extra heavy .... yds..	569	**569**	18
Handkerchiefs, cotton .... doz..	560	**560**	1 50
	559	**559**	2 40
	556	**556**	2 40
	558	**558**	3 00
Oil-cloth, table, 12 yards in piece .... piece..	572	**572**	5 40
Oil-cloth, marble, extra heavy, 12 yards in piece .... piece..	573	**573**	8 10
Oil-cloth, white, extra heavy, 12 yards in piece .... piece..	571	**571**	8 40
Combs, dressing, heavy, horn .... doz..	611	**611**	2 10
Combs, India rubber .... doz..	612	**612**	2 40
Combs, brass back, dressing, horn .... doz..	610	**610**	90
Socks, men's wool, ribbed .... doz..	607	**607**	2 10
Socks, men's blue, ribbed .... doz..	605	**605**	2 40
	608	**608**	3 00
Socks, heavy cotton, ribbed .... doz..	609	**609**	2 40
Stockings, ladies', striped .... doz..	600	**600**	2 10
Stockings, wool, ribbed .... doz..	597	**597**	2 70
Stockings, heavy, ribbed .... doz..	598	**598**	3 60
Stockings, heavy, extra, ribbed .... doz..	599	**599**	4 20
Stockings, blue, mixed, wool .... doz..	606	**606**	3 00
Stockings, children's, striped .... doz..	602	**602**	1 80
Stockings, children's, extra heavy .... doz..	604	**604**	2 40
	603	**603**	2 75
	601	**601**	3 00
Shawls, children's .... each..	590	**590**	78
	589	**589**	84
	708	**708**	96
Shawls, women's .... each..	585	**585**	1 20
	583	**583**	1 62
	584	**584**	1 68
	580	**580**	1 80
	582	**582**	2 10
	581	**581**	2 40
	586	**586**	3 30
Shawls, women's, double .... each..	587	**587**	4 80
	588	**588**	6 00
Shirts, cheviot .... doz..	624	**624**	6 00
Shirts, extra heavy, striped .... doz..	625	**625**	10 20
Shirts, extra heavy, checked .... doz..	626	**626**	10 20
Overshirts, gray flannel .... doz..	628	**628**	10 20
Overshirts, cassimere .... doz..	630	**630**	13 20
	627	**627**	15 00
Overshirts, plaid, flannel .... doz..	629	**629**	16 20
Overshirts, cassimere .... doz..	633	**633**	15 60
Overshirts, tweed .... doz..	632	**632**	19 80
Overshirts, cassimere .... doz..	631	**631**	22 80
Overshirts, flannel, extra heavy .... doz..	656	**656**	21 00
Overshirts, flannel, heavy cassimere .... doz..	635	**635**	27 00

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

Under advertisement of W. H. Bell, U. S. A., dated November 11, 1876—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

AGENCIES IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Fleischner, Mayer & Co.
Overshirts, extra heavy, cassimere ... doz..	634	634	$30 00
Coats, heavy, chinchilla ... each..	647	647	9 00
Coats, extra, chinchilla ... each..	648	648	12 60
Coats, cloth ... each..	653	653	10 75
	652	652	12 00
Suits, men's, coat, pants, and vest, heavy double twisted ... each..	643	643	6 60
Suits, diagonal, for men ... each..	645	645	11 40
Suits, Harrison, double twisted ... each..	644	644	12 00
Suits, heavy, cassimere, men's ... each..	646	646	16 80
Suits, boys', heavy ... each..	649	649	4 80
	650	650	8 10
Suits, youths' ... each..	657	657	8 40
Pants, men's, heavy ... each..	642	642	2 10
Pants, cassimere ... each..	640	640	3 30
Pants, Harrison, cassimere ... each..	641	641	4 08
Pants, heavy, diagonal ... each..	638	638	4 50
Pants, heavy, cloth ... each..	639	639	4 50
Pants, extra heavy, cassimere ... each..	637	637	6 60
	636	636	6 60
Hats, black, wool ... doz..	622	622	9 00
	623	623	12 60
Hats, good, broad-brim ... doz..	654	654	21 60
Hats, men's, heavy, cassimere ... doz..	621	621	24 00
	620	620	28 80
Hats, boys' ... doz..	614	614	5 40
	615	615	5 40
	613	613	9 00
Hats, youths' ... doz..	618	618	9 60
	619	619	10 80
	616	616	12 00
	617	617	13 80
Thread, linen ... lbs..	...	...	90 to 1 50
Cambric ... yds..	...	...	07½ to 09
Pins, paper ... doz..	...	...	60
Combs, fine, extra quality ... doz..	...	...	1 80
Needles, knitting ... gross..	...	...	1 44
Mirrors, zinc ... gross..	...	...	6 60
Mirrors, zinc, best quality ... gross..	...	...	12 60
Needles, sewing ... M..	...	...	1 74
Gloves ... doz..	...	...	6 00
Blankets, scarlet, extra heavy ... pairs..	44	44	9 30
Blankets, Vienna, heavy ... pairs..	32	32	6 60
Blankets, extra, Vienna, heavy ... pairs..	28	28	8 70
Blankets, green, Vienna, heavy ... pairs..	55	55	7 80
Blankets, white, Vienna, heavy ... pairs..	706	706	6 00
	594	594	8 40
Blankets, white, extra ... pair..	596	596	9 60
	595	595	12 60
Flannel, cotton, heavy, bleached ... yds..	591	591	16½
Extra flannel, cotton, heavy, bleached ... yds..	592	592	21½
Heavy brown cotton, bleached ... yds..	593	593	15½
Bleached cotton, heavy ... yds..	707	707	12
Heavy gray cotton, bleached ... yds..	548	548	48
Extra heavy gray cotton ... yds..	546	546	57
Gray twilled cotton ... yds	700	700	27
Navy blue, extra heavy cotton ... yds	522	522	60
	709	709	39½
Extra heavy scarlet twilled cotton ... yds..	520	520	66
	519	519	54
	521	521	42
Extra heavy checked twilled cotton ... yds..	547	547	42
	530	530	50
	529	529	52½
	528	528	52½

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

Under advertisement of W. H. Bell, U. S. A., dated November 11, 1876—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

AGENCIES IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Fleischner, Mayer & Co.
Extra heavy checked twilled cotton ....yds..	527	**527**	**80 54**
	526	**526**	**52¾**
	525	**525**	**50**
Extra black and white check twilled cotton ....yds..	524	**524**	**50**
	523	**523**	**50**
Plaid linsey ....yds.	500	**500**	**12**
Plaid linsey, heavy ....yds..	502	**502**	**22½**
	503	**503**	**20¼**
Plaid linsey, extra ....yds..	506	**506**	**26½**
	504	**504**	**25¼**
	505	**505**	**25½**
Brown muslin, heavy ....yds	705	**705**	**9¼**
	704	**704**	**10¼**
Brown muslin, extra heavy ....yds	578	**578**	**10¾**
	579	**579**	**10½**
	577	**577**	**9¾**
Brown muslin ....yds..	574	**574**	**8½**
	576	**576**	**09**
	575	**575**	**7½**
Linsey ....yds..	701	**701**	**15**
Bed-ticking, heavy ....yds..	507	**507**	**13¾**
Bed-ticking, extra heavy ....yds..	508	**508**	**20½**
	509	**509**	**24**
Denim, blue ....yds..	703	**703**	**12**
Denim, blue, extra heavy ....yds..	518	**518**	**21½**
	561	**561**	**19½**
Denim, heavy brown ....yds..	517	**517**	**15**
Denim, heavy brown, extra ....yds..	516	**516**	**20¼**
Drill, extra heavy brown ....yds..	515	**515**	**12½**
Duck, white ....yds..	513	**513**	**18**
Duck, white, double extra heavy ....yds..	514	**514**	**22½**
Duck, extra heavy blue ....yds..	512	**512**	**21½**
Duck, extra heavy brown ....yds..	511	**511**	**16¾**
Duck, extra heavy striped ....yds..	563	**563**	**24**
Duck, extra heavy plaid ....yds..	562	**562**	**24**
Cheviot, stripe, good ....yds..	566	**566**	**10¾**
Cheviot, heavy ....yds..	568	**568**	**15**
	567	**567**	**16½**
Cheviot, plaid ....yds..	565	**565**	**16¾**
Cheviot, extra heavy stripe ....yds..	564	**564**	**18**
Cottonade, striped ....yds..	554	**554**	**16½**
Cottonade, heavy double twisted ....yds..	570	**570**	**38½**
Jeans, Kentucky ....yds..	702	**702**	**15½**
Jeans, Kentucky, heavy ....yds..	551	**551**	**22½**
Jeans, Kentucky, extra heavy ....yds..	552	**552**	**36**
Jeans, doeskin, extra ....yds..	553	**553**	**45**

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

Under advertisement of W. H. Bell, U. S. A., dated November 11, 1876—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

AGENCIES IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Fleischner, Mayer & Co.	Northrup & Thompson.	Hawley, Dodd & Co.	Knapp, Burwell & Co.	Goldsmith & Loewenberg.
Blankets, blue, heavy .... pairs	90	**90**	**$6 36**				
Blankets, extra heavy .... pairs	72	**72**	**8 40**				
Blankets, gray, good quality .... pairs	100	**100**	**4 50**				
Blankets, heavy .... pairs	86	**86**	**4 80**				
Blankets, extra quality .... pairs	66	**66**	**6 96**				
Blankets, heavy .... pairs	115	**115**	**6 36**				
Blankets, extra .... pairs	124	**124**	**8 10**				
Blankets, Nez Percé chief .... pairs	18	**18**	**14 40**				
Sacks, seamless .... each			**24**				
Sacks, extra heavy .... each			**36**				
Axes, handled, Amoskeag .... doz				**$16 50**	$16 25		
Ax-handles .... doz				**3 00**	3 00		
Axle-grease .... doz				**2 10**	2 50	**$2 10**	
Axe-helves .... doz				**12 00**	12 00		
Screws, bench, 1¼-inch .... each				**1 00**	9 75		
Drills, bench .... each				**6 00**	4 35		
Bolts, carriage, ¼ by 1½ inch .... per 100				**1 60**	83		
Bolts, carriage, 2 inch .... per 100				**1 67**	92 94		
Bolts, carriage, 2½-inch .... per 100				**1 73**	1 10 1 20		
Bolts, carriage, 3-inch .... per 100				**1 80**	1 25 1 32		
Bolts, carriage, 5/16 by 1½ inch .... per 100				**2 00**	1 04		
Bolts, carriage, 2-inch .... per 100				**2 13**			
Bolts, carriage, 2½-inch .... per 100				**2 27**			
Bolts, carriage, 3-inch .... per 100				**2 40**			
Bolts, carriage, 3½-inch .... per 100				**2 53**			
Bolts, carriage, 4-inch .... per 100				**2 67**	1 40		
Bolts, carriage, ⅜ by 2½ inch .... per 100				**2 90**	1 50		
Bolts, carriage, ⅜ by 3 inch .... per 100					1 60		
Bolts, carriage, 3-inch .... per 100				**3 07**	4 00		
Bolts, carriage, 4-inch .... per 100				**3 50**	1 90		
Bolts, carriage, 4½-inch .... per 100				**3 67**	3 75		
Bolts, carriage, 5-inch .... per 100				**3 81**	2 00		
Bolts, carriage, 6-inch .... per 100				**4 27**	2 25		
Bits, gimlet .... doz				**1 25**	80 75		
Butts, L. J., 3-inch .... doz				**1 00**	1 75		
Butts .... doz					50		
Braces, iron .... each				**1 00**	1 00		
Gun-caps, W. P .... M				**75**	75		
Cradles, grain .... doz				**40 00**	45 00	**40 00**	
Candlesticks .... doz				**1 00**	75		
Files, mill, 8-inch .... doz				**3 32**	2 40		
Files, mill, 12-inch .... doz				**6 81**			
Files, mill, 16-inch .... doz				**13 94**			
Files, taper, 3, 4, 6 .... doz				**1 25** **1 46** **2 44**	1 05		
Spoons, iron, table .... gross				**6 50**	6 75		***a*75**
Spoons, iron, tea .... gross				**6 00**	3 75		***a*50**
Wax, shoemaker's .... ball				**2½**			
Hammers, nail .... doz				**4 50**	6 75		
Hoes, garden .... doz				**7 00**	5 80	**6 50**	
Hoes, grubbing .... doz				**9 00**	12 75		
Hatchets, claw .... doz				**8 00**	6 50		
Hoop-iron .... lbs				**5¼**	5 75		
Bar-iron .... lbs				**04**	4 00		
Nail-rod .... lbs				**09**	8 75		
Steel, cast .... lbs				**17**	17 00		
Locks, door .... doz				**5 00**	4 00		
Stocks and dies .... each				**3 50**	6 38		
Shovels, long-handle, steel .... doz				**10 00**	9 75	**10 50**	

a Per dozen.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

Under advertisement of W. H. Bell, U. S. A., dated November 11, 1876—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

AGENCIES IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY—Continued.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Northrup & Thompson.	Hawley, Dodd & Co.	Knapp, Burwell & Co.	Frank Bros. & Co.	Goldsmith & Loewenberg.	Kaufman, Hecht & Aken.	C. L. Hibbard.
Washers	lbs			**$14**	$0 10					
Stones, scythe	doz			**50**	50	**$50**				
Steel, plow	lbs			**11**	10½					
Steel, toe	lbs			**11**	10					
Files, round	doz			**3 32** **6 01** **13 94**	4 90					
Rasps, horse	doz			**13 94**	5 00					
Forks, hay, 2-tine	doz					**7 40**				
Forks, hay, 3-tine	doz			**8 50**	7 15	**8 40**				
Forks, manure, 4-tine	doz			**9 00**	9 50	**10 00**				
Grindstones	lbs			**03½**	03½	**03**				
Shoes, horse	kegs			**6 00**	6 50					
Shoes, horse, nails, 8.9	lbs			**26** **27**	23					
Handles, pick	doz			**3 00**	2 40					
Tacks	papers			**04**	05					
Saws, cross-cut	feet			**50**	55	**50**				
Scythes and snaths, common	doz			**20 00**	21 00	20 50				
Knives, butcher	doz			**2 00**	2 25			**$2 75**		
Knives and forks	gross			**10 50**	8 75			**85**		
Wrenches, monkey	no			**1 00** **1 20**						
Nuts	lbs			**12½**	07½					
Picks	doz			**12 00**	10 50					
Rivets and burs, copper	lbs			**50**	50			**70**		
Rivets, iron	lbs			**20**	20			**45**		
Rope, manila, ½-inch	lbs			**14½**	12					
Rule, brass-bound, 2-foot	each			**75**	*a*6 50					
Rakes, garden, 10 teeth	doz			**8 00**	6 50	**9 00**				
Saws, hand	doz			**16 00**	12 00					
Augers, 1 set, ½, ¾, 1, 1½, and 2 inch	doz			**2 75**	9 75					
Machine, mowing	no					**107 50**	$115 25			
Wagon, 3-inch, two-horse	no					**100 00**	129 00 135 00 140 00 146 25 161 00 179 25			
Wheelbarrow	no					**3 50**				
Scythes, grass	doz					**10 00**				
Machine, reaping	no						117 20			
Shoes, kip, men's	pairs								**$1 65**	$1 75
Shoes, kip, men's	pairs								**1 85**	
Shoes, kip, extra quality	pairs								**2 25**	
Shoes, kip, boys'	pairs								**1 45**	1 40
Shoes, kip, high-cut	pairs								**1 60**	
Shoes, kip, extra quality	pairs								**1 70**	
Shoes, calf-skin, women's	pairs								**1 35**	1 75
Shoes, E kip	pairs								**1 65**	
Shoes, extra quality, B calf	pairs								**1 95**	
Shoes, misses', B calf	pairs								**1 30**	1 25
Shoes, misses', I kip	pairs								**1 50**	
Shoes, extra quality, B calf	pairs								**1 65**	
Shoes, pegged, B calf, child's	pairs								**1 00**	1 00
Shoes, pebble, child's	pairs								**1 12½**	
Shoes, extra quality, B calf	pairs								**1 40**	
Plows, two-horse	no					**11 00**	19 50			
Plows, one-horse	no					**8 00**	21 00 18 00 17 00 16 00			

a Per dozen.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

Under advertisement of W. H. Bell, U. S. A., dated November **11, 1876—Continued.**

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

AGENCIES IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Charles C. Barrett.	S. J. McCormack.	J. K. Gill & Co.	William M. McCormack.	Hodge, Snell & Co.
Paper, letter ......reams..	3	3	$4 00	$4 00	$3 25	......	......
Paper, cap ......ream..	1½	1½	4 50	3 00	3 00	......	......
Paper, legal ......ream..	½	1-2	5 00	5 00	3 75	......	......
Paper, note......reams..	2½	2½	2 06	3 00	1 25	......	......
Paper, post-office ......ream..	¼	......	6 00	10 00	......	......	......
Paper, large sheets blotting ......sheets..	10	10	10	10	10	......	......
Paper, small blotting ......gross..	¼	......	2 00	50	......	......	......
Books, pass ......doz..	1	......	75	1 00	......	......	......
Book, letter, copying...... no..	1	1	1 50	3 00	1 00	......	......
Fluid, Arnold's......bottles..	5	......	45	75	......	......	......
				1 50			
Bands, rubber, small ......box..	1	......	35	75	......	......	......
Envelopes, letter ......no..	1, 150	1,150	40	50	1 50	......	......
Envelopes, official......no..	50	50	50	1 00	3 80	......	......
Ink, copying ......bottle..	1	1	75	1 00	50	......	......
Mucilage ......doz..	½	1-2	2 00	25	......	......	$1 66
				1 50			
Tuck memorandums ......doz..	½	1-2	1 50	1 00	02	......	......
Pens, steel, No. 404 ......gross..	6	......	62½	1 00	......	......	......
Readers, Third......doz..	2	2	6 00	75	45	......	......
Spellers, Webster's ......doz..	2	2	1 90	25	12	......	......
Primers ......doz..	2	2	2 10	25	50	......	......
Crayons, chalk......boxes..	3	3	25	50	20	......	......
History, Biblical ......doz..	1½	1½	8 00	a87½	a90	......	......
Books, copy. ......doz..	7	7	1 35	1 00	04	......	......
Books, copy, plain...... doz..	12	......	39	87½	......	......	......
Ink, black...... ......doz. bottles..	6	6	42	......	40	......	......
Ink, red ......bottles..	4	4	12	25	12	......	......
Inkstands......doz..	1	1	1 50	37½	25	......	......
Key to Ollendorff's Method to Read and Write English ......doz..	2	......	15 50	1 00	......	......	......
Catechism, Little ......doz..	2	2	1 25	75	02	......	......
Pencils, lead ......doz..	5	5	50	75	03	......	......
Penholders ......doz..	4	4	12	1 00	75	......	......
Readers, Fourth ......doz..	1	......	8 50	1 00	70	......	......
Slates ......doz..	5	5	7 35	25	75	......	......
Pencils, slate ......boxes..	5½	5½	22	50	25	......	......
Recreations, School ......doz..	12	......	3 25	50	......	......	......
Speller, Young Catholics' ......doz..	12	......	2 25	......	......	......	......
Pens, Falcon ......gross..	1	1	......	1 25	75	......	......
					to1 50		
Fasteners, paper......boxes..	2	2	......	50	35	......	......
Rules, parallel ......no..	1	1	......	50	15	......	......
Paper ......ream..	......	......	......	6 00	b35	......	......
Tape, red ......spool..	......	......	......	20	20	......	......
Coats, long, oil-cloth......no..	......	......	......	......	......	$3 85	......
Coats, medium, oil cloth ......no..	......	......	......	......	......	3 30	......
Oil-cloth suits, pants and coat......no..	......	......	......	......	......	4 40	......
Oil-cloth jumpers and pants......no..	......	......	......	......	......	3 30	......
						4 40	
Oil, coal, in 5-gallon cans......galls..	......	......	......	......	......	......	56
Oil, castor ......galls..	......	......	......	......	......	......	1 55
Oil, lard ......galls..	......	......	......	......	......	......	1 55
Oil, olive ......doz. bottles..	......	......	......	......	......	......	3 90
Oil, linseed, in 5-gallon cans......galls..	......	......	......	......	......	......	1 11
Oil, boiled ......galls..	......	......	......	......	......	......	1 16
Oil, machine ......galls..	......	......	......	......	......	......	1 11
Oil-slips, Chi yellow......lbs..	......	......	......	......	......	......	33
Oil-slips, Chi green ......lbs..	......	......	......	......	......	......	33
Oil-slips, blue paint......lbs..	......	......	......	......	......	......	25

a Per volume. Per quire.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

Under advertisement of W. H. Bell, U. S. A., dated November 11, 1876—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

AGENCIES IN OREGON AND WASHINGTON TERRITORY—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Hodge, Snell & Co.	J. B. Caugle.	Huster & May.	Goldsmith & Loewenberg.
Oil-slips, black paint .... lbs.			$0 20			
Oil-slips, green paint .... lbs.			28			
Oil-slips, umbers paint .... lbs.			33			
Oil-slips, sienna paint .... lbs.			33			
Lead, red, No. 25 .... lbs.			14			
Chalk .... lbs.			06¾			
Solder .... lbs.			40½			
Vitriol, blue .... lbs.			14			
Lamp-black .... lbs.			28			
Turpentine, 5-gallon cans .... galls.			78			
Brushes, paint, assorted, 1 to 6 .... doz.			3 90			
Borax .... lbs.			20			
Rosin .... lbs.			08			
Sand-paper .... sheets.			02½			
Knives, putty .... each.			42			
Cutters, glass .... each.			42			
Glass, window, 10x15 .... per box.			3 90			
Glass, window, 12x20 .... per box.			4 15			
Putty .... lbs.			06			
Whiting .... lbs.			04½			
Cream of tartar .... lbs.			45			
Harness, copper-fastened .... sets.	2	2		$25 00		
Plow harness, copper-fastened .... sets.	2	2		17 00		
Plow harness, short-tug breeching .... sets.	2	2		25 00		
Plow harness, hip-straps .... sets.	2	2		23 00		
Plow harness, long-tug, Concord breeching .... sets.	2	2		30 00		
Plow harness, hip-straps .... sets.	2	2		27 50		
Harness, single, cart .... sets.				18 00		
Harness, single, buggy .... sets.				35 00		
Harness-leather .... per lb.				35		
Saddles, riding .... no.				8 00 to 17 00		
Bridles, riding .... no.				1 50		
Reins, riding .... no.				50		
Locksnaps .... no.				10		
Whips, black-snake .... no.				1 00		
Lashes, whip, 2-horse .... no.				35		
Lashes, whip, 4-horse .... no.				1 00		
Wax, black .... balls.				02		
Cups, 1-pint .... doz.					$0 82	
Plates, dinner .... gross.					6 60	$1 00
Plates, pie .... gross.					6 60	50
Pans, pressed, 1-pint .... doz.					82	
Pans, pressed, 1-quart .... doz.					1 00	
Scoops .... each.					38	
Stoves, cook, No. 8, no furniture .... no.					20 87	22 00
Stoves, cook, No. 8, with furniture .... no.					28 60	
Stovepipe .... per joint.					22	20 30 35 40
Stoves, cook, No. 6 .... no.						15 50
Stoves, cook, No. 7 .... no.						18 75
Stoves, cook, No. 9 .... no.						28 75
Stoves, cook, No. 10 .... no.						34 50
Stoves, box, heating, No. 16 .... no.						5 50
Stoves, box, heating, No. 18 .... no.						7 75
Stoves, box, heating, No. 22 .... no.						9 50
Stoves, box, heating, No. 28 .... no.						14 00
Stoves, box, heating, No. 36 .... no.						21 00

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

Under advertisement of May 29, 1877.

Note.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

YANKTON, DAK.*		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. E. Bonesteel.	T. J. Clarkson.
Arithmetics, Robinson's	no.	12	12		$6 00
Arithmetics, Robinson's First Lessons	no.	12	12		5 50
Beans	bush.	6	6		15 00
Bed-ticking	yards.	100	100		14 00
Bluing	doz.	1	1		60
Writing-books Harper's	doz.	4	4		10 00
Bowl, chopping	no.	1	1		60
Brooms	doz.	2	2		6 00
Brushes, scrubbing	doz.	1	1		3 00
Brushes, dust	doz.	½	1-2		3 00
Buttons, shirt	gross.	2	2		50
Buttons, coat	gross.	1	1		75
Buttons, dress	gross.	2	2		1 00
Buttons, large agate	gross.	2	2		40
Burners, lamp, 1 and 2	doz.	1	1		2 75
Carvers	pairs.	2	2		4 25
Calico	yards.	100	100		8 00
Chimneys, lamp	cases.	2	2		11 00
Check, blue and white	yards.	40	40		4 40
Cinnamon	lb.	1	1		50
Cloves	lb.	1	1		60
Cow, milch	no.	1	1	$29 00	35 00
Cotton, sewing	doz.	18	18		13 50
Combs, coarse	doz.	1	1		1 25
Combs, fine	doz.	1	1		75
Balls cord, stout	doz.	1	1	5 40	1 10
Crayons, chalk	doz.	1	1		40
Gingham	yards.	50	50		5 00
Geographies, English and Dakota	doz.	12	12		12 00
Hats, boys'	doz.	15	15		10 75
Hats, girls'	doz.	15	15		10 75
Holland-green, Scotch	yards.	40	40		6 00
Jeans, Kentucky	yards.	80	80		15 00
Iron kettle, large, granite	no.	1	1	1 75	1 50
Knives and forks	sets.	4	4	4 00	4 40
Lard, in pails	lbs.	120	120		21 00
Lacers, leather	bunches.	2	2		2 50
Linen, table	yards.	100	100		40 00
Locks, mortise	doz.	1	1	5 75	6 00
Matches	caddies.	2	2		1 90
Maps, Guyot's, intermediate series	doz.	1	1		35 50
Muslin, brown	yards.	50	50		5 00
Needles, assorted	papers.	24	24		1 60
Nutmeg	lb.	1	1		1 25
Oil, kerosene	galls.	50	50		13 50
Pans, dust	doz.	½	1-2	1 25	1 10
Pans, milk	doz.	1	1		2 00
Pails, wooden	doz.	1	1		3 00
Strainer	no.	1	1	84	1 00
Slop-pail	no.	1	1	1 00	1 25
Pencils, slate	boxes.	2	2		60
Pepper	lbs.	5	5		1 50
Pins, clothes	doz.	10	10		1 20
Plates, tin	doz.	1	1	1 00	1 20
Baking-powder	lbs.	5	5		2 50
Coffee-pot, large	no.	1	1	1 25	1 00
Tea-pot, large	no.	1	1	1 00	1 00
Readers, First, Sanders'	doz.	1	1		3 00
Readers, Second, Sanders'	doz.	1	1		5 00
Readers, Third, Sanders'	doz.	1	1		7 75
Readers, Fourth, Sanders'	doz.	1	1		12 00
Shoes, boys'	pairs.	25	25		45 00
Shoes, girls'	pairs.	25	25		39 00
Shirting, cheviot	yards.	80	80		9 60
Shirting, 9-4	yards.	100	100		26 00
Slates	doz.	2	2		2 80
Soda, baking	lbs.	10	10		90
Soda, sal	lbs.	25	25		1 50
Stockings, misses'	doz. pairs.	3	3		6 75
Starch	lbs.	25	25		3 25
Stove, complete, large	no.	1	1		35 00

*For proposals received and contracts awarded at other agencies in Dakota, see pages 406 to 422.

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

Under advertisement of May 29, 1877—Continued.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

YANKTON, DAK.—Continued.		Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	H. E. Bonesteel.	T. J. Clarkson.
Sugar, coffee, A	lbs	250	**250**		**$37 50**
Syrup	galls	100	**100**		**72 00**
Tea	lbs	10	**10**		**5 50**
Wheelbarrow	no	1	**1**	$4 00	**3 50**
Wicks, lamp	doz	4	**4**		**3 50**
Wood	cords	50	**50**		**200 00**
Bolts, assorted	no	500	**500**	30 00	**10 00**
Coal, Blossburg	tons	2	**2**		**58 00**
Files, assorted	doz	4	**4**		**20 00**
Iron	lbs	800	**800**	36 00	**38 00**
Metal, Babbitt	lbs	25	**25**	6 00	**6 25**
Nuts	lbs	25	**25**	2 25	**2 00**
Rosin	lbs	5	**5**		**25**
Steel, assorted	lbs	100	**100**	17 00	**18 00**
Solder	lbs	10	**10**		**2 50**
Washers	no	10	**10**	1 10	**1 25**
Axes, Lippincott's	doz	1	**1**	11 75	**11 75**
Handles, ax	doz	2	**2**	9 00	**6 00**
Bricks	no	2,500	**2,500**		**55 00**
Glass	boxes	3	**3**		**12 75**
Hinges, butt	doz	2	**2**	2 00	**3 75**
Stop-cocks, brass	no	3	**3**	1 80	**3 00**
Oiler, brass	no	1	**1**	50	**2 00**
Ceiling, ½-inch	feet	1,000	**1,000**		**25 00**
Chisel, 3-inch framing	no	1	**1**		**1 45**
Chisel-handles, assorted	doz	2	**2**	1 80	**1 50**
Doors	doz	1	**1**		**20 00**
Door-locks	doz	2	**2**	13 00	**12 00**
Desk-locks and bronze latches	no	3	**3**	6 18½	**6 00**
Files	doz	7	**7**		**28 00**
Flooring	feet	11,660	**11,660**		**373 12**
Oiler, glass	no	4	**4**		**4 00**
White lead	lbs	300	**300**		**35 25**
Clear lumber	feet	4,000	**4,000**		**164 00**
10 and 12 inch stock	feet	1,000	**1,000**		**31 00**
Lime	bush	50	**50**		**35 00**
Nails, 5 each 4, 8, 10, and 12	kegs	20	**20**	88 75	**88 00**
Nails, wrought	keg	1	**1**	6 50	**6 00**
Oil, raw	galls	30	**30**		**26 10**
Plow-handles	pairs	12	**12**		**10 80**
Punches, bell	doz	½	**1-2**	1 80	**2 00**
Brushes, paint	no	6	**6**	4 00	**4 00**
Pipe, iron, 1¼-inch	feet	450	**450**	76 50	**72 00**
Putty	lbs	25	**25**		**1 50**
Roof-peaks	no	12	**12**	4 80	**8 40**
Rope, 1-inch	feet	200	**200**		**6 20**
Rosin	lbs	500	**500**		**22 50**
Rounds and hollows	no	4	**4**		**3 00**
Rubber packing	lbs	15	**15**	7 50	**8 25**
Washboards	no	6	**6**	2 25	**2 25**
Saws, 6-point, Diston's best	no	3	**3**		**5 25**
Shingles, "A"	M	15	**15**		**52 50**
Stocks and dies	set	1	**1**	6 00	**8 00**
Drop-siding, O. G	feet	2,840	**2,840**		**96 56**
Tongues, wagon	no	12	**12**		**15 00**
Paper, tar	lbs	1,200	**1,200**		**40 20**
Turpentine, with can	galls	5	**5**		**5 00**
Hinges, "T"	doz	1	**1**	2 00	**1 50**
Windows, glazed	no	24	**24**		**25 20**
Window stops	feet	500	**500**		**5 00**

Under agent's advertisement of ——— —, 1877.

LOWER BRULÉ, DAK.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Hiram A. Jones.
Erection of school-buildings	2	2	**$1,000**

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

Under agent's advertisement of November 27, 1876.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates at which contracts have been awarded.

LOWER BRULÉ, DAK.—Continued.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	D. T. Hedges.	E. M. Coates.	Wynn, Buckwalter & Co.	Richey & Dix.	H. E. Bonesteel.	J. and D. E. Lawrence.	James Borden.	J. E. Jones.
Axes .... doz	1	**1**	$16 50	......	$14 45	$13 00	**$12 75**	......	......	......
Ax-helves ..... doz	2	**2**	10 00	......	7 50	7 20	**4 50**	......	......	......
Paint-brushes, (as'd) dozen	½	**1-2**	10 00	$6 00	15 00	14 40	**9 00**	......	......	......
Plantation bell and mounting ..... no	1	**1**	17 50	......	94 00	11 75	**12 25**	......	......	......
Iron butts, loose j'ts, 3 x 3 .... doz	5	**5**	3 00	......	41⅘	52¼	**$33\frac{4}{12}$**	......	......	......
Brooms .... doz	1	**1**	3 75	......	....	....	**2 75**	......	......	......
Stove-pipe elbows, 6-in .... no	75	**75**	60	......	38	21¼	**28**	......	......	......
Flooring ...... ft	3, 000	**3,000**	50 00	......	....	....	**50 00**	......	......	......
Grindstones and hangings. 40 lb no	2	**2**	25	......	12½	14	**14**	......	......	......
Frazer's axle-grease, case	1	**1**	24 00	7 00	....	....	**6 25**	......	......	......
Strap hinges .. pairs	50	**50**	50	......	42	24⅖	**25**	......	......	......
Glass, 2 of 8 x 10, 1 of 12 x 16 ...... boxes	3	**3**	5 00	5 08⅓	....	....	**4 50**	......	......	......
Thumb-latches . doz	5	**5**	2 00	......	65	64	**60**	......	......	......
Knob door-locks . doz	1	**1**	5 00	......	6 00	5 20	**5 50**	......	......	......
White lead, strictly pure .... lbs	300	**300**	12	14	11⅘	$14\frac{60}{100}$	**13¾**	......	......	......
Matches .... caddies	3	**3**	2 00	......	....	....	**1 00**	......	......	......
Nails .... kegs	6	**6**	5 50	......	....	....	**6 25**	......	......	......
Coil-oil .... galls	40	**40**	55	57½	....	....	**52½**	......	......	......
Lard-oil .... galls	10	**10**	1 00	1 30	....	....	**1 32½**	......	......	......
Linseed-oil, boiled, gallons	10	**10**	1 20	1 06	....	....	**1 05**	......	......	......
Oats in burlaps . bush	200	**200**	1 10	......	....	....	**1 10**	......	......	......
Stove-pipe, 6-in . j'ts	300	**300**	30	......	28	28	**26**	......	......	......
Putty .... lbs	25	**25**	12	10	....	....	**08**	......	......	......
Padlocks, brass, duplicate keys .. doz	1	**1**	15 00	......	30 00	17 70	**13 75**	......	......	......
Pails, wood, 3-hoops, dozen	1	**1**	5 50	......	....	....	**3 25**	......	......	......
Sand-paper, No. 2, quires	3	**3**	25	33⅓	....	21⅔	**30**	......	......	......
Pumps, iron, with working-barrel no	2	**2**	15 00	......	....	....	**11 00**	......	......	......
Pump-points, for drive-wells .... no	2	**2**	5 00	......	....	....	**4 00**	......	......	......
Iron pipe, 1¼-in., for wells .... ft	100	**100**	1 00	......	....	....	**28**	......	......	......
Rope, ¾-inch .... lbs	75	**75**	20	......	....	16	**15**	......	......	......
Cook-stoves, compl'e, No. 7 .... no	50	**50**	20 00	......	24 34	22 92	**14 62½**	......	......	......
Buck-saws, braced, number	6	**6**	2 00	......	1 25	1 10	**1 25**	......	......	......
Saws, cross-cut, 6 ft long .... no	2	**2**	6 00	......	3 75	3 30	**3 12½**	......	......	......
Screws, 1 of ¾-in., 5 of 1-in., 4 of 12-in., gross	10	**10**	50	......	55	27	**30¼**	......	......	......
Spikes .... kegs	2	**2**	5 50	......	5 85	6 80	**6 00**	......	......	......
Turpentine in tin cans .... galls	5	**5**	1 50	90	....	....	**1 20**	......	......	......
Warehouse trucks, pairs	1	**1**	15 00	......	....	....	**10 00**	......	......	......
Wood .... cords	200	....	3 75	......	....	....	....	$5 50	$5 25	$5 97

PROPOSALS RECEIVED AND AWARDS

Abstract of proposals received by Henry F. Livingston,

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rates

CROW CREEK, DAK.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	E. P. Wilcox.	O. A. Patterson.	Wynn, Buckwalter & Co.	E. M. Coates.	Goewey & Co.	A. Zeinert.
Axletrees, hickory	24	**36**					**$42 50**	
Toe-calk, Nos. 1, 2, 3 ... lbs	75	**75**			**$12 00**		13 00	$15 00
Coal, Blossburg ... tons	3	**3**					270 00	249 00
Flooring, 2d, clear ... M feet	5	**5**	**$222 50**					
Boards, pine, 1st, clear, 12-foot, M feet	3	**3**	**176 55**					
Felloes, wagon, finished and bored, 1½-inch ... sets	10	**15**					**72 50**	
Spokes, 2½ inch ... sets	10	**15**					**60 00**	
Files, mill, 14-inch, Wade & Butcher ... doz	2	**2**			**17 00**		19 50	19 50
Iron, bar, ⅜-in., round, Norway lbs	100	**425**			12 50		***a*7 50**	7 00
Iron, bar, 5/16-in., round, Norway lbs	50	**213**			6 25		***a*3 90**	3 62½
Iron, bar, round, ⅞-in., Norway lbs	50	**212**			6 25		***a*3 85**	3 60
Iron, bar, square, ⅝-in., Norway lbs	100	**425**			12 50		***a*7 20**	6 70
Iron, band, 1½ x ¼-in., Norway lbs	100	**405**			12 50		***a*7 20**	
Rod, nail, Norway ... lbs	50	**150**			7 50		**6 50**	
Nails, 8d ... kegs	10	**10**			**61 00**		73 00	71 50
Nails, 10d ... kegs	10	**15**			**87 75**		105 75	103 50
Nails, 40d ... kegs	5	**5**			**29 25**		35 25	34 50
Nails, 4d ... kegs	3	**3**			**19 80**		23 40	22 95
Nails, H. S., Nos. 6, 7, 8 ... lbs	75	**75**			23 00		22 00	22 75
Oil, lard ... galls	20	**20**			35 00			
Shingles, star, A ... M		**75**	**382 50**					
Shoes, horse, No. 2 ... keg	1	**1**			**8 00**		9 25	8 90
Shoes, horse, No. 3 ... keg	1	**1**			**8 00**		9 25	8 90
Stoves, cook, 5 joints pipe and 1 elbow with each	50	**100**			*f*799 50		*f*950 00	*f*925 00
Spades ... doz	2	**2**			29 00		43 00	26 00
Shovels ... doz	2	**2**			29 00		43 00	26 00

Abstract of proposals re

CHEYENNE RIVER, DAK.								
Glass, 10 x 12 ... box	4	**4**		**$13 50**		$6 00		
Glass, 8 x 10 ... box	1	**1**		**3 20**		6 00		
Glass, 9 x 14 ... box	1	**1**		**3 56**		6 25		
Glue ... lbs	20	**20**		**4 00**		28		
Lead, white ... lbs	300	**300**		**31 50**		*b*15 50		
Lamp-black ... lbs	10	**10**		**1 25**		*c*25		
Oil, lard ... cans	50	**50**		**62 50**		*d*1 40 *d*1 50		
Oil, linseed, boiled ... galls	20	**20**		**16 00**		*d*1 20 *d*1 50		
Oil, raw ... galls	10	**10**		**7 50**		*d*1 15		
Putty ... lbs	28	**25**		**1 00**		*c*12		
Turpentine, in can ... galls	20	**20**		**15 00**		*d*1 05 *d*1 50		
Pitch ... bbl	1	**1**		**4 00**		*e*20 00		
Pencils, carpenters'	48	**48**		**2 50**		5 00		
Oakum ... lb	1					*c*20		
Sand-paper ... ream	½					3 50		

Under superintendent's advertise

SPOTTED TAIL, RED CLOUD, AND FORT PECK AGENCIES.								
Agency buildings at—								
Whetstone, Yellow Medicine, and Poplar River								
Whetstone Creek								
Yellow Medicine								
Poplar River								
Whetstone Creek and Yellow Medicine								

a $3.37½ additional per hundred for Norway iron. *b* Per 100 lbs. *c* Per lb.

MADE AT AGENCIES—Continued.

United States Indian agent, January 12, 1877.

at which contracts have been awarded.

E. E. Hudson.	John Courtney.	John Thornton.	Roger S. Munger.	A. Montgomery.	C. L. Hoagland.	Hiram A. James & Thomas Emery.	T. S. Clarkson.	H. W. Templin.	F. H. Avers.	James Kincade.
$75 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
13 50	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
150 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
250 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
225 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
80 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
80 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
24 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
12 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
6 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
6 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
12 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
8 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
7 50	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
75 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
112 50	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
37 50	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
23 22	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
21 75	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
29 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
446 25	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
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g **1375 00**	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
40 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......
40 00	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......	......

ceived by agent October 1, 1876.

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ment of July 9, 1877.

......	$35,000	......	......	......	$84,500	......	......	......	......	$28,000
......	......	$9,747	......	......	......	$13,064	......	......	......	......
......	......	**10,598**	......	......	......	14,064	......	......	......	......
......	......	18,417	**$14,994**	$19,800	......	......	......	$16,900	......	......
......	......	......	......	28,900	......	......	$36,350, 33,500	23,000	$29,787	......

d Per gall. *e* About 300 lbs. *f* For fifty stoves. *g* For one hundred stoves.

Abstract of proposals received at Cheyenne, Wyo., and awards made in Washington for supplies for the Indian service under advertisement of October 8, 1877.

NOTE.—Figures in large type denote the rate at which contracts have been awarded.

RED CLOUD AND SPOTTED TAIL AGENCIES, DAK.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	Mason & Hottel.	Milburn Wagon Company.	Moline Wagon Company.	G. H. Jewett.	Herman Haas.	Charles Hecht. e
			Cheyenne.	Chicago.	Chicago or Omaha.	Sidney, Cheyenne, and Chicago.	Cheyenne.	Cheyenne.
Yokes, ox	300	**225**	....	....	....	$5 00	**$4 25**	....
Chains, ox	300	**225**	....	....	....	5 00	**3 25**	....
Chains, lock	150	**112**	....	....	....	1 50	**1 00**	....
Wagons, ox	150	**112**	....	$50 00	a$49 00 c**50 00**	60 80	a62 50 78 00	b$89 00 94 25 d104 75
Oxen, work	300	**300**	**$109 00**	....	....	130 00 125 00	....	e122 75

a Delivered at Chicago. b Includes lock-chains, wagon-bows, and covers. c Delivered at Omaha. d Includes Oregon brake, wagon-bows, and covers. e Will furnish everything advertised for, for $48,875.

Abstract of proposals received and awards made at Washington, D. C., for supplies for the Indian service under advertisement of December 27, 1876.

RED CLOUD AND SPOTTED TAIL AGENCIES, DAK.	Quantity offered.	Quantity awarded.	D. J. McCann.	N. W. Wells.	M. C. Davis.	Hedges & Needham.	Comings and Snodgrass.	William Miner.
Flour at Cheyenne ... lbs.	200,000 500,000	**200,000**	**$3 07½** 3 15	.... $3 89	....	....	....	....
Flour at Nebraska City ... lbs.	....	**300,000**	**2 55**	....	....	....	....	....
Flour at Omaha ... lbs.	....	....	2 70	....	....	....	....	....
Flour at Schuyler ... lbs.	....	....	....	2 49	....	....	....	....
Flour at Sidney ... lbs.	....	....	....	3 89	....	....	....	....

Abstract of proposals received and awards made at Sioux City for supplies for Indian service under advertisement of March 24, 1877.

Flour ... lbs.	100,000 100,000 100,000 100,000	c**100,000** **100,000** **100,000** **100,000**	....	....	**$3 00** **3 15** **3 25** **3 40** 3 25	**$3 00**	**a$3 25** **a3 40** **b3 50**	**$3 50** ....

a Per 98 pounds. b Per 100 pounds. c To each contractor.

Corrected schedule of Pawnee Indian trust-lands in Nebraska, in lieu of schedule on page 234.

Description.	Area in acres.	Valuation.
Township 16 north, range 3 west	2,007.69	$5,597 65½
Township 17 north, range 3 west	2,039.63	8,421 05
Township 18 north, range 3 west	1,147.22	3,405 78
Township 16 north, range 4 west	22,718.02	68,800 70
Township 17 north, range 4 west	22,182.90	74,352 71½
Township 18 north, range 4 west	11,924.51	30,672 58½
Township 15 north, range 5 west	1,462.36	3,365 01
Township 16 north, range 5 west	21,840.40	72,278 73½
Township 17 north, range 5 west	22,932.71	54,812 23½
Township 18 north, range 5 west	9,803.72	21,790 01
Township 15 north, range 6 west	3,866.53	10,102 54
Township 16 north, range 6 west	21,694.29	68,626 04½
Township 17 north, range 6 west	22,932.25	68,155 44
Township 18 north, range 6 west	7,241.07	21,248 39
Township 15 north, range 7 west	9,240.80	30,603 97½
Township 16 north, range 7 west	22,963.75	50,183 86½
Township 17 north, range 7 west	22,854.63	57,551 15½
Township 18 north, range 7 west	1,372.68	4,274 38
Township 15 north, range 8 west	9,123.04	27,833 71
Township 16 north, range 8 west	20,081.44	36,077 09
Township 17 north, range 8 west	19,325.00	31,769 69
Township 18 north, range 8 west	82.56	103 20
Total	278,837.20	750,025 95½
Value of improvements		9,345 00
Total valuation of land and improvements		759,370 95½
RECAPITULATION BY VALUATION.		
Number of acres appraised at $1.25 per acre	23,612.17	29,515 21½
Number of acres appraised at $1.50 per acre	26,651.34	39,977 01
Number of acres appraised at $2.00 per acre	49,459.66	98,919 32
Number of acres appraised at $2.50 per acre	53,354.26	133,385 65
Number of acres appraised at $3.00 per acre	48,233.87	144,701 61
Number of acres appraised at $3.50 per acre	32,737.31	114,580 58½
Number of acres appraised at $4.00 per acre	34,516.59	138,066 36
Number of acres appraised at $4.50 per acre	2,976.20	13,392 90
Number of acres appraised at $5.00 per acre	5,967.49	29,837 45
Number of acres appraised at $5.50 per acre	640.00	3,520 00
Number of acres appraised at $6.00 per acre	688.31	4,129 86
Total	278,837.20	750,025 95½
Average value per acre		2.68 $\frac{99}{100}$

ARE THE INDIANS DYING OUT?

PRELIMINARY OBSERVATIONS

RELATING TO

INDIAN CIVILIZATION AND EDUCATION.

The within notes and correspondence are submitted for your examination in the hope that you, and others to whose attention they may be called, may aid in obtaining and communicating further data necessary to a correct conclusion regarding the question of increase or decrease of Indian population as dependent on civilization.

Please address: JOHN EATON,
Representative of the Department of the Interior at the International Exhibition of 1876.

WASHINGTON, NOVEMBER 24, 1877.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The subject to which the following correspondence has reference is coming up in so many forms, that this brief preliminary *résumé* is put in type as a means (1) of giving some of the facts known at the present stage of the inquiry, and (2) of affording an opportunity to submit them for the opinion and suggestions of numerous persons interested in the subject.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
Washington, November 13, 1877.

SIR: I understand that as representative of the Department of the Interior at the International Exhibition of 1876 you were able to collect much valuable information relative to the Indians, including that of their enumeration at various dates.

If you have the data, I will esteem it a favor if you will furnish me with such enumeration at the various decades from 1790 to the present time.

This information is just now needed for official purposes, and if received will save the time and trouble of my clerks, and thus aid in the dispatch of public business.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. HAYT,
Commissioner.

HON. JOHN EATON,
Commissioner of Education,
Representative of the Department of the Interior at the International Exhibition of 1876.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
Washington, D. C., November 14, 1877.

SIR: I have the honor hereby to acknowledge the receipt of your letter dated the 13th instant, requesting, in order to aid in the dispatch of public business and save your clerks the time and trouble of repeating an investigation already made elsewhere, that you be furnished with information respecting the number of Indians "at the various decades from 1790 to the present time," as it appears in the historical view of Indian administration prepared in connection with the Centennial Exhibition.

In reply, I have the honor to state that in preparing this outline of history, as required in connection with the catalogue and description of the exhibition, it was not originally intended to consider especially the question of numbers at different dates, but points in reference to enu-

meration were so constantly thrusting themselves into the narrative that any attempt at accuracy would not permit the omission, and therefore compelled a somewhat critical examination of the various estimates and enumerations of the Indians. The mass of matter brought into view is too great to be summed up at the moment in answer to your inquiry, but I beg to submit the following outline, which is as nearly accurate as can be made at this date, by Maj. S. N. Clark, the gentleman specially charged with the investigation:

ESTIMATES OF THE INDIAN POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

In considering the following statement of Indian population at different periods from 1790 to 1876 several things should be remembered and heeded:

1. It is entirely impracticable to present any trustworthy statement of the number of Indians in the whole territory comprised within the present limits of the United States in 1790, or at any subsequent period down to about the year 1850.* All enumerations and estimates prior to the latter date were based on fragmentary and otherwise insufficient data. Our official intercourse with the Indian tribes at the beginning of this century did not extend much beyond the Ohio River and the Mississippi, from its confluence with the Ohio to the Gulf of Mexico; and our information respecting the number of Indian tribes beyond, and their numerical strength, was extremely meager and indefinite. The number of Indian tribes in official relations with the United States steadily increased from 1778, the date of our first Indian treaty, to within a few years.
2. Such estimates and enumerations as have been presented do not coincide (except in two instances, 1820 and 1870) in date with the years in which the regular census of the United States was taken; nor do they appear at regular intervals.
3. It is almost invariably true that estimates of the numbers of an Indian tribe exceed the real numbers; and, from the nature of the case, all official enumerations, until within a very recent period, have necessarily included many estimates, and are, for that reason, inaccurate.
4. The United States census returns before 1850 did not include Indians.

ESTIMATE OF SECRETARY OF WAR, 1789.

General Knox, Secretary of War, in a report to the President, dated June 15, 1789, estimates the entire number of Indians in the United States at that time at 76,000. He does not specify the several tribes.

ESTIMATES OF INDIAN POPULATION IN 1791.

Imlay, in his Topographical Description of the Western Territory, published in London in 1797, after a comparison of the published statements of Croghan, Bouquet, Carver, Hutchins, and Dodge, and the accounts of others familiar with the Indians, estimates the number of Indians "who inhabit the country from the Gulf of Mexico on both sides of the Mississippi to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and as far west as the country has been explored, that is, to the headwaters of the Mississippi, and from thence to the Missouri (I do not mean the head of it), and between that river and Santa Fé," at "less than 60,000."

* This remark is almost equally true of estimates and enumerations from 1850 to the present time. Among the best general estimates of the Indian population are those of Mr. Bancroft in his History of the United States.

MORSE'S ESTIMATE, 1820–'21.

The first attempt at an official enumeration of the entire Indian population was made by Jedediah Morse, appointed by the Secretary of War in 1819, to investigate and report on the condition of the Indian tribes. His report, dated June 6, 1822, is a valuable contribution to our Indian history, but it must be remembered that his conclusions respecting population are, to a great extent, drawn from estimates which in many cases were themselves based on very insufficient information. His table is as follows:

Indians in New England	2,247
Indians in New York	5,184
Indians in Ohio	2,407
Indians in Michigan and Northwestern Territories	28,380
Indians in Illinois and Indiana	17,006
Indians in Southern States east of the Mississippi	65,022
Indians west of Mississippi and north of Missouri	33,150
Indians between Missouri and Red Rivers	101,070
Indians west of the Rocky Mountains	171,200
Indians between Red River and Rio del Norte	45,370
Total	471,036

ESTIMATE OF 1825.

This estimate was contained in a report by T. L. McKenney, then at the head of the Indian Office in the Department of War, to the Secretary of that department, dated January 10, 1825. It did not include any estimate of the number of Indians in or west of the Missouri Valley, and was therefore very incomplete. It is included in this statement only because it was reproduced in the report of the United States census for 1850.

The number of Indians in the United States in 1825, according to this partial estimate, was 129,366.

ESTIMATE OF SECRETARY OF WAR, 1829.

In 1829, Hon. P. B. Porter, Secretary of War, estimated the number of Indians, and noted their geographical distribution, as follows:

New England States and Virginia	2,573
New York	4,820
Pennsylvania	300
North Carolina	3,103
South Carolina	300
Georgia	5,000
Tennessee, Ohio, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri	61,997
Peninsula of Michigan	9,340
Arkansas	7,200
Florida	4,000
Country east of the Mississippi, north of Illinois, and west of the three upper lakes	20,000
West of the Mississippi, east of the Rocky Mountains, not included in Louisiana, Missouri, and Arkansas	94,300
Within the Rocky Mountains	20,000
West of the Rocky Mountains, between latitude 44° and latitude 49°	80,000
Total	312,930

The above enumeration was also largely made up of estimates, some of which the Secretary himself styled "conjectural;" and of other Indians, he remarks, "but little is known." Of course this estimate, like all others in this century dated before 1850, did not include any official enumeration of the Indians in Texas and the territory acquired from Mexico.

ESTIMATE OF 1834.

In 1834, the number of Indians in the United States, according to an estimate of General Cass, Secretary of the Department of War, was as follows:

Tribes with whom we have treaties, (30)	156,310
Tribes with whom we have no treaties, (49)	156,300
Total	312,610

This statement did not include any of the tribes north of Virginia and east of Ohio.

ESTIMATE OF 1836.

In a report of C. A. Harris, superintendent of Indian affairs, to Hon. B. F. Butler, Secretary of the Department of War *ad interim*, dated December 1, 1836, at a time when the question of the removal of the Indian tribes to the territory west of the Mississippi was being considered, is found the following estimate of the Indian population:

Indians east of the Mississippi	57,433
Indians who have been removed	45,690
Indians west of the Mississippi (indigenous tribes)	150,341
Total	253,464

This estimate did not include the Indians in the territory of the United States west of the Rocky Mountains, nor, of course, those of Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California.

ESTIMATE OF 1837.

Schoolcraft, in his history of the Indian tribes, reproduces an estimate of the number of the Indians in 1837, made up, he states, from official reports to the Indian Office, which is as follows:

Indians east of the Mississippi	49,365
Emigrants	51,327
Indigenous tribes west of the Mississippi	201,806
Total	302,498

ENUMERATION OF 1850.

In introducing the census of 1850, some general remarks are necessary.

The first section of the Indian appropriation law, approved June 27, 1846, contained the following provision: "And it shall be the duty of the different agents and subagents to take a census, and to obtain such other statistical information of the several tribes of Indians among whom they respectively reside, as may be required by the Secretary of War, and in such form as he shall prescribe."

This was the first general legislation on the subject, though the government had, from the time of its foundation in 1789, maintained official relations with the Indian tribes that could not be well understood nor administered without definite information respecting their numbers and condition. In 1847, a partial census, embracing the Indians in twelve agencies and subagencies, was reported. It enumerated about 35,000 Indians. The legislation of 1846 was deemed inadequate by those most interested in the welfare of the Indians, and in November, 1846, a

memorial, signed by numerous well-known and influential gentlemen, was presented to Congress. To this and other efforts may be attributed the fifth section of the act approved March 3, 1847, for "a better organization of the Office of Indian Affairs," and to amend the "trade and intercourse" act. The section reads as follows:

SEC. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in aid of the means now possessed by the Department of Indian Affairs through its existing organization there be, and hereby is, appropriated the sum of five thousand dollars, to enable the said department, under the direction of the Secretary of War, to collect and digest such statistics and materials as may illustrate the history, the present condition, and future prospects of the Indian tribes of the United States.

On the transfer of the Indian Office to the newly created Department of the Interior, under the act of March 3, 1849, the work of collecting statistics was continued; and under the direction of Henry R. Schoolcraft, who had been appointed for that purpose in accordance with the act of March 3. 1847, an elaborate census of the Indians, embracing one hundred and seventy-two different points of inquiry, was undertaken, at great expense, the whole amount, including the expense of collecting and digesting historical as well as statistical material, approaching the sum of $130,000.

The census in detail, as projected by Mr. Schoolcraft, does not appear to have been completed, or, if so, to have been published. A partial census, however, on the elaborate plan adopted will be found in his History of the Indian Tribes of the United States, published under the direction of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In the first volume of the above work, page 523, appears an "ultimate, consolidated table" of the Indian population of the United States, dated July 22, 1850. Much of the materia for this table was undoubtedly based on estimates and not on actual numerations. It is impossible to give even the date of each estimate, Mr. Schoolcraft having contented himself with quoting the "latest authorities," without generally giving names or dates. Thus the Indian population of California is given in the table at 32,231, on the authority of the Spanish missionaries, but their enumeration did not extend to Indians beyond the missionary establishments, and the above number is made up of about one-half mission Indians and one-half wild or mountain Indians, the latter number being apparently based on a purely conjectural estimate. Moreover, the number at two of the missions is given for the year 1802, forty-eight years before the date of Mr. Schoolcraft's table.

The table in brief is as follows:

Iroquois group, complete	5,922
Algonkin group, incomplete	17,197
Dakota group, incomplete	6,570
Appalachian group, incomplete	5,015
Total of which a detailed enumeration has been made	34,704
Tribes of the new States and Territories south and west, now including Texas and Mexican acquisitions	183,042
East of the Rocky Mountains and the Mississippi, in high northern latitudes	167,330
Fragmentary tribes in the older States	3,153
Total	388,229

The following note is appended to the table:

There may be, in addition to these numbers, 25,000 to 35,000 Indians within the area of the unexplored territories of the United States.

THE UNITED STATES CENSUS OF 1850.

On page xciv of the report of the United States census for 1850 appears a table of Indian population. It includes a statement by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated November 10, 1853, of the number of Indians in the United States at that time. The aggregate, according to this statement, was 400,764; but this does not profess to be accurate, for the number of Indians in the States of California and Texas, the Territories of Oregon, Washington, Utah, and New Mexico, and those belonging to the Blackfeet, Sioux, Kiowa, Comanche, Pawnee, "and other tribes," numbering, according to the table, 271,930, are confessedly "estimated." Thus, while Schoolcraft, in the table dated July, 1850, before quoted, reports the California Indians at 32,231, this statement, three years later, "estimates" their number at 100,000.

ESTIMATE OF 1855.

The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1855, pp. 575, 576, reports the number of Indians in the United States, "made up from the best data in the possession of the Indian Office," at 314,622.

The following note is appended to this table:

Possibly some of the tribes embraced in this statement, especially those inhabiting the mountainous regions and the plains, are not correctly reported; their number may exceed, or fall short of, the estimates here made of them. The Indian population within the limits of the United States territory, exclusive of a few in several of the States, who have lost their tribal character or amalgamated with whites or blacks, may be estimated at from 320,000 to 350,000.

ESTIMATE OF 1857.

In volume VI, pp. 686, 689, of Schoolcraft's History of the Indian Tribes, is presented a table of the Indian population of the United States, deduced from the yearly reports of the preceding decade. The total, according to this table, is 313,264. Appended to the table is the following note:

To this result may be added for tribes who are not reported by the agents who have been solicited for desiderata, or who have vaguely reported, and for tribes who occupy unexplored parts of the interior of Texas, New Mexico, California, Oregon, Washington, Nebraska, and Kansas, 66,000.

Adding this to the footing of the table, we have an aggregate of 379,264. But it is still to be remembered that these figures are largely based on conjectures and estimates.

ENUMERATION OF 1860.

In the report for the year 1861, the Indian Office published the first tabular "statement indicating the schools, population, and wealth of the different Indian tribes which are in direct connection with the Government of the United States.

A similar report has been published each year since, and these reports have yearly increased in completeness and value, especially since 1870.

The report for the year 1861 may be taken as representing substantially the year 1860. The numbers of Indians belonging to tribes from which the outbreak of civil war prevented any report for 1861 are given as reported the preceding year.

The total number of Indians, according to this report, was 249,965. According to the report of the United States census for 1860, there were 44,020 "civilized Indians" in the United States. Deducting from this number 39,685, apparently included in the statement of the Indian Office, there remain 4,335 to be added to 249,965, making an aggregate of 254,300.

ENUMERATION OF 1865.

The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the year 1865 states the population of the Indian tribes within the United States at 294,574. The report for the next year, when the disturbances of the war had ceased, showed 295,774; a slight increase.

ENUMERATION OF 1870.

The first attempt to embrace a general enumeration of the Indian population in the United States census was made by Gen. F. A. Walker, superintendent of the ninth census. On page xvi of the volume on Population and Social Statistics will be found the excellent reasons given by General Walker for making this attempt. In the same place he says:

> With a view, therefore, to reaching the true population of the country as nearly as is practicable in the absence of distinct authority for the appointment of assistant marshals to enumerate the several tribes and bands of Indians, inquiries were conducted extensively through the agents of the Indian Office during the year 1870, the result of which, it is believed, has been to secure a closer approximation to the true numbers of this class of the population than has ever before been effected.

A detailed statement of the result, by States and Territories, including Alaska, will be found on page xvii of the volume before quoted. In brief, it is as follows:

Sustaining tribal relations (enumerated)	96,366
Sustaining tribal relations (estimated)	26,875
Sustaining tribal relations, nomadic (estimated)	234,740
Out of tribal relations (enumerated)	25,731
Total	383,712

It will be seen at once that, notwithstanding all the efforts made, these results are far from being satisfactory, and that they must be accepted with the greatest caution.

Of these numbers 261,615, or more than 68 per cent., are based on "estimates," with all their imperfections and uncertainties. Included in the estimated population are 70,000* Alaska Indians, occupying a territory never thoroughly explored. Deducting this number, which is in the nature of the case only conjectural, we have 313,712 as the total Indian population (exclusive of Alaska Indians) in 1870.

The report of Indian affairs for the same year gives the total number of Indians, excluding the Indians of Alaska, at 287,640. Adding to this 25,721 Indians "out of tribal relations," reported in the census, we have 313,371; a substantial agreement with the returns of the United States census.

ENUMERATIONS OF 1875 AND 1876.

The report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1875 contains a list of the Indian tribes and their numerical strength. The total is 279,337.

The report for 1876 shows but 266,151; but this apparent decrease of 13,186 is easily accounted for by reference to the enumeration of the Dakotas; a part of these tribes being engaged in hostilities against the United States, and consequently not included in the census.

In comparing the last two enumerations with the census returns of 1870, 25,731 should be added for Indians "out of tribal relations"; thus increasing the number in 1875 to 305,068, and in 1876 to 291,882.

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* Excessive.

RECAPITULATION.

For convenience of reference the following summary is presented, but it should not be considered apart from the remarks which accompany each separate period:

1.	1789.—Estimate of the Secretary of War *	76,000
2.	1790-'91.—Estimate of Gilbert Imlay *	60,000
3.	1820.—Report of Morse on Indian Affairs	471,036
4.	1825.—Report of Secretary of War	129,366
5.	1829.—Report of Secretary of War	312,930
6.	1834.—Report of Secretary of War	312,610
7.	1836.—Report of Superintendent of Indian Affairs	253,464
8.	1837.—Report of Superintendent of Indian Affairs	302,498
9.	1850.—Report of H. R. Schoolcraft	388,229
10.	1853.—Report of United States census, 1850	400,764
11.	1855.—Report of Indian Office	314,622
12.	1857.—Report of H. R. Schoolcraft	379,264
13.	1860.—Report of Indian Office	254,300
14.	1865.—Report of Indian Office	294,574
15.	1870.—Report of United States census	313,712
16.	1870.—Report of Indian Office	313,371
17.	1875.—Report of Indian Office	305,068
18.	1876.—Report of Indian Office	291,882

* * * * * * *

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN EATON,

Representative Department Interior at the International Exhibition

Hon. E. A. HAYT,

Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

MEMORANDA.

IMPORTANCE OF THE INQUIRY.

The solution of the problem of Indian civilization depends greatly on the conclusions reached respecting Indian population. If, as is generally believed, the Indians are a vanishing race, doomed to disappear at a not remote period, because of their contact with civilization, or for any other reason, then the efforts in behalf of their civilization will assume, in most minds, a sentimental aspect, and will hardly be considered in their true relation as regards their practical importance. But, on the contrary, if it is shown to be true that the Indians, instead of being doomed by circumstances to extinction within a limited period, are, as a rule, not decreasing in numbers, and are, in all probability, destined to form a permanent factor, an enduring element of our population, the necessity of their civilization will be at once recognized, and all efforts in that direction will be treated as their importance demands.

REMARKS ON ESTIMATES OF INDIAN POPULATION.

Reference has been made in the introduction to the preceding statement of Indian population at different periods since 1790 to a fact not generally recognized, that estimates of such population almost invariably exceed the true number. This is due to a variety of causes, several of which may be mentioned:

1. The estimates of the Spanish adventurers, whose explorations were more extensive than those of any other nation in the sixteenth century,

* If, as may have been the case, these numbers represented warriors only, the total numbers would be 380,000 and 300,000, respectively.

were accepted and seldom questioned for a long period; some of them are still accepted. The Spanish estimates were largely based on their previous experience in the more densly populated countries of Mexico and Peru; besides, they warred with the natives, and it has never been a Spanish trait to underrate the numerical strength of an enemy.

2. The first French explorers were largely composed of ecclesiastics whose imaginations were kindled by a contemplation of the heathen multitudes they were to win to the cross. The extravagance of many of their estimates has been shown, and yet they are to a considerable extent accepted to-day.

3. The early English colonists formed permanent settlements. Their little towns were naturally seated on water-courses which were the great highways of Indian travel, and at points on the coast to which the Indians had long resorted. They thus came in contact with a very large proportion, relatively, of the Indian population. They were also engaged in hostilities with the Indians, and were naturally misled as to the number of their foes by the ubiquity of the savages whose mode of warfare enabled them to strike a hamlet here to-day and another fifty miles away to-morrow.

4. There were other reasons more general why estimates were exaggerated:

Trade brought to the points of exchange large numbers of Indians from great distances.

The Indians naturally, for purposes of their own, magnified their own numbers and importance.

The vast extent of the country compared with the more limited areas to which the English, French, and Spaniards were accustomed, and which were densely populated, led them to greatly magnify the actual population of the new world.

A few instances of the discrepancies between different estimates may be mentioned, as they have a direct bearing on the subject.

The Cherokees.

Adair, who lived forty years among the Southern Indians, estimated the number of Cherokees in 1722 at 6,000 warriors, or 30,000 souls;* and forty years later at 2,300 warriors, or 11,500 souls. Another authority† estimates the same tribe in 1774 at 3,000 gun men, or 15,000 souls. Drake, the Indian historian, evidently following Adair, estimates the number of Cherokee warriors in 1721 at 6,000, or 30,000 souls; and states that, in 1738, the small-pox having been introduced among them by the slave-dealers, one-half the population was swept away by it.‡ In his Notes on Virginia, Mr. Jefferson estimates the number of Cherokee warriors in 1768 at 3,000, or 15,000 souls;§ another author‖ estimated them, in a work written in 1790–'91, at 2,500 warriors, or 12,500 souls, an estimate probably based on the authority of Dodge, 1779. In 1809, according to an actual enumeration made by the United States agent, there were in the Cherokee country 12,395 Cherokees, about one-half of whom were mixed bloods, 583 negro slaves, and 341 white persons.¶ Drake,

* History of the American Indians, by James Adair. London, 1775, pp. 227, 257. It is generally assumed in estimating Indian population that the whole number is five times the number of warriors.

† Stevens. History of Georgia, vol. 2, p. 93.

‡ Chronicles of the Indians. Boston, 1836, p. 179.

§ Notes on Virginia. Trenton, 1803, p. 142.

‖ Imlay. Topographical Descriptions, &c. London, 1797, p. 290.

¶ Morse. Report on Indian Affairs. New Haven, 1822, appendix, p. 152.

above quoted, in another work, written during the Florida war (1835-'42), says of the Cherokees: "In 1819 there were about 10,000 inhabitants, and in 1825 they had increased to 13,563, all natives;* while Gallatin, writing about the same time (1836), estimates their number, on the authority of the Indian Department, at about 15,000.† The number of like estimates of the Cherokee population might be increased indefinitely, but enough have been quoted to serve the present purpose.

A study of these several estimates reveals discrepancies that it seems impossible to reconcile; but it is true that year by year more exact information regarding the real numbers of the Cherokees is being obtained; and, taking the enumeration of 1809 as a starting point, it is likewise true that notwithstanding the depressing influences of removal,‡ and the destruction of life attending the civil war which swept over their territory, the Cherokees have substantially increased in numbers. According to the report of the Indian Office for 1876 they numbered—

In the Indian Territory	18,672
In North Carolina, Georgia, South Carolina, and Tennessee	2,400
Total	21,072

The Seminoles.

Several estimates of the numbers of the Seminoles will be interesting. In July, 1821, according to the observations of Mr. Peniere, communicated to General Jackson,§ they numbered 4,560; in 1822 another authority estimated the number of "Seminoles and other remnants of tribes in Florida" at 5,000.|| Captain Young's MS. journal (date not given) notes their geographical distribution and places the entire number at 6,385.¶ According to another estimate** of 1822 they numbered 1,594 men, 1,357 women, and 993 children, making in all 3,899. Besides these there were 800 negro slaves, 150 men and 650 women and children, making an aggregate of 4,699. Admitting that all the men were capable of bearing arms, and including the negro slaves, who, in the succeeding war, generally fought on the side of their Indian masters, it is found that the military strength of the Seminoles composed more than 36 per cent. of the whole population, instead of 20 per cent. as usually estimated—a fact

* Book of the Indians. Tenth edition. Boston, 1848. Book IV, p. 97.

† Synopsis of the Indian Tribes. Archæologia Americana, vol. 2, p. 91. The same author, on page 135 of the same volume, estimates the entire Indian population of North America at 345,000; of whom he assigns 60,000 to tribes north of the present boundary of the United States, on the Pacific coast; 20,000 Algonkin-Lenape and 1,000 Iroquois to the British Dominions; leaving, in the United States, 264,000.

‡ Enforced expatriation has probably done more to retard the increase of Indian population than war, pestilence, or famine; perhaps more than all combined. The history of the Cherokee removal in 1838 is a case in point. They were accompanied on their journey by the devoted missionaries who had long labored among them. On page 14, volume 36, of the Missionary Herald, will be found a brief account of this journey. It contains the following: "From the time they were gathered into camps by the United States troops in May and June, 1838, till the time the last detachment reached the Arkansas country, which was about ten months, a careful estimate shows that not less than 4,000 or 4,500 were removed by death, being on an average from thirteen to fifteen deaths in a day, for the whole period, out of a population of 16,000, or one-fourth of the whole number. It does not appear that this mortality was owing to neglect or bad treatment while on the journey. It was probably necessarily involved in the measure itself, however carefully the arrangements might have been made, or however faithfully executed."

§ Morse. Report on Indian Affairs, appendix, pp. 310, 311.

|| *Ibid.*, appendix, p. 364.

¶ *Ibid.*, *loc. cit.*

** Sprague. The Florida War. New York, 1848, p. 19. This was evidently from actual enumeration.

that should not be forgotten in considering the estimates of the President and the Secretary of War in 1835, given below.

General Porter, Secretary of War, estimates the number of Seminoles in 1829 at 4,000, and this number was repeated in a report of General Cass, Secretary of War, to the President, under the date of February 16, 1832.

On the eve of the outbreak of the war with the Seminoles in 1835, President Jackson estimated their military strength at 400 warriors, indicating a total population on the above basis of 1,111; at the same time General Cass, then Secretary of the Department of War, estimated their number at 750 warriors, or, on the same basis, 2,083 in all.*

These estimates indicate a remarkable decrease compared with all preceding estimates; but they must have been based on the best official information attainable at the time; probably on that furnished by Lieut. C. A. Harris, disbursing agent, charged with the duty of providing supplies and transportation for the emigrating Indians, who was at Fort King, Florida, in the summer of 1835, actively engaged in that duty.

After consulting with General Thompson (the Indian agent) upon the necessary means, and both having made diligent inquiry, aided by the intimate knowledge of officers of the Army at the post, he reported to the War Department that the entire nation, including negroes, did not exceed 3,000 souls. Of this number, he estimated that 1,600 were females; and that the various bands, comprising the Florida Indians, could bring into the field 450 or 500 efficient warriors.†

Another authority ‡ states that the number was variously estimated at 3,000 to 5,000. "I am of the opinion they will be found to have exceeded 3,700 when the war commenced." The same author estimated the military strength of the Indians, including negroes, at between 1,700 and 1,900 warriors.

Sprague says: § "The number of warriors in the field at this time (January 1, 1836), as has been subsequently ascertained, was 1,660, to which may be added 250 negroes capable of bearing arms." General Scott, then commanding in Florida, in a report to the Secretary of War, dated April 30, 1836, said: "I am more than ever persuaded that the whole force of the enemy, including negroes, does not exceed 1,200 fighting men. It is probably something less."‖ In the official reports of the Indian Office for 1837, the number of Florida Indians was given among those east of the Mississippi, "under treaty stipulations to remove," at 5,000. ¶

Respecting the accessions of the Indian force from the Creeks—and it is probable that considerable numbers joined them—and perhaps from some negro slaves who ran away from their white masters, nothing definite can ever be known. Probably they were not very great. The Indians received re-enforcements from no other source, unless we count the Spanish Indians of the extreme southern part of Florida, who engaged in the war in 1839, and who may not have been included in the first estimate.**

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* Remarks of Mr. Horace Everett, of Vermont, on the motion to add to the Army bill an appropriation of $300,000 for the suppression of Indian hostilities, House of Representatives, July 14, 1840. Mr. Everett used the following language: "I have means of being assured, by the best authority, that the President rated the Seminole warriors at not exceeding 400. The then Secretary of War rated them at 750."—(North American Review, vol. 54, p. 6; National Intelligencer, March 1, 1841.)

† Sprague. Florida War, p. 87.

‡ The War in Florida, &c., by a late Staff Officer, [W. Potter.] Baltimore, 1836, p. 8.

§ Florida War, p. 97.

‖ *Ibid.*, p. 131.

¶ Schoolcraft's History of the Indian Tribes, vol. 3, p. 610.

** Sprague's Florida War, p. 99. They numbered about 100 warriors.

The vicissitudes through which the Seminole population passed in the next seven years of a destructive war, during which they contended against the whole available regular Army of the United States, aided by a portion of the Navy, and a militia and volunteer force of more than 20,000 men from first to last,* can never be known; the Indians always concealing their losses as far as possible, and their adversaries usually overestimating the number of Indians slain.† Our own losses in action by wounds and disease during the Seminole war are partially known. From August, 1835, to 1842, they were as follows:

United States Regular Army, officers and enlisted men	1,466
United States Navy, officers, seamen, and marines	40
United States Marine Corps, officers and enlisted men	49
Aggregate ‡	1,555

This official report does not include the losses of the volunteers and militia, which in all probability exceeded the above number. Our own losses, then, were over 3,000; more than seven times the whole number of Seminole warriors at the beginning of the war, according to the estimate of President Jackson.

In July, 1850, after a lapse of fifteen years from the first attempt to remove them, the expatriation of the Florida Indians was practically complete, though a remnant of from 300 to 500 remained in their former homes.

In Schoolcraft's "ultimate and consolidated table" the Seminoles are put down at 1,500;§ in 1853 they were stated to number 3,000, 2,500 in the Indian Territory and 500 in Florida;‖ in 1860 they were reported at 2,267;¶ in 1865 the number in the Indian Territory was reported at 2,000;** in 1870 a slight increase was shown, the number reported in the Indian Territory being 2,136,†† to which should be added 502 in Florida, from the United States census report, making 2,638. In 1875, according to the report of the Indian Office, the number had increased to 2,890, 2,438 in the Indian Territory and 452 in Florida. In 1876 the number in the Indian Territory had increased to 2,553 from 2,438 in 1875.

Alaska Indians.

In the preceding statement respecting the Indian population of the United States from 1790 to 1876, the estimate of the number of Indians (70,000) in Alaska in 1870 by General F. A. Walker, Superintendent of the Ninth Census, is included, with the remark that it is excessive. A similar extravagant estimate (65,000) will be found in Johnson's Cyclo-

*Sprague's Florida War, pp. 101, 102.

†General Thomas S. Jesup, who commanded our forces in Florida from December, 1836, to May 15, 1838, in his official report dated July 6, 1838, gives the number of Indians and negroes captured and who surrendered from September 4, 1837, to May 15, 1838, at 1,978, of whom 23 escaped, leaving 1,955; and estimated the number of Indians killed at 36. "Of this number killed and taken, the number of warriors, or those capable of bearing arms, exceeded 600." He reports the number of Indians and negroes killed and captured from December, 1836, to September 4, 1837, at "equal to about 400, over a hundred of whom were warriors." He continues: "It will thus be seen that during the whole period of my command in Florida, the Indians and negroes taken, with those who voluntarily surrendered, amounted to near 2,400, over 700 of whom were warriors."

‡ Sprague's Florida War, pp. 526–550, where all the names are given.

§ History of the Indian Tribes, vol. 1, p. 524.

‖ Report United States Census, 1850, p. xciv.

¶ Report Indian Affairs, 1861, p. 215.

** Report Indian Affairs, 1865, p. 589.

†† Report Indian Affairs, 1870, p. 331.

pedia.* The latter is an excellent illustration of the looseness with which such statements are often made. Among the authorities quoted is W. H. Dall. It is proper to quote Lieutenant Dall's own estimate of the Indian population of Alaska in connection with this estimate of 65,000 in the cyclopedia. He says:† "The information contained in this article forms a summary of investigations which I have pursued since 1865, while engaged in duties which took me, at one time or another, to nearly the whole of the coast herein mentioned, and over a considerable portion of the interior."

After describing the habits and noting the geographical distribution of the several tribes he sums up the population, as follows:‡

Total Alaska Indians	11,650	
Total Alaska Orarians (coast Indians)	14,054	
		25,704
Add Russians	50	
Add half-breeds or Creoles	1,500	
Add citizens (including 100 military)	250	
		1,800
Total population of the Territory §		27,504

Lieutenant Dall adds: "This estimate is probably over rather than under the real number, except for white citizens, whose number fluctuates, and who, during the mining season, may number as many as fifteen hundred."

Lieutenant Dall's estimate in 1870 agrees substantially with the above being as follows: ||

Russians and Siberians	483
Creoles or half-breeds	1,421
Native tribes	26,843
Americans (not troops)	150
Foreigners (not Russians)	200
Total	29,097

It will be noted that the later and probably more accurate estimate is slightly lower than the first.

In the report of Mr. Henry W. Elliott,¶ agent of the United States Treasury Department, will be found considerable information respecting the native population. He divides it into two classes: first, the Christian Aleuts; and, second, all other Indians. Of the first he says:

> The Aleuts, as they appear to-day, have been so mixed with Russian, Koloshian, and Kamschadale blood, &c., that they present characteristics in one way or another of the various races of men from the negro up to the Caucasian. * * * The number of these people * * * is about 5,000, but when first discovered by the Russians they were four or five times as many. In 1834 they numbered only about 4,000, Kodiaks included, and, therefore, they have not diminished nor increased to any noteworthy degree during the last forty years. There has been a slight increase, if any, up to the present time.

Of the second class, he says:

> The number of Indians now living in the Territory is, according to best authority and my judgment, between eighteen and twenty thousand. Of this number between ten and twelve thousand belong to that district bounded on the north by Cook's Inlet,

* Johnson's New Universal Cyclopedia. New York, 1876. Article on "Alaska."
† Tribes of the Extreme Northwest, by W. H. Dall. Washington, 1876, p. 7.
‡ *Ibid.*, p. 40.
§ This table slightly modified, will also be found in the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1875, pp. 203, 204.
|| Alaska and its Resources, by W. H. Dall. Boston, 1870, p. 537.
¶ Report on Alaska. Washington, 1874, pp. 21, 22.

and south by Fort Simpson; the remainder inhabit that stretch of country reaching from Bristol Bay to Kotzebue Sound, and back into the far interior, where there are several tribes, supposed to be quite numerous, about which very little is known, even by the traders.*

Thus, according to Mr. Elliott, the total native population of Alaska in 1874 was 23,000 to 25,000, a substantial agreement with the estimates of Lieutenant Dall, in 1870, 1875, and 1876.

Taking the reports of Dall and Elliott (and they are undoubtedly the most trustworthy) as a basis, it is safe to conclude that any estimate which assigns to Alaska an Indian population exceeding 25,000 is excessive.† It is highly probable that an actual enumeration will reduce these figures as low as 20,000, perhaps still lower; and when that is done it is to be hoped, but hardly to be expected in the light of past experience, that nobody will gravely point to the forty or fifty thousand difference between the census estimates of 1870 and the numbers ascertained by actual enumeration, and inform us that the Indians of Alaska are rapidly dying out, and will in a few years become extinct.

California Indians.

The relation of food-supply to savage population is intimate, but some writers on the subject seem to have confounded cause and effect in a wonderful manner. While it is indubitably true that a large savage population cannot exist where there is not an abundant natural supply of food, as fish, fruit, or wild grain, the converse. that where there is an abundant supply of such means of subsistence there must necessarily be a large number of savages to consume it, is not true.

An estimate of the number of Indians in California before the advent of the whites was, however, made up on the latter basis. It is well known that those Indians subsisted mainly on fish, nuts, and native fruits, until the Spaniards began their missions among them about a hundred years ago, and many of them long after. The estimate referred to proceeds to figure up their number about as follows:

In 1870 the Indian population of one valley, 40 miles long, was 67½ to the square mile. Before the whites came there were doubtless 100. Let us suppose that there were 6,000 miles of streams in the State yielding salmon; that would give a population of 405,000. The idea that wild oats furnished a very large part of the subsistence is probably erroneous; but in all oak forests, acorns yielded at least four-sevenths of their subsistence, and fish two-sevenths. On the treeless plains the proportion of fish was considerably larger, and various seeds contributed, say, one-seventh. There are far more acorns in the Sierra and the Coast range than on the river in the valley before mentioned, and all the interior rivers yielded salmon almost as abundantly as that river In consideration of the greater fertility of Central and Southern California. there might be added to the above figures (405,000) 300,000; this would give 705,000 Indians in the State.

So easy is it to populate unexplored countries. The estimate continues:

Let us take certain limited areas. The pioneers estimate the original population of Round Valley when they first visited it all the way from 5,000 to 20,000. One thousand white people in it would be considered a very fair population, if, indeed, not crowded. Mr. ——— estimates that there were from 300 to 500 Indians in Coyote Valley, near Ukiah; now there are eight white families there, and they think they have none too much elbow-room. General R. states that in 1849 there were at least 1,000 souls in the village of Karusi (Colusa). A Mr. R. pointed out the site of a village on Van Dusen's Fork, which he thought contained 1,000 people in 1850. Several other instances might be adduced if necessary.

Now, while it is granted that 705,000 Indians in a savage state could hardly subsist anywhere without large supplies of fish and nuts, or

* Report on Alaska. Washington, 1874, p. 28.

† Hon. Vincent Colyer's estimate of 1869 (50,000,) published in the report of the Board of Indian Commissioners, and in the report of the Indian Office for that year. is not regarded as trustworthy.

other natural means of subsistence, it is certain that the sturdy oaks on the hills and mountain sides of California might have regularly borne bountiful crops of acorns from year to year for centuries, and the salmon of her teeming rivers gone on increasing and multiplying for countless ages without suffering any inconvenience, if there had not been a single red man in all that broad territory.

The theory hinted at in the above estimate, that a given area will support a greater savage than civilized population, is surely novel if not startling.

The Spaniards were the first Europeans who occupied California, and obtained any general idea of the numbers of the Indians. The number of Indians at their missions was 20,000 to 25,000, and they estimated the wild or mountain Indians at a somewhat less number, making about 40,000 altogether; and it is to be remembered always that whatever might have been the failings of the Spanish missionaries and explorers, underestimating the native population of their New World possessions was not one of them.

Schoolcraft, in a table elsewhere referred to, under the date 1850 gives the number of Indians in California at 32,231; another estimate, purely conjectural, also quoted, assigns to California an Indian population of 100,000 in 1853.

It should not be forgotten that the numbers thus estimated included not only those Indians comprised in the present State of California, but also many inhabiting the territory now embraced within the limits of Arizona, Nevada, and, Utah, and, it is believed, some in Oregon.

According to the United States census of 1870, the total Indian population of California was 29,029, of which 13,025 were enumerated, and 16,000 estimated. According to the report of the Indian Office for 1870, the number of Indians in California was 21,627; adding 7,241, reported in the United States census taken the same year as "out of tribal relations," and therefore not included in the report of the Indian Office, we have 28,868, a substantial agreement with the census report.

According to the report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for 1876, the number of Indians in California was but 8,424; adding to this number 7,241, as before, we have 15,665, an apparent decrease in six years of 13,203, or nearly 50 per cent. But it does not follow from this that the actual decrease is so great, or that there has been any diminution whatever. If such a rule were followed, no allowance made for excessive estimates at an early period, imperfect reports, emigration, withdrawal from agencies and tribal relations, and a comparison made between the report of the Indian Office for 1870 and the report of the same office for 1872, it would be found that in two years the number of Indians in California had decreased 18,828, or more than 65 per cent.

A careful study of the reports of the Indian Office from 1870 to 1876, and of information from other sources, will probably show that the decrease from 1870 to 1876 has not been so great as a comparison of the reports for those two years would seem to indicate, though it is probable that, owing to certain causes, detailed in the reports of the Indian Office, from year to year, the number of Indians in California is somewhat less now than seven years ago. But the fact should not be forgotten that actual enumeration always reduces the estimated number of Indians by a much greater ratio than any or all causes reduces their actual numbers.

The Iroquois Confederacy.

This confederacy, comprising the Mohawks, Oneidas, Cayugas, Onondagas, Senecas, and, since about 1712-'15, the Tuscaroras, affords

peculiar opportunities to study the changes and limitations of Indian population under many conditions. Its numbers have been a subject of speculation, estimate, and enumeration for more than two hundred years, first as a study of their military strength as enemies or as allies; next as a commercial element, on which the extent of the fur trade was largely dependent; and finally as a constituent of the legitimate settled population. During this period they have been subjected to most of the usual severe tests encountered by every people struggling upward from barbarism toward civilization; and to one, war, in an extraordinary degree, as alternately the allies and enemies of the French and English in their giant contests for supremacy in North America, and as the allies of one or other side in the war of Independence, and a part of them again in the war of 1812. Their villages have been destroyed and their fields ravaged repeatedly by the French and American armies. More than half have been removed once; a large part twice. Some of them have been always secluded on reservations, and had but limited intercourse with whites; while others have mingled freely with their white neighbors, by whose settlements they have been surrounded for nearly a century. Some have attained the dignity of citizenship, and a judicial tribunal in the State of New York has lately decided that the Oneidas living in that State have the right to vote. These Indians are usually, it may almost be said universally, spoken and written of as "a remnant of the Six Nations," thus conveying the idea that at some period in the dim past the Six Nations were tribes whose immense numbers justified the imposing title "nations." Let us try to lift the veil, and, by such light as history affords, study the question of their numbers in the past and present, without reference to any cherished theory, or being misled by conjecture. Estimates will be of some assistance here for purposes of comparison, if we steadily bear in mind that they are almost invariably greater than the true number.

The tribes composing the Iroquois Confederacy are fully described in a recent work* by Dr. Morgan.

The force of the thoughtful remarks of Dr. Morgan on the natural limitations of Indian population living under gentile institutions will be appreciated by every student of the subject. He says: "Numbers within a given area were limited by the amount of subsistence it afforded. After farinaceous food was superadded to fish and game, the area occupied by a tribe was still a large one in proportion to the number of the people. New York, with its forty-seven thousand square miles, never contained at any time more than twenty-five thousand Indians, including with the Iroquois the Algonkins, on the east side of the Hudson and upon Long Island, and the Eries and Neutral Nation in the western section of the State. A personal government founded upon gentes was incapable of developing sufficient central power to follow and control the increasing numbers of the people, unless they remained within reasonable distance from each other." †

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* Ancient Society. New York: Henry Holt & Co., 1877. A most valuable contribution to the ethnical history of man has appeared within the present year, under the above title, from the pen of an American author. Five of the fifteen chapters of that part of this instructive and interesting work relating to the "growth of the idea of government," are exclusively devoted to a description of the ethnical history and progress of the North American Indians; and a proportionate space is allotted to them in the three other parts into which the volume is divided. This work is destined to rank high among the very first on the subject to which it relates. The eminent author, Lewis H. Morgan, LL. D., is widely known by his other works, "The League of the Iroquois," "Systems of Consanguinity and Affinity of the Human Family," &c. His investigations have covered a long series of years, enriched by personal observation. He is by adoption a member of the Seneca tribe.

† Ancient Society, p. 111.

And again: "They [the Iroquois] resided in villages which were usually surrounded with stockades, and subsisted upon fish and game and the products of a limited horticulture. In numbers they did not at any time exceed 20,000 souls,* if they ever reached that number. Precarious subsistence and incessant warfare repressed numbers in all the aboriginal tribes, including the village Indians as well. The Iroquois were enshrouded in the great forests which then overspread New York, against which they had no power to contend. They were first discovered A. D. 1608. About 1675 they attained their culminating point, when their dominion reached over an area remarkably large, covering the greater parts of New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, and portions of Canada north of Lake Ontario. At the time of their discovery they were the highest representatives of the red race north of New Mexico in intelligence and advancement, though perhaps inferior to some of the Gulf tribes in the arts of life. In the extent and quality of their mental endowments they must be ranked among the highest Indians in America. Although they have declined in numbers, there are still four thousand Iroquois in New York, about a thousand in Canada, and near that number in the West; thus illustrating the efficiency as well as persistency of the arts of barbarous life in sustaining existence. It is now said that they are slowly increasing."†

Rejecting La Houtan's exaggerated estimate of 70,000 as unworthy of credit, because it is not supported by any trustworthy evidence, or corroborated by any other authority, the first estimate to be noted here is that of 1660.

1660.

The Jesuit Relation of this year makes the total number of warriors 2,200, which, computing at the rate of five persons to each warrior, a liberal allowance in the case of the Iroquois,‡ indicates a total population of 11,000. The author of the Relation remarks: "It is marvelous that so few should make so great a havoc, and strike such terror to so many tribes." §

1665.

There are two estimates for this year.

I. The Jesuit Relation for 1665,|| which makes the number of warriors 2,350, a total population of 11,750, an increase of 750 compared with the estimate of 1660.

II. In the account of the French expedition into the Iroquois country,¶ which estimates the number of their warriors as follows: Mohawks, 300 to 400; Oneidas, 140; Onondagas, 300; Cayugas, 300; Senecas, 1,200. Total, taking the highest estimate of the Mohawks, 2,340 warriors, or 11,700.

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* A modification of the views entertained and expressed by the same author in 1851, when he wrote: "The period of their greatest prosperity and of their highest numbers was evidently about the year 1650, shortly after the commencement of their intercourse with Europeans. At that time their total population may be safely placed at 25,000."—League of the Iroquois. Rochester, 1851, pp. 26, 27.

† Ancient Society, pp. 125, 126. Dr. Morgan's estimate of their present numbers is too low, as will be seen further on.

‡ The word Iroquois, wherever it appears in these notes, is used to denote the Six Nations only, not all the Iroquois.

§ Parkman's Jesuits in North America, p. lxvi, *note*.

|| *Ibid.*

¶ Papers relating to Denonville and de Tracy's Expeditions. Documentary History of New York, vol. 1, pp. 60, 61.

The substantial agreement between these estimates will be noted. Both were based on information furnished by the Jesuit missionaries, whose personal observations in the Iroquois country had extended over a period of some years. Le Moyne had been sent as an envoy to the Onondagas in 1654, and had doubtless obtained much knowledge respecting the numbers of the Iroquois generally, both from themselves and from the captive Hurons, among whom, before their captivity, he had labored many years, and who, at this time received him with joy.* A Jesuit mission had also been founded at Onondaga nine years before (1656), and the Jesuits had made extensive tours of missionary observation among the villages of the Iroquois during that period.

1677.

Twelve years later two estimates of the number of Iroquois warriors were also made.

1. That of Wentworth Greenhalgh, who made a journey from Albany westward through the Iroquois country in the summer of 1677, visiting most of their towns. He estimates the number of their warriors as follows:† Mohawks, 300; Oneidas, 200; Onondagas, 350; Cayugas, 300; Senecas, 1,000; total, 2,150; indicating a population of 10,750, a decrease of about 1,000 from the French estimate of 1665.

2. That of Colonel Coursey, at Albany, who estimated their whole number at 17,000. Morgan remarks of this estimate, "but it is known that his (Colonel Coursey's) means of judging were very imperfect."‡

Of these two estimates that of Greenhalgh, based on personal observation, is, of course, to be accepted as most trustworthy.

1681.

The intendant of New France, Du Chesneau, in his Memoir on the Western Indians,§ dated October 13, 1681, estimates the number of Iroquois warriors at "no more than 2,000 men at most," or 10,000 persons.

1682.

Governor de la Barre, when preparing for his expedition into the Iroquois country in 1682, estimated the number of their warriors at 2,600, or 13,000 in all.‖ He was estimating the strength of an enemy he expected soon to encounter.

1685.

In a French "Memoir concerning the present state of Canada,"¶ dated November 12, 1685, the number of warriors was estimated as follows: Mohawks, 200; Oneidas, 150; Onondagas, 300; Cayugas, 200; Senecas, 1,200; total, 2,050, or 10,250 souls.

1687.

Another French "Memoir on the state of Canada," dated January, 1687, says: "The Iroquois force consists of 2,000 picked warriors."** This would indicate a total population of about 10,000, or perhaps a few more.

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* Parkman's Old Régime in Canada, p. 13.
† Doc. Hist. New York, vol. 1, pp. 11–14.
‡ League of the Iroquois, p. 25.
§ New York Colonial Documents, vol. 9, p. 162.
‖ *Ibid.* vol. 9, p. 196.
¶ Doc. Hist. New York, vol. 1, p. 196.
** New York Colonial Documents, vol. 9, p. 321.

1689.

In 1689, Governor Bellomont, in accordance with instructions, made a report, showing the number of whites and Indians respectively in 1689 and 1698, to show what decrease had ensued from the war during that period. He reported the number of Iroquois warriors in 1689 as follows:* Mohawks, 270; Oneidas, 180; Onondagas, 500; Cayugas, 320; Senecas, 1,300; total, 2,570; aggregate, 12,850. Perhaps this estimate did not include the Iroquois who, under the influence of the French missionaries, had emigrated to Canada some years before. It is well to remark here that they, whatever may have been their numbers, were probably not included in Governor Bellemont's estimate of 1698; and perhaps, though not probably, they were omitted from the estimate of Governor Hunter in 1720. As a general rule, they were included in all estimates preceding the Revolution.

1698.

Governor Bellomont, in the report above mentioned, stated the number of Iroquois warriors in 1698 as follows:† Mohawks, 110; Oneidas, 70; Onondagas, 250; Cayugas, 200; Senecas, 600; total, 1,230; aggregate, 6,150; thus showing a decrease of more than one-half their number in nine years of war, during which they were active allies of the English against the French. In a letter‡ to the lords of trade, dated May, 1698, Governor Bellomont spoke of the Iroquois as having been "half destroyed by this war," and stated that he had given an order to have them numbered. The activity of the Iroquois in behalf of their English allies does not appear to have been diminished by their losses and reverses, for we find Governor Hunter, of New York, writing to Secretary St. John, under date of September 12, 1711, when the English and French were again at war, enumerating as part of the forces designed for an expedition against Canada "the five nations, with their allies, 800."§ At a council held in Albany a few days before that, the Indians reported their warriors ready to engage in the expedition as follows:‖ Senecas, 182; Shawanoes (Shawnees), "who are under the Senecas," 26; Cayugas, 127; Onondagas, 99; Oneidas, 93; Mohawks, 155; total, 682.

1720.

In 1720 Governor Hunter, in answer to an inquiry of the lords of trade, reported the Iroquois as "not making in all above 2,000 fighting men."¶ It cannot now be ascertained whether this estimate included the Tuscaroras, which tribe, between 1712 and 1720, emigrated from North Carolina to New York and became a member of the Iroquois confederacy.

1736.

In this year an "Enumeration of the Indian tribes connected with the Government of Canada" was prepared. Of course the figures given are based on estimates, not on actual enumeration. The author of the estimate is not known with certainty. Dr. O'Callaghan attributes it in one

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* Doc. History New York, vol. 1, p. 690; New York Colonial Documents, vol. 4, p. 420.
† *Ibid.*
‡ New York Colonial Documents, vol. 4, p. 305.
§ *Ibid.*, vol. 5, p. 254.
‖ *Ibid.*, vol. 5, p. 272.
¶ *Ibid.*, vol. 5, p. 557.

work* to Joncaire, from the fact that the author describes himself as an adopted member of the Seneca tribe, to which Joncaire belonged by adoption; but in another† he says: "This cannot well be, as that officer was on the Ohio at this date, and the writer was at Michilimacina." He might possibly have been at both places the same year. Schoolcraft, in his History of the Indian Tribes, attributes the estimate to M. de la Chauvignerie, but on what authority is unknown. It bears evidence of care and extensive personal observation, and may be regarded as among the most trustworthy of the early estimates of Indian population. The Iroquois warriors were estimated as follows, including those within the present limits of Canada: Iroquois, Sault St. Louis (Canada), 300; Iroquois, Toniata (Canada), 10; Iroquois, Lake of Two Mountains (Canada), 60; Onondagas, 200; Mohawks, 80; Oneidas, 100; Cayugas, 120; Senecas, 350; Tuscaroras, 250; a total of 1,470. This would indicate a total Iroquois population, including those whose descendants now live in Canada, of 7,350.

One fact in this estimate should be noted. The author was an adopted member of the Seneca tribe, and it may reasonably be supposed, therefore, that his information regarding it was more definite than that respecting any other. His estimate of the Senecas was 350, or in all 1,750.

1738.

The commissioners of Indian affairs for the province of New York, in reply to inquiries of the governor and council, in a report dated February 4, 1738, estimated the numbers of the Indian warriors as follows:‡ "The Six Nations, including the River and Schaachkook Indians, are about 1,500 fighting men. * * * The Indians living near about Montreal and Quebeck are about 1,000 fighting men"; total, 2,500, or in all 12,500. But these included the "River and Schaachkook Indians," the former of which, according to the estimate of Earl Bellomont, numbered 450, or about 7 per cent. of the Indian population; estimating their strength in 1738 according to the same ratio, they numbered 525, and deducting this number from 7,500 (1,500 × 5) leaves 6,975 Iroquois in New York. The estimate of the commissioners, regarding the Indians in Canada of all tribes, was of course entirely conjectural. The French estimate of 1736 was based on much better information, and was as follows: Hurons, 60 warriors; Abenakes of St. Francis, 180; Algonkins, &c., 85; Iroquois, 370; total, 695, or in all 3,475. Combining the English estimate of the Iroquois in New York and the French estimate of the Iroquois in Canada, we have 8,825.

1763.

We come now to an estimate made in November, 1763, which may be accepted with more confidence than any that preceded it. The period was favorable to a fair statement based on the best evidence that could be procured. The contest between France and England for ascendency in North America, which began in 1613, and continued with few intermissions for one hundred and fifty years, was definitely terminated by the treaty of peace of February, 1763, when Canada passed into the possession of Great Britain. The military strength of the Iroquois, no longer interposed as a barrier to protect the English frontier and to form a contingent for military expeditions against the French, was now

* Doc. Hist. of New York, vol. 1, p. 23, *note*.
† New York Colonial Documents, vol. 9, p. 1058, *note*.
‡ Doc. Hist. New York, vol. 4, p. 240.

a matter of less consequence, and the opportunities to ascertain their actual numbers and condition were greatly bettered. Sir William Johnson, an enlightened, public spirited man, who had long lived among the Iroquois, and who enjoyed their highest respect and affection, was the superintendent of Indian affairs. He took a warm interest in their affairs and in all efforts to improve their condition; he doubtless understood their circumstances better than any other man of his century. His estimate of their numbers, based on extensive personal observation and diligent inquiry, was as follows:* Mohawks, 160 men; Oneidas, 250 men; Tuscaroras, 140 men; Onondagas, 150 men; Cayugas, 200 men; Senecas, 1,050 men; Oswegatchies,† 80 men; Caghnawagas,‡ 300 men; total, 2,330. Allowing five persons to each man, the total number was 11,650.

Besides these, there were "Nantiecokes, Conoys, Tutecoes, Saponeys, &c., 200 men." These were tribes from the country south of New York, who had removed from there and settled on the Susquehanna, on lands allotted by the Six Nations. Sir William Johnson speaks of them as being "immediately under the direction of the Six Nations." Some of these dependents and allies of the Six Nations may have been eventually incorporated into that body, but it appears, according to Sir William Johnson's letter to Governor Tryon, in October, 1773, that, though still allies of the Six Nations, many of them had removed from the Susquehanna westward.§

1768.

The next estimate is that of Capt. Thomas Hutchins, who, according to Mr. Jefferson,‖ visited most of the tribes in 1768, and published the results of his observations in London ten years afterward. His estimate was as follows: Oswegatchies, 100; Caghnawagas, 300; Mohawks, 160; Oneidas, 300; Tuscaroras, 200; Onondagas, 260; Cayugas, 200; Senecas, 1,000; total, 2,520, or 12,600 persons, besides the subject-tribes on the Susquehanna, which he estimated at 310 warriors, or 1,550 persons, making 14,150; an increase over Sir William Johnson's estimate, five years before, of 950 Iroquois and 550 of the Indians on the Susquehanna.¶

1770.

In a letter to Rev. Charles Inglis, dated November, 1770, Sir William Johnson estimated the numbers of the Iroquois warriors as follows:** Onondagas, 200; Cayugas, 260; Senecas, 1,000. The numbers of the Mohawks and Oneidas are not specifically given, but the letter continues: "There are, besides, many of every nation settled with other tribes at and about the Susquehanna, &c., which, if added to their respective nations, would increase the number, and the Tuscaroras alone since the last body of them came from the southward to joyn the rest may now [make] abt. near 250, so that the whole of the Six Nations without including any others will amount to 2,000 fighting men, by which the number of souls may be calculated in the usual manner." This would indicate a total Iroquois population of 10,000, and shows a slight decrease from the estimate of the same author seven years before.

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* Doc. Hist. New York, vol. 1, pp. 26–27.
† Emigrants from the Six Nations, chiefly Onondagas.
‡ Emigrant Mohawks in Canada.
§ New York Colonial Documents, vol. 8, p. 459.
‖ Notes on Virginia, p. 138.
¶ *Ibid.*, pp. 139, 140.
** Doc. Hist. New York, vol. 4, p. 427.

1773.

In June, 1774, Governor Tryon, of New York, made a report on the state of the province to the British Government, in which he embodied a report* of Sir William Johnson, dated October 22, 1773, respecting the number and disposition of the Indians. This report is especially interesting as giving the latest information regarding the numbers of the Iroquois before the beginning of the Revolution. The whole number of the Six Nations was estimated at 2,000 fighting men, or 10,000 souls, of which one-half were thought to be Senecas. There is some obscurity regarding one part of this report relating to the Indians in Canada; but if none of them are included in the above 10,000, and all are estimated as Iroquois, they would swell the entire numbers of the Iroquois to 13,500. Probably 1,000 should be deducted for Hurons, Algonkins, &c., who were never members of the confederacy, leaving 12,500; an increase of 850 in ten years, compared with Sir William Johnson's estimate of 1763.

1779.

Mr. Jefferson reproduces the estimate† of John Dodge, an Indian trader, under this date, which assigns to the Mohawks 100 warriors; to the Oneidas and Tuscaroras combined, 400; to the Onondagas, 230; to the Cayugas, 220; and to the Senecas, 650; total, 1,600, or 8,000 souls. This estimate, it will be observed, does not include the emigrant Mohawks, Onondagas, &c., which were comprised in that of Sir William Johnson.

1791.

The war of the Revolution, in which a large majority of the Iroquois warriors served as active allies of the British, the remainder taking sides with the colonies or remaining neutral, doubtless prevented any increase, if it did not actually reduce the Iroquois population. It has been estimated that 1,810 of their warriors joined one or the other army.‡ The first estimate of their numbers after the Revolution was that of Imlay, corrected, he says, "from Croghan, Bouquet, Carver, Hutchins, and Dodge, and by the comparative testimony of the best-informed men I have been able to meet with, and whose knowledge upon this subject, though they have not written, I should prefer to either of the above authorities, who were obliged to take the greatest part of what they have related from hearsay or proceed upon conjecture." The letter§ containing the estimate is not dated, but was written from Kentucky soon after the defeat of General St. Clair, in 1791. The Iroquois are numbered as follows: Oswegatchies, 100; Caghnawagas, &c., 240; Senecas, 550; Cayugas, 180; Onondagas, 200; Oneidas, 250; Tuscaroras, 170; Mohawks, 140; total, 1,830, indicating an aggregate population of 9,150. Comparing this with Dodge's estimate, we must subtract the first

* New York Colonial Documents, vol. 8, p. 458.

† Notes on Virginia, p. 140. This is identical with the estimate given by Schoolcraft in vol. 6 of his History of the Indian Tribes, made, he says, "under the auspices of the War Department."

‡ Schoolcraft, Notes on the Iroquois, p. 17. This would indicate a total population of 9,050. Schoolcraft remarks: "This estimate, which appears to have been carefully made from authentic documents, is the utmost that could well be claimed. It was made at the era when danger prompted the pen of either party in the war to exhibit the military strength of this confederacy in its utmost power; and we may rest here, as a safe point of comparison, or, at least, we cannot admit a higher population."

§ Topographical Description of the Western Territory, p. 294.

two items in this estimate, amounting to 340, or 1,720 persons, which leaves 7,430 as against his estimate of 8,000 dated twelve years before. It seems improbable that the net Iroquois loss during the Revolution was less than 600, as it would be made to appear by a comparison of these two estimates; but both are probably entitled to about equal credit, and both are probably excessive.

1796.

Dr. Morse wrote that when he visited them in 1796, on a missionary journey, "The whole population of the Six Nations, including their adopted children, was 3,748."* By "adopted children" Dr. Morse meant the Moheakunnuk, or New Stockbridge, and the Brotherton Indians, who had removed to New York and settled near the village of the Oneidas on land given them by that tribe.

It is to be noted that this and following estimates deal with the Iroquois population as a whole, the warriors not being specifically estimated, and that one element of uncertainty is thereby eliminated.

1818.

Between 1796 and 1818 a portion of the Iroquois again engaged in hostilities against the United States as the allies of Great Britain, and in consequence many more emigrated to Canada. In the latter year, according to an official return to the War Department by Jasper Parrish, Indian subagent, they numbered 4,575† in the State of New York.

1819.

According to a report made to the New York legislature in March, 1819, the number of Iroquois in New York at that time was 4,538.

1821.

The next official estimate of the Iroquois was made in 1821, by Rev. Jedidiah Morse, from personal observation and the best official and other data he could obtain. It is as follows, by reservations:‡ Oneidas, 1,031; Tuscaroras, 314; Onondagas, 229; Senecas and Onondagas, 597; Senecas and Delawares§ (two reservations), 729; Senecas, Cayugas, and Onondagas, 700; Senecas and a few of other tribes, 456; total, 4,056; a decrease of 519, compared with the report of Parrish three years before. This decrease may be explained by the removal of a number of the Oneidas and others to Canada, and the fact that a portion of the Oneidas were then making preparations to remove to Green Bay, and may have been absent at the time the examination was made. They began to remove from New York some time in the following year.

1825.

In 1825 the Secretary of War made a report respecting the removal of the tribes then east of the Mississippi, in which the numbers of the

* Morse's Report on Indian Affairs, appendix, p. 76.
† *Ibid.*, appendix, p. 77.
‡ *Ibid.*, appendix, p. 361.
§ These were a few individuals, probably not exceeding thirty, who had become amalgamated with the Senecas.

Iroquois were rated as follows:* Oneidas, 1,096; Onondagas, 446; Cayugas, 90; Senecas, 2,325; Tuscaroras, 253;† St. Regis, 300; total, 4,510. Besides these, it was estimated that there were 551 Senecas in Ohio: making an aggregate of 5,061.

1829.

General Porter, Secretary of War, in his report on the Indians in the United States in 1829, enumerates the Iroquois as follows:‡ Senecas in New York, 2,300, in Ohio, 600; Oneidas in New York, 400, in Wisconsin, 700; Onondagas, 450; Cayugas, 100; Tuscaroras, 250; total, 4,800. But it will be noted that the St. Regis Indians, numbering 300, according to the report of 1825, are omitted. Including these, the total would be 5,100.

1845.

In 1845 an official census of the Iroquois Indians in New York was made by H. R. Schoolcraft, under the authority of the State. His report to the secretary of state of New York, dated October 31, 1845, enumerates them as follows:§ Senecas, 2,441; Onondagas, 398; Tuscaroras, 281; Oneidas, 210; Cayugas, 123; Mohawks, 20; St. Regis, 360; Senecas (in Pennsylvania), 51; total, 3,884.

The number of Oneidas in Wisconsin the previous year (1844) was officially reported‖ at 722; Senecas in Indian Territory, 125; Senecas and Shawnees, 211; total, deducting one-half of the last number for Shawnees, 925; which, added to those officially enumerated as above, makes 4,836.

Schoolcraft estimates the number of Iroquois in Canada at the same time at 2,106, making the total number of that confederacy 6,942. He remarks:¶ "I cannot, however, submit this result without expressing the opinion that the Iroquois population has been *lower* between the era of the revolutionary war and the present time than the census now denotes; and that for some years past, and since they have been well lodged and clothed and subsisted by their own labor, and been exempted from the diseases and casualties incident to savage life and the empire of the forest, their population has recovered, and is now on the increase."

The number of births the previous year was reported at 121; the number of deaths at 120; the number of marriages at 36.

1850.

Although official estimates of the numbers of the Iroquois might be presented for nearly every year since 1845, it will serve the present pur-

* History Indian Tribes, vol. 3, 583, *seq*.

† These Indians are descendants of Iroquois, chiefly Mohawks, who emigrated to Canada in the seventeenth century, under the influence of the Jesuit missionaries. They appear in some of the ante-revolutionary estimates as Caghnawagas. Part of those Indians afterward settled on the St. Lawrence River, and when the boundary-line between the United States and Canada was established it divided their settlement, one portion remaining in Canada and the other falling within the limits of the United States, so that part are now reported in the Canadian and part in the United States census.

‡ History Indian Tribes, vol. 3, p. 590, *seq*.

§ Notes on the Iroquois, New York, 1846, p. 17. It is impossible to reconcile these figures with those given in the tabulated statement of Mr. Schoolcraft, p. 191 of the same volume, which foots up 3,753, instead of 3,833 (51 in Pennsylvania deducted from 3,884). The net difference, excluding the Senecas in Pennsylvania, is 80. It may be that these were reported as living off reservations and out of tribal relations.

‖ Doc. No. 2, H. R., 28th Cong., 2d session.

¶ Notes on the Iroquois, p. 17.

pose and economize space to give them at periods of five years each from that time and for the year 1877, the figures for which year have been courteously furnished by Hon. E. A. Hayt, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, from his forthcoming annual report. It is only necessary to remark that the reports from year to year do not denote any state of facts different from that presented, there having been no remarkable fluctuations of Iroquois population from any cause.

The following figures are from official enumeration:* Oneidas in New York, 153; in Wisconsin, 762; Onondagas, 376; Cayugas, 150; Senecas in Pennsylvania, 55; in New York, 2,563; in Indian Territory, 158; Senecas and Shawnees,† Indian Territory, 273; Tuscaroras, 285; St. Regis, 450; total, 5,225.

1855.

Two enumerations of the Iroquois at this period are presented:

1. The report of the New York State census for 1855 is as follows,‡ by reservations: Allegany, Tonawanda, and Cattaraugus, chiefly Senecas, 2,535; Oneida, 161; Onondaga, 349; St. Regis, 413; Tuscarora, 316; total, 3,774; but it is shown in a note that the marshal's enumeration of Cattaraugus reservation is too small, 1,388 having been reported in May, 1855, on the annuity rolls; adding 209, the difference between 1,388 and 1,179, we have 3,953. This, it is to be noted, included only those living on reservations, besides whom there were scattered throughout the State 235 other Indians, who had abandoned tribal relations and were living among the whites. Probably most of these, except 8 in Kings, 7 in Queens, and 11 in New York Counties, were Iroquois; but there are no means of ascertaining with certainty.§

2. An official statement by the Indian Office.‖ It is as follows: Cayugas, 143; Oneidas in New York, 249; in Wisconsin, 978; Onondagas, 470; St. Regis (1849), 450; Senecas in New York, 2,557; in Ohio, 180; Senecas and Shawnees, Lewiston, 271; Tuscarora, 280; total, 5,578. To form a comparison with the New York census it is necessary to deduct 1,429 Indians above reported not in that State, leaving 4,149, an excess over the New York census report of 199.

1860.

The enumeration for this year is taken from the report of the Indian Office for 1861. It is as follows: Cayugas, 151; Oneidas, 291; Onondagas, 298; Senecas, 2,871; Tuscaroras, 334; total, 3,945. This is an imperfect report, the Oneidas in Wisconsin, and the Senecas, and Senecas and Shawnees in the Indian Territory not being enumerated at all. The report of the New York agent for 1860 is brief and imperfect, and there is no published report of that agency for 1861.

1865.

For this year two enumerations are presented; the first of the Iroquois in the State of New York alone and the second of all the Iroquois in the United States.

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* History Indian Tribes, vol. 1, p. 441.

† The population of each is not given. This small band, now known as "Eastern Shawnees," early united with the Senecas; they have been officially considered together since the Senecas resided in Ohio; and doubtless were united and lived with them as early as 1711, when Shawnee warriors figured in the contingent furnished the English for the expedition against Canada.

‡ Census of New York, 1855, p. 500.

§ In 1855 the subject of Indian education came before the New York legislature, and according to a report of a committee of the assembly the Iroquois were "about 18 per cent. more numerous than they were twenty-three years ago, and are steadily increasing."

‖ Report of Commissioner of Indian Affairs, 1855, pp. 575, 576.

1. The report of the New York State census remarks:*

The census shows a slow but steady increase of population among the Indian tribes of the State, thus opposing facts to the favorite theory of the gradual and final extinction of the Indian race. The discontinuance of wars prosecuted for revenge or for the purpose of replacing deceased members of families and the protection secured under the laws of civilized life appear to promise the indefinite continuance of these people among us, and suggest the importance of introducing intelligence and industry as the surest means of raising them to the degree of improvement that may entitle them to the duties and privileges of citizens.

The enumeration is as follows, by reservations: Allegany, Cattaraugus, and Tonawanda, 2,681; Oneida, 155; Onondaga, 350; St. Regis, 426; Tuscarora, 370; total, 3,992. The number of Indians in the State not on reservations is not given.

2. The report of the Indian Office, which is as follows:† Iroquois in New York, 3,956;‡ Oneidas in Wisconsin, 1,064; Quapaws, Senecas, and Shawnees, and Senecas in the Indian Territory, 670; total, 5,690. From this must be deducted the Quapaws, the number of which separately reported in 1864 was 431 and in 1866 350; they may be estimated at 390 in 1865. Deducting this number from 5,690, we have 5,300 as the total number of the Iroquois in 1865.

1870.

For this year also two enumerations are presented:

1. The report of the United States census:§ Sustaining tribal relations, 4,705; out of tribal relations, 439; total, 5,144. From this should probably be deducted 7 in Kings, 4 in Queens, 9 in New York, and 162 in Suffolk Counties; total, 182; which would leave 4,962 as the Iroquois population of New York in 1870.

2. The report of the Indian Office for 1870 does not show separately the Oneida population in Wisconsin nor the number of Senecas in the Indian Territory. The number of Iroquois in New York is given at 4,804.

1875.

For this year we have the New York census and the report of Indian Affairs.

1. According to the first, the total number of Indians in New York was 4,880. By deducting from this the number in Kings, New York, and Suffolk Counties, 208 (who are probably Algonkins), we have 4,672 as the Iroquois population of New York in 1875.

2. According to the report of the Indian Office for the same year, the Iroquois population of the United States was as follows: In the Indian Territory, Senecas, 240, Eastern Shawnees, 97; New York, 4,955; Wisconsin Oneidas, 1,332; total, 6,624.

1877.

The enumeration for the present year is as follows: Senecas in New York and Pennsylvania, 2,963, in Indian Territory, 235; Eastern Shawnees, 115; Oneidas in New York, 249, in Wisconsin, 1,324; Onondagas, 493; Cayugas, 184; Tuscaroras, 401; St. Regis, 751; total, 6,715.

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* Report New York State census, 1865, p. 600.

† Report of Indian Office, 1865, pp. 575–578.

‡ On page 590 of the same report the number of New York "Senecas and others" is given at 3,989.

§ Page xvii.

Iroquois of Canada.

Mention has been made of the Mohawks and others who, from time to time, emigrated to Canada, and regarding whose numbers some estimates at an early period have been given. The following statement of their numbers in 1868, 1874, 1875, and 1876 is presented.

The data for the year 1868 are from the report of F. N. Blake, in 1870, United States consul at Hamilton, Ontario;* for the other years from the official reports of the Canadian Indian office.

In 1868 the Iroquois in Canada were reported as follows:

Mohawks of Bay of Quinte	683
Six Nation Indians of the Grand River	2,796
Iroquois of Sault St. Louis	1,601
Iroquois of St. Regis	801
Total	5,881

In 1874, 1875, and 1876 they were reported as follows:

	1874.	1875.	1876.
Oneidas of the Thames	604	604	604
Mohawks of the Bay of Quinte	784	804	822
Six Nations of Grand River	2,996	3,052	3,069
Iroquois of Sault St. Louis	1,557	1,511	1,511
Iroquois of St. Regis	904	922	947
Total	6,845	6,893	6,953

Total Iroquois in the United States and Canada.

Adding 6,715, the number of Iroquois in the United States in 1877, to the number of those in Canada as above reported, we have a total of 13,668, a number considerably exceeding any trustworthy estimate of their numerical strength for more than one hundred years. This conclusion is undoubtedly rather under than over their true numbers, as will be shown at a future time.

These Indians have in their history, as has been said, experienced almost every test that can be applied to the vitality of a people emerging from barbarism into civilization, and we have here the results as affecting their numbers. A few remarks on the condition of those in New York may appropriately find place here. They are taken from the interesting report of the agent in that State for 1877, kindly furnished by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, in advance of its publication. He says:

Of the 27 teachers in the Indian State schools of New York, 9 were Indians, who having been judiciously selected, and having previously received thorough education and training for their work, in high schools, with aid of appropriations from the United States, succeeded admirably. The day schools under instruction of the Indian teachers are generally better sustained by the Indian parents, and have larger attendance of scholars than the others. The largest school in the agency, being the one connected with the Thomas Orphan Asylum at Cattaraugus, with an average daily attendance of about 90 students, is instructed by competent Indian teachers, and is in all respects a model school. I deem it quite desirable for the success of these Indian schools that an appropriation should be made for the training of teachers therein, and I respectfully renew the recommendation therefor in my last annual report.

* H. R. Mis. Doc. No. 35, Forty-first Congress, second session.

Speaking of the Cattaraugus reservation he remarks:

The Iroquois Agricultural Society of the Indians of the State of New York, which is incorporated under its laws, held its annual fair and cattle-show upon this reservation during four days of the third week of the past month. More people attended it than at any preceding fair of the society, and the exhibition of fruits, vegetables, and grain was exceedingly creditable to the Indians. The receipts of the fair were over $1,400, which were mostly paid out in premiums to the exhibitors, who entered over 1,300 articles for exhibition.

A temperance convention of the Six Nations of New York was held upon this reservation during three days of the fourth week of the past month. The movement was organized by the leading Indians, of whom seventy were present from the other reservations in the agency. Four Indian brass bands of music were in attendance, and nearly all the speakers were Indians. Much enthusiasm prevailed. The Indians of Cattaraugus reservation turned out *en masse* to attend the meetings on each occasion, filling the spacious Presbyterian church to its utmost capacity. Some of the Indians came several hundred miles to attend this convention, besides the delegates who were present from Green Bay, Wis., and from Canada. The Indians of the agency appear to be fairly aroused to the great importance of protecting themselves from the use of spirituous liquors, which have been so great a destroyer of their race. They have temperance organizations upon all the reservations, and I take pleasure in reporting a marked improvement of late in the temperate habits of these people, and in their willingness to aid in the enforcement of the criminal laws against persons who sell them liquors.

He thus concludes that part of his report relating to the Tuscaroras:

Circumstances seem to have contributed in making the Tuscaroras more self-reliant than the other tribes in this agency. They have received no money annuities from any source, only an annuity in goods, in value of about 90 cents per capita. They are a temperate, industrious, and thrifty agricultural community, and in their farms, farm-products, buildings, and agricultural implements, compare favorably with their white neighbors.

These extracts show the general condition of the "remnant of the Six Nations" in New York, and it is not very different from their condition in other parts of the United States and in Canada. Everywhere they appear to be increasing in numbers as they advance in civilization.

The Sioux.

These Indians have, during the last fifteen years, engaged a large share of the public attention, especially as they have displayed their military strength in hostilities against the whites. The study of the question of their numbers at different periods has not yet developed facts that warrant the presentation even of estimates, at this time, and they are therefore reserved for the present. Information has been sought in different directions, and considerable has been collected.

Several months ago, after the facts respecting the natural causes of increase and decrease of Indian population had accumulated to such an extent as to force a more definite inquiry on the subject, letters in the form given below were addressed (August 8) to several gentlemen who, from long personal association with and study of the Sioux tribes, are peculiarly qualified to give information respecting them:

One of the series of centennial reports on education will have for its subject Indian civilization and education.

One phase of the subject requires further investigation, and I address you, hoping that you will be able to contribute some facts bearing on it. There is a pretty general opinion that the Indians are a vanishing race, doomed to disappear at a [illegible] distant period. Many facts, however, have been developed which indicate that this [illegible] is not correct, and that the Indians generally are not decreasing in numbers, but [illegible]stead, are increasing in proportion as they yield to civilizing influences. The pop[illegible] opinion now held is no doubt responsible for the apathy with which efforts in be[illegible] of the Indians are regarded, and it is important that the theory should be brough[illegible] the test of facts and experience.

Your long acquaintance with the Sioux has no doubt enabled you to form an accu[illegible] opinion regarding their increase or decrease and the causes which have governed [illegible] fluctuations of population in that tribe. I shall be greatly obliged if you will f[illegible] me briefly with a statement of the results of your observations in these particular[illegible]

Two of the replies received are given below. The first is from Rev. Dr. Riggs, the eminent and well-known Indian scholar and missionary. The other is from Mr. John P. Williamson, whose life from childhood has been passed among the Sioux, and who has been for many years a missionary and teacher, and is now United States special Indian agent at the Flandreau agency, Dakota. Two men cannot be found who are more competent to describe the past and present condition and forecast the probable future of these Indians than Dr. Riggs and Mr. Williamson.

The substantial agreement between their estimates and conclusions, which were communicated independently and without conference with each other, will be noted.

LETTER FROM REV. DR. RIGGS.

MISSOURI RIVER, PEORIA BOTTOM,
August 27, 1877.

MY DEAR SIR: Your communication of the 8th instant has been forwarded to me from Beloit.

The question of increase and decrease of Indian populations is one in which we have been considerably interested. At various times in the progress of our mission-work we have kept life-tables for a single Dakota village, and always, I believe, with the result that the births somewhat exceeded the deaths. Forty years ago the Dakota or Sioux nation was counted variously from twenty-five to thirty thousand souls. *Now*, it is known to number at least ten thousand more. But while it would not be fair to infer from this that the tribe had increased that much, it is certainly reasonable to conclude that during this time they have *not diminished*, but rather increased.

And yet it accords with my observation, that for a certain period after the process of civilization has well commenced in an Indian community, we are quite likely to find their number diminishing. The Sioux, as a people, are scrofulous and syphilitic—many families exceedingly so. Any changes in their manner of life which develop these physical tendencies will necessarily increase the death-rate. The free use of flour and pork by the people who have heretofore lived on wild meat and roots and berries, or even if they have added the little patch of corn, will certainly develop scrofula. The same is true of living in a close, badly-ventilated cabin, supplied with a cooking-stove. Thus the first steps towards civilization naturally, almost necessasily, increase disease and death. So common is this that we have been led to note, in regard to many Dakota families, that they raise almost no children—some none at all. And in carrying on boarding-schools among them it often happens that a scholar must be sent home to the wild (*i. e.* outdoor) life, if the health is to be restored.

On the other hand, when this *crucial* period is oncepassed, the gospel of cleanliness becomes in a large sense the gospel of physical salvation. Then families and communities commence to increase again in numbers. Some portions of the Sioux people are now passing through this stage of decline; some families, we think, are beginning to recuperate; while the larger part of the tribe are yet wild and not apparently affected by the process of civilization.

The published statistics of the Indians in the State of New York show a very large increase in the last quarter of a century. *They* have reached a stage of recovery.

As your letter seems to suggest, there is another way of *apparent* diminution of Indians who are passing into the conditions of civilization. The more civilized and Christianized portions of our Dakota people are now coming more and more into contact with the better class of white people. Many families and individuals are becoming detached from their own people and merged with the whites. Some of them are mixed-bloods, and all such come to be counted as half-breeds. Many such families are now scattered through the State of Minnesota. Other Sioux have gone off and formed colonies of homesteaders, as the colonies of Big Sioux and Brown Earth. They are in the process of mixture and merging. This is not miscegenation, but a proper and desirable mixture of the races, the inferior being elevated and finally absorbed and lost in the superior.

No, sir; I do not think the facts which are before us at all justify the belief that the Indians are necessarily a *vanishing* race *except as Indians*. We do not care to raise any more Indians, but to raise Indians up to take their proper place among white men, civilized, Christianized. The facts abundantly prove them capable of becoming such. And if this is not their history in the half century coming, the fault will be largely ours. We have no right to assume that they are a race given over of God to destruction, and we have less right to doom them ourselves.

Yours, very truly,

S. R. RIGGS,
Missionary.

General JOHN EATON,
Commissioner of Education.

LETTER FROM MR. WILLIAMSON.

GREENWOOD, DAK., *September* 3, 1877.

DEAR SIR: Your letter of August 8 is received. * * * My observation of the Sioux Indians since my childhood, forty years ago, leads me to think that the vision of the last Indian jumping into eternity toward the setting sun is a poet's dream of the distant future.

Forty years ago the Sioux were supposed to number 25,000, which was probably an overestimate, as it was based on the number of lodges, the rule being to count ten persons to a lodge, which I think very seldom the case. Now, the Sioux are estimated at 50,000, though 40,000 would probably be a better count, and as near the truth as 25,000 was forty years ago, which would show an increase of 60 per cent. in forty years. This increase, however, is with a tribe that has yielded but little to civilization.

In changing from a savage to civilized life there is always a great check to the growth of any people. I look upon the Indians in their several stages about thus:

1. In their wild state they increase quite rapidly, unless disturbed by some violent agent, as war, famine, pestilence. The wildest portion of the Sioux tribe has been the Titanwan, including the Sicangu, Itazipcho, Sihasapa, Minneconjou, Oohenopa, Oglala, and Hunkpapa bands. These have had the least intercourse with the whites, and have not planted, but have suffered comparatively little from famine, living in the best buffalo country in America. And they have increased the most rapidly. They have probably more than doubled in forty years, now numbering about 25,000; though Sitting Bull allows no census-takers in his camp. My observation, as well as the testimony of the Indians, is that they are much more healthy when they roam at large and live on wild meat, than when they are confined for a long time in one place and fed on white man's food.

2. The first effect of a change to civilized life is no doubt to diminish their numbers. Intercourse with whites brings in new diseases that are very fatal, especially those connected with licentious habits. Enriched diet and confined habits increase the fatality of all their diseases. The introduction of strong drink sweeps off many more. The very change produces a dissatisfied state of mind, which is unfavorable to fecundity or long life.

3. These causes, however, do not at all necessarily lead to their extinction. The transplanting of a tree will certainly retard its growth for a time, but, if it be placed in a better soil, it may in the end more than regain itself. So with the Indians. Were all deleterious influences cut off, and the spirit of a new life infused into them, I have no doubt they would not only recover from the change, but grow more rapidly than in their former state.

The change among the Sioux is not of sufficient standing, or has not been made under such circumstances as to furnish much evidence. The Santee or Minnesota Sioux, who have been under civilizing influences the longest, were so broken up and scattered by the massacre of 1862 that we can only get data at the points where they have been since that time. As near as I can estimate they have decreased a little in the last fifteen years. They may—I expect them to—decrease a little for the next fifteen years, perhaps for a longer time; then I expect them to take root and begin to increase. Perhaps the most civilized band of the Sioux is the Flandreau Sioux, who are citizens, and number about 350. For the last four years I have kept an account of the births and deaths, which I think quite accurate, and in that time there have been fourteen more deaths than births, though the last two years the births have exceeded the deaths.

Yours, very truly,

JOHN P. WILLIAMSON,
Missionary of the Presbyterian Church.

General JOHN EATON,
Commissioner of Education.

VITAL STATISTICS.

From time to time the births and deaths in a given period have been ecorded by individual observers who enjoyed opportunities for studying different tribes or bands; but these observations have been so limited as to time and the numbers of the people studied, and have been altogether so fragmentary, that they afford no basis whatever for general conclusions. While our official Indian statistics have been improving from year to year, especially since 1861, they are still very imperfect in many respects; in none more so than in that relating to the actual increase by births and decrease by deaths.

In 1874 the first attempt was made to present such statistics in the

published reports of the Indian Office. Similar statistics were included in the reports of that office for 1875 and 1876.

Though very incomplete, and in some cases perhaps inaccurate, these statistics actually comprise the only known data on which anything like a correct opinion regarding those fluctuations of Indian population which depend on births and deaths can be based. It is greatly to be regretted that they are so imperfect; that they do not cover a longer period, and that they do not include those tribes in the Indian Territory which are farthest advanced toward civilization.

The following figures are given from the reports of the Indian Office for the years 1874, 1875, and 1876: 1874, births, 2,152; deaths, 1,490; excess of births over deaths, 662. 1875, births, 1,985; deaths, 1,601; excess of births over deaths, 384. 1876, births, 2,401; deaths, 2,215; excess of births over deaths, 186.

The number of deaths by violence is reported for the years 1874 and 1875 as follows:

	1874.	1875
Killed by members of the same tribe	162	30
Killed by hostile Indians	52	27
Killed by United States soldiers	122	30
Killed by citizens	55	23
Total	391	110

It is not clear whether all these deaths by violence were included in the first statement above or not.

According to the same reports, the numbers of Indians that received medical treatment were as follows: (1874) 27,553; (1875) 46,594; (1876) 37,232.

Any attempt to deduce ratios from the preceding figures would have yielded obviously false results, because the tribes reporting births and deaths from year to year, vary; and besides, while some are reported each year, others are reported but once, and many not once, in the whole period.

The reports of the Indian Office for the three years were, therefore, carefully collated, and it was found that the reports from a number of the agencies afforded information respecting the number of births or deaths, or both, during each of the three years. The reported population on which the following statistics for 1874 are based was 113,424; for 1875 it was 129,789; and for 1876 it was 105,419. It is to be understood, however, that the births or deaths in the whole number for any year are not given. For example, in 1874 the number of births was reported from agencies comprising 48,009 of the 113,424; and the number of deaths was reported for 63,772 of the 113,424.

The statistics from which the following figures are derived are drawn from the reports of 57 agencies for 1874; 59 agencies for 1875; and 58 agencies in 1876. They represent members of nearly one hundred tribes and parts of tribes in Arizona, California, Colorado, Dakota, Idaho, Indian Territory, Kansas, Minnesota, Montana, Iowa, Nebraska, New Mexico, New York, Nevada, Oregon, Utah, Washington Territory, Wisconsin, and Wyoming; included are some tribes like the Iroquois in New York, well advanced toward civilization and surrounded by white settlements, while others are still in a state of barbarism, secluded on reservations remote from white settlements; in brief, they represent all the conditions and circumstances that characterize the different Indian tribes of the United States.

With these explanations the following figures are given:

1874. Births in 48,009, 1,495; deaths in 63,772, 1,047.
1875. Births in 74,417, 1,905; deaths in 99,309, 1,566.
1876. Births in 81,734, 2,386; deaths in 90,590, 2,195.

1874.	Increase by births	44.82 in 1,000
	Decrease by deaths	23.28 in 1,000
	Excess of births over deaths	21.54 in 1,000
1875.	Increase by births	25.59 in 1,000
	Decrease by deaths	15.76 in 1,000
	Excess of births over deaths	9.83 in 1,000
1876.	Increase by births	29.19 in 1,000
	Decrease by deaths	23.12 in 1,000
	Excess of births over deaths	6.07 in 1,000

These numbers and ratios are not given for the purpose of drawing from them any general conclusions respecting the natural tendency of Indian population either to increase or decrease, for they are based on data much too imperfect and covering altogether too brief a period, to give them any value for that. But they are presented to indicate the state of our actual knowledge on the subject, and in the hope that simply showing how meager the stock of information is, may result in efficient measures being taken for its increase.

The subject may be dismissed here with the remark that whatever positive evidence the figures afford is not in favor of the theory of a rapid decrease of the Indian population from natural causes.

SANITARY CONDITION OF THE INDIANS.

The value of the above statistics would have been greatly enhanced had they been made to show the proportion of deaths from each disease that contributed to the mortality. In the absence of such information recourse was had to the published reports of the several agents, a careful examination of which reveals much of interest on the subject. Within the period mentioned (1874–'76) fifty-six agents have reported the sanitary condition of the Indians under their charge, and a number have stated the prevailing diseases among them. These reports came from all the Territories except Alaska and Wyoming, and from the States of California, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, and Oregon, and may, therefore, be assumed to represent fairly the average sanitary condition of all the Indians in the United States except the civilized tribes in New York and the Indian Territory, from which no reports on these points were received.

In 1874, of 17 agents, 9 reported the sanitary condition of the Indians under their charge "good"; 1, "good until the last month"; 1, "excellent"; 1 as "fair"; 2 as "greatly improved"; 2 as "improving"; and 1 as "not as good as usual."

In 1875, of 43 agents, 28 reported the health of the Indians as "good"; 4 as "fair"; 3 as "improved"; and 8 as "not good."

In 1876, of 24 agents, 17 reported the health of the Indians as "good"; 2 as "fair"; 1 as "excellent"; 1 as "improved"; 1 as "not as good as usual"; and 2 as "not good."

From one agency in Arizona, one in California, and one in Nevada, reports were received each year; two showed uniform good health, and one indicated improvement.

From 29 agents reports of prevailing diseases were received for one or more years. The list includes pulmonary diseases, resulting from exposure, reported 8 times; malarial fevers, reported 7 times; scrofula and venereal diseases, reported 13 times; rheumatism, caused by exp

sure, reported 6 times; measles (among children) reported 4 times; alcoholic poison reported once. Small-pox, formerly so dreaded, and so frequent among the Indians, was not reported among the diseases, showing that the measures of the Indian Office for their vaccination have been efficient. It has, however, prevailed among the Pueblo Indians of New Mexico during the last few months.

Two agents remark that the improved sanitary condition of the Indians under their charge is due to the employment of a regular physician and the fact that the Indians have generally discarded their "medicine men" or native doctors; two others that the improvement is due to the disuse of spirituous liquors by the Indians; and another ascribes it to the removal of the troops from the vicinity of the Indians.

Space may be afforded to present one or two brief extracts from the reports.

Dr. Southworth, physician at the Fort Berthold agency, Dakota, remarks in his report for 1875:

> By reference to the monthly sanitary reports it will be seen that the number of cases treated is steadily decreasing, and compares very favorably with the same periods of last year, and is due to the absence of any epidemic visitations of disease, the better advantages the Indians enjoy, and the better food, clothing, and climate afforded them the last season. The proportion of venereal disease is very slight, and would be less if more stringent measures could be adopted to prevent their intercourse with the military and straggling whites. Consumption, and, above all, scrofula and rheumatism still find some victims, but the vastly improved methods for providing fuel and conveying the products of their agricultural labor, give promise of great sanitary benefits.

The last sentence of the above extract will have full weight with every one who has seen the immense burdens piled on the backs of Indian women in a savage state.

Agent Sinnott, of the Grand Ronde agency, Oregon, in his fourth annual report, dated 1875, remarks:

> The sanitary condition of the Indians is much improved over former years. The number of births for the past year is in excess of the deaths; most of the deaths having resulted from chronic diseases, contracted previously to their present improved habits and regularity of living.

Dr. Bateman, physician at the Round Valley agency, California, remarks in his report for 1875:

> In coming here, November, 1873, I found very many sick. Death was abroad in all the camps to an alarming extent. Constitutional disease everywhere prevailed and had well nigh tainted the whole mass; births were infrequent, and the enfeebled children, many of them, were short-lived, not able to survive the teething period. * * * For the eight months ending June 30, 1874, there were 46 deaths and 29 births. For the year ending June 30, 1875, 44 were born and 39 died. The encouraging rate of improvement here shown, which is especially marked in the various forms and complications of venereal disease, hitherto so universally prevalent, is mainly due to the great moral, social, and religious reforms wrought among them. As a body, they evince fidelity to their Christian and marital obligations, convinced that moral and physical reformation and renovation are the essential and only means of self-preservation.

Numerous other extracts of a similar character might be presented did space permit. Those given, however, fairly represent the general tenor of all.

CONCLUSION.

It was intended to present here some facts bearing on the *causes* of increase or decrease of Indian populations as affecting them in a state of savagery or barbarism, and as they yield to civilizing influences, but the limits of these notes do not allow. They will appear hereafter.

It is to be understood that the statements and facts presented are not brought forward to attack or defend any theory whatever; nor are they

submitted as by any means conclusive evidence on the subject to which they relate. But it is hoped that, by bringing them to the notice of competent observers, enough other facts may be obtained to warrant a general conclusion respecting the influence of civilization upon the Indian population.

It may not be impertinent for the writer to observe that the above and a multitude of other facts that have come to his knowledge during several years of study of the question of Indian civilization have convinced him that the usual theory that the Indian population is destined to decline and finally disappear, as a result of contact with white civilization, must be greatly modified, probably abandoned altogether.

S. N. CLARK.

BUREAU OF EDUCATION,
November 24, 1877.

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